The Numismatist.
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FROM THE BEQUEST OF
MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER
OF BOSTON
Widow of Col. James Warren Sever
(Class of 1817)

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VOL. XXXIV. No. 1

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JANUARY, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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Sale of the Hunter Collection, held on December 9th and 10th, was a great success, all the rare Indian Chief medals bringing record prices. Catalogs with nine quarto plates and price-list may be had postpaid for $5: price-list alone for $1.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. JANUARY, 1921. No. 1.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

MARTINIQUE.

An ordinance passed in 1805 authorized the countermarking of gold Half Joes with a stamp with the figures "20" or "22" over a small eagle, the coins so stamped to have a value of 20 or 22 Livres. The Half Joes struck in Portugal and Brazil were, after stamping, to have a value of 22 Livres, while those minted in other countries were to be of the value of 20 Livres.

1094. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1767, 1769, 1778, Cm. "20" above a small eagle.
1095. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1718, 1729, 1747, 1765, 1776, 1786, Cm. "22" above a small eagle.

1096. Silver coins of dollar size cut in quarters, to pass for 3 Escalins, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1097. Silver coins of half dollar size cut in quarters, to pass for 22 Sols 6 Deniers, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1098. Silver 2 Real pieces cut in thirds, to pass for 1 Escalin 15 Sols, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1099. Silver coins of half-dollar size cut in twelfths, to pass for 1 Escalin 15 Sols, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.



No. 1100. No. 1101. No. 1102. No. 1103.

1100. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1749, 1755, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1101. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1750, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1102. Mexico, Real, ——, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1103. Mexico, Half Real, ——, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.

1104. The heart-shaped piece cut from the center of Spanish or Mexican 8 Reals.

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1105. France, 5 Centimes, An. 5, 8, Cm. a crowned heart in an oblong depression.

1106. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. "M."
1107. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "M."
1108. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "M" and fleur-de-lis.

The letter "M" in various forms is found on many coins, both silver and copper, that circulated in the West Indies, and from catalog descriptions of this stamp it is often difficult to determine which variety is meant. Two varieties, an "M" in a round depression, and a large "M" on otherwise plain flans, are assigned to Martinique.

1109. England, Penny, 1806, Cm. a heart with "W+G+M."
1110. Denmark, 2 Skillings, 1810, Cm. "S. P." in monogram (for St. Pierre).
1111. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S P" (for St. Pierre).

MONTSERRAT.

1112. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. an "M" in a square depression in each of the three corners. On the other side of the coin Cm. a large pellet, in each of the corners a star, a cross, a crescent, and an uncertain object with three pellets. all in an irregular depression.
1113. Portion (one-eighth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1114. France, one-eighth Ecu, ——, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1115. Spain, Half Real, ——, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1116. Portion (one-sixteenth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. a crowned "4" with "M" below it.
1117. Mexico, Real, ——, Cm. a crowned "4" with an "M" below it.
1118. Mexico, Half Real, 1750, Cm. a crowned "4" with an "M" below it.

The above pieces are said to have had a value in pence according to the figures stamped on them.

1119. Worn silver coin, ——, Cm. a crowned "7" with an "M" below it, and an additional Cm. "P" in a border of pellets (the latter stamp for Philipsburg, on St. Martin).

A countermark of an incuse "M" was used for Montserrat, and the following pieces are included here. Incomplete catalog descriptions prevents a positive attribution:



No. 1123.

1120. Spain, 10 Reals (Half Peso), 1821, Cm. a large "M."
1121. Colombia, Peso, 1821, Cm. "M."
1122. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "M."
1123. One-half of Spanish 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "M."

NEVIS.

Small silver and copper coins were countermarked for use in Nevis. The silver coins had the word "NEVIS" in an oblong depression, and below it a

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figure (incuse), probably denoting some denomination or value. The copper coins had the word "NEVIS" in an oblong depression, but from a different punch than that used for the silver coins.

1124. Spanish-American Real, 1774, Cm. "NEVIS" and "6."
1125. Worn silver coin, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "7."
1126. Windward Islands, 12 Sous, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "7."
1127. Irregular Spanish Peso, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "9."
1128. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "NEVIS."
1129. Cayenne, 2 Sous, Cm. "NEVIS."
1130. Ireland, Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "NEVIS."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Best Way to Create an Interest in Coins.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

After many years of effort to awaken an interest in numismatics—through conversation, by the exhibition of coins, and even by utilizing the daily press in a mild form of propaganda—the writer believes he has hit upon the most effective method to insure the future growth of our ranks, provided it is given serious consideration and a fair trial by our membership.

To create any interest on the part of the general public, newspaper articles on numismatics naturally have to deal with the great rarities which command large prices—in other words, it is merely an appeal to cupidity, and practically the only result is a flood of inquiries to the newspapers offices from people who possess a few old, badly worn coins and desire to know the value of these old keepsakes. And the strange part of it all is that not one inquiry in a thousand will have any bearing on the coins of which the article treated. So great has become the nuisance in this respect that many of the larger papers have put a taboo on anything of a numismatic nature unless the matter is so prepared that letters of inquiry in relation thereto seem an impossibility. Nor can they be greatly blamed in the matter, as any dealer or writer who has spent hours in answering a mass of foolish interrogatories readily will concede.

Although the writer has secured publication of many columns treating of numismatics, in the daily press and otherwise, he reluctantly came to the conclusion some time ago that not much of a permanent nature could be accomplished in this manner. The evidence was preponderant that they mainly aroused the cupidity of those who labored under the delusion that they possessed something they might realize upon. In the hundreds of letters examined not one gave evidence of a spark from which a numismatic fire might be fanned.

The exhibition of coins is a much better method, even though in most cases the interest aroused is merely transitory. Better still is personal endeavor, but, unfortunately, the majority of us have neither the time nor the opportunity to accomplish much in this manner single-handed. Therefore, since extraneous aid is necessary, why not employ the best missionaries securable—the coins themselves.

This idea struck the writer several years ago, and he has endeavored to work it out in various ways. He discovered that the giving away of a few old coins at random will not accomplish anything for the numismatic cause. Some of the recipients will keep them as pocket pieces, others will sell them or give them away. Few numismatists will be created in this way. The bestowal of commemorative pieces is appreciated more than the gift of an obsolete coin, but there is little evidence that the receipt of one such piece has led to the voluntary acquisition of another.

Finally the writer came to the conclusion that to be effective in missionary work the coin must have a stronger tie than that of being merely a slight gift—that in some way it should be connected with the recipient himself. Hence why not utilize the birthday and a coin bearing the year of birth? The majority of us have to give birthday gifts anyway, therefore why not employ the occasion to further the cause of numismatics, especially when the recipient will be doubly pleased?

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The writer has gone into the matter with a number of his numismatic friends, some of whom have also tried it and find it works out nicely. The recipients are greatly pleased, especially when they receive proof sets, and they show them to all their friends, who also evince great interest in the coins and wonder how they can secure similar ones to bsetow on friends when their birthdays are at hand. Some of the donors have been asked to secure certain dates for others who have decided to make similar gifts, and if a number of our members would put their shoulders to the wheel and make similar birthday gifts in their own communities, it is not at all impossible that quite a vogue might be established in this way that would do much to help numismatics and eventually add largely to our membership.

The plan followed is to give a proof set up to the half dollar to the younger folks, a proof quarter, half dollar and dollar to the older folk of the male persuasion, and the ladies—bless 'em!—they should have gold pieces bearing the year of their birth, provided you know it and they are not averse to having it known.

The silver pieces thus given should at least be uncirculated, and preferably proofs. The vast majority of the recipients have never seen a proof, since these coins are never in general circulation, and it is surprising what a sensation they often cause. The gold pieces should be in fine condition, and also preferably uncirculated or proofs.

So far as tried out, this form of recognition of natal years appears to please the young, the middle aged and the old, and the writer would like to see it carried out on a more extensive scale. Coin dealers could do much to aid the cause by means of suggestion.

Unusual Material Used for Swedish Tokens.

While the effects of the World War produced some token money the metal or fabric of which seemed very unusual to those familiar with only modern currency of gold, silver, nickel or bronze used under normal conditions, it is nevertheless a fact that in times past many kinds of metal and substitutes for metal have been used for token money.

A very unusual assortment of such pieces has been submitted to us by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash. None of these, however, are official issues, but belong to the private token class, and all had their origin in Sweden. They are principally issues of industrial establishments of many years ago. Many will no doubt wonder why such material was used at a time when there was apparently no dearth in the supply of more substantial fabrics. No explanation is offered, and Mr. Eklund's descriptions of the pieces are given below, with illustrations of most of them, and extracts from a letter received from him with them. He says:

"I am sending you a lot of 17 different Swedish "poletter," all of different materials, and I doubt if this lot could be equaled from any other country. All are genuine, and all (exceptions noted) have at one time or another been used as money in making change, etc., and all are listed in standard works or catalogs, and come to me from one of the most reliable firms in Europe. Excepting the last, No. 17, all are rare, a few exceptionally so, and are seldom seen here. They are selected from a collection of over 200 varieties, and I hope they will be of interest. At least they are 'something different.' The selection is made to bring out the different 'metals.' It is not a handsome lot, and I regret so many are not in fine preservation, but they are seldom found much better."

No. 1—Birch Bark ("Naver"). Wattholma Iron Works. EN (One) LAST (a measure) B : K. (Battre-Kohl—Best grade Coal). Struck on octagon birch bark flan. Used as payment for coal delivered to the smelters. Issued prior to 1670, and is, perhaps, one of the oldest bark tokens. Extremely rare.

No. 2—Leather. Velnora Iron Works. ½ (very crude) struck on leather flan, with a crude toothed border. Good for ½ "last" coal, delivered. Seventeenth century. Extremely rare.

No. 3—Sealing Wax on Wood Flan. Forsmarks Iron Works (Upsala Province). FORSMARKS BRUKS (Works) KOHL (Coal) POLETT (Token). A measure or basket (last) full of coal, above which EN LAST KOL

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First Row—Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Second Row—Nos. 5, 8.
Third Row—Nos. 9, 11, 12.
Fourth Row—Nos. 13, 14.
Fifth Row—Nos. 15, 16, 17.

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(One last coal). Impressed in sealing wax on octagon wood planchet, from same die used for striking on soft tin. This die was never used for striking on hard metal. Used as payment for coal delivered, as are all listed with this measure.

No. 4—Sealing Wax on Cardboard. Same as No. 3, but thick hard cardboard planchet.

No. 5—Sealing Wax on Iron. Same as No. 3, but circular iron planchet.

No. 6—Sealing Wax on Horn. Same as No. 5, except on a circular horn planchet. This piece is much worn from circulation.

No. 7—Sealing Wax on Leather. Gimo Iron Works (Upsala Province). GIMO BRUKS CONTOR (Gimo Works Office). In field, a large G. Impression in sealing wax on a leather flan, having a 10 within a border struck on reverse. Given as payment for 10 tunnor (barrels) coal, delivered.

No. 8—Copper. Stockholm. Lejonankar's Woolen Mills. Lion holding an anchor (crest of Lejonankar). Reverse, 1 DALLER (sic!) KOPPER M. (mynt or coin). Issued by this firm 1668-88, and they are the first tokens ever struck for that city.

No. 9—Bronze (Gunmetal). Wedevags Iron Works (Orebro Province). WARDSHUS (Tavern) PA WEDVAG (at Wedvag). Reverse, SPARSAM (Saving) 4 (Skillings) 1797. Used as money by the laborers at the iron works, and was good for 4 Skillings as payment for food at the tavern.

No. 10—Zinc. Ovesholms Country Estate (Skane Province). A R H (A. R. Hamilton) struck on oblong zinc flan with rounded ends. Used as payment for one day's (about 14 hours) female or child's work. Redeemed each Saturday in real money at the office, but during the week were used as cash at the nearby stores and tavern. For a man's work the same size was used, but the ends were square. All are holed to left. Issued by Count A. R. Hamilton, the owner of the estate, about the middle of the nineteenth century. (The writer was born and lived at this place until 16 years of age, and has often heard very old people talk about "the old Count's tin money." It was used only a short time and is very rare.) (Numismatiska Meddelanden, Vol. IV, p. 34. Rarity 5.) This beautiful estate is situated about eight miles from the city of Christianstad, where the Danish General Meercham issued his well-known siege coins in 1677. It is now owned by Count Raul Hamilton, a son of the former Count.

No. 11—Clay. Same place as No. 10. A H (A. Hamilton) struck on a clay flan, a hole punched above, baked hard, same as bricks. Used as pay for labor done in the clay pits and brickyard.

No. 12—Iron, Unplated. Lindholm (Sodermanland Province). A gothic C under a royal crown within a milled oval. Struck on a thick unplated iron planchet. Uniface. All are holed at top. Issued by L. G. Celsing, the owner of Lindholms Land Gods (Country estate). Used as payment for one day's man's labor at the farm. Cir. 1850.

No. 13—Iron, Plated. Atvidaberg (Warna Province). F B (Fri Biljet—Free Ticket). Two crosses, between which hole is punched (Bersbo Mines trade-mark), struck on oval iron, tin-plated, flan. An L (Lordag—Saturday) stamped below, making the token good for this day only. Issued by the Bersbo Copper Mines and presented, two each month, to workers at the mines as a free ticket on the Atvidabergs Railroad, from the mines to the city of Atvidaberg.

No. 14—Tin. Harnas (Upsala Province). Four LLLL (4 Lasts), a Maltese cross above each, a small crown above all. At each corner, H. B (Harnas Bruk-Works). On oblong tin planchet, cut corners. Used at the smelter's as payment for four "lasts" of coal delivered.

No. 15—Brass. Stockholm. Ferry token, 75 Ore (prior to 1871). EDSVIKENS ANGBATS BOLAG-BILLET (Steamboat Company—Token). 75 ORE. Struck on octagon brass planchet. Uniface. Used as fare between Gustaf III's Monument and Edsberg.

No. 16—German Silver (New Silver). Stockholm. Ferry Token (1868). ANGSLUPS BOLAGET (Steam Sloop Company) PELICAN (Name of company) struck on oval German silver planchet. Uniface. This company was formed in 1868, but was never operated under this name, consequently these tokens were never used.

No. 17—Nickel. Stockholm. Ferry Token, 3 Ore. STOCKHOLMS ANGSLUP AKTIE BOLAG (Steam Sloop Stock Co.). A triangular piece cut out of center. At each side, ORE, 3 below. Reverse, PASSAGERARE POLETT (Passenger's token). Maker's name below.

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1921 or 1926.

Error in Gregorian Calendar From a Numismatic Point of View.

The question about the real year of the birth of Jesus has for many years occupied the attention of the literary world.

In 1883 Professor Sattler of Munich settled the question scientifically. It was primarily a matter as to whether Jesus was born in the year 747-749 or 754 after the founding of Rome. It was finally established by the discovery of some ordinary copper coins, struck by one of Herod the Great's sons, Herod Antipas, that Jesus was born 749. The Greek inscriptions on these coins are given by Professor Sattler. He reminds us that Herod Antipas succeeded his father as Tetrarch of Galilee and Persia in the year of his father's death. It is also undeniably established that he abdicated in the year 40 (not 39 as has been erroneously stated) and was exiled by Emperor Caligula to Lugdunum Convenarum in Aquitania (Southern France).

According to the inscriptions on the said coins, Herod Antipas succeeded his father, Herod the Great, as a ruler in the year 750, instead of the year 754, and, accordingly, Herod the Great died four years before the commencement of the Christian era. However, as Herod did not die two years after the birth of Christ, but the second year thereafter, a short time before Easter, if Herod the Great died in the year 750 after the foundation of Rome, the birth year of Jesus must have been 749—five years before the commencement of the Christian era according to the Gregorian Calendar.

This year agrees in every respect with that given as the birth-year of Jesus by all the evangelists.

During the reign of the Emperor Caesar Augustus three taxes were instituted and a Roman census taken. Luke mentions the taxation in Judea and establishes the time it occurred by particularly pointing out that it took place during Quirinius. Comparing this with other information it becomes evident that the Judean taxation occurred during the reign of Herod the Great in 746. We arrive at the same conclusion established by the coins from a third source, derived from the fifteenth year of the reign by Tiberius. Augustus died the 19th of August, 767. A year and a half previously, in the month of February, 766, he had appointed Tiberius as joint-ruler and invested him "Imperium proconsulare" over all provinces. According to this coregency, the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius commenced February, 780. According to the Scripture, "The Word of God came to John * * * in the Wilderness" at that time. Accepting the 25th of December, 749, after the foundation of the City of Rome, as the birthday, the commencement of His public activities was, at the age of 30 years 10 months and 22 days, on the 17th of November, 780, that is, at about the age of 30, according to Luke III: 23.

According to the information from the coins struck during the reign of Herod Antipas, the official activities of Jesus commenced in the fifteenth year of Tiberius' reign and in the forty-sixth, counted from the erection of the Herodian Temple, according to the Bible, Luke III: 1; John II: 20.

The Herodian Temple was commenced, according to Josephus, in the eighteenth year; according to another, Bell, (Jud. 1, 21:1) in the fifteenth year of Herod's reign; that is, in the eighteenth after his appointment by the Senate of Rome and the fifteenth from his entry into the regained Jerusalem. The latter event occurred in October of the year 734 after Rome's foundation. Adding 46 to this we obtain 780 as the date of Christ's entry into public life.

Deducting from 780 (or rather from 779 years 10 months and 17 days), those 30 years 10 months and 22 days, the age of Jesus at the commencement of His public activities, we arrive at 748 years, 11 months and 25 days —the 25th of December 749 after Rome's foundation—as being the Redeemer's year of birth.

Looking further forward and following astronomical calculations, the first full moon after the vernal equinox (the 15th Nisan, on which the Hebrews celebrated their Pasah festival, providing other orders were not pronounced from San Hedrin), after the foundation of Rome, fell on a Friday, the 7th of April, the date, the 7th of April of the year 783 being the day of Jesus's crucifixion, and 40 days later, the 18th of May, according to the Scripture, the Ascension Day. He died, as the Scripture expressly says, in

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the Week of Pasah, on Friday, when it was full moon and the Ascension Day was calculated 40 days thereafter.

From these facts the public life of Jesus was passed between the time of the 17th of November, 780, and the 18th of May, 783, the Ascension Day, and covered (because 783 was a Hebrew Leap Year, 13 months) a period of two and a half, or, closely counted, a time of two years and seven months.

For the period from the 17th of November, 780, until the 18th of May, 783, after Rome's foundation the corresponding years of the Christian era are 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Accepting Jesus birth-year as 749 after Rome's foundation, then His public life took place during the years 31, 32, 33 and 34.

According to this, the Christian era commenced five years too late, and instead of writing 1921, we ought to write 1926.

(The above article was written by my brother, the late Commodore Magnus Lagerberg, of Sweden, and modified and translated by me.

J. DEL.

(Interesting facts on this subject will be found in "Hastings Dictionary of the Bible," Vol. II, pp. 645-6, Section IV, but the most thorough treatment of the subject, especially about Quirinius, occurs in W. M. Ramsay's "Was Christ Born in Bethlehem?" published by Hodder & Stoughton, 1898.—J. DEL.).

PRICES AT LOW'S 203d SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the 203d Sale of Lyman H. Low at Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, on November 17, 1920:

17.	Fugio Cent, "United" at top of ring, "States" at bottom. Unc.	$31.00
22.	Washington Cent, 1791, large eagle. Ex. fine	3.50
54.	Half Cent. 1841. V. fair	13.50
59.	Cent. 1793, wreath, vine and bars. C. 9-H. V. fine	12.35
69.	Do. 1796, "Liberty." V. good	11.75
72.	Do. 1798, large date. Ex. fine	8.75
81	Do. 1804, broken dies. Good	8.75
85.	Do. 1808, cracked reverse die. Abt. unc.	33.00
86.	Do. 1809. Ex. fine	25.00
87.	Do. 1810 over 9. Ex. fine	6.25
88.	Do. 1811 over 10. Ex. fine	8.50
92.	Do. 1814, crosslet 4. Ex. fine	6.25
100.	Do. 1822. Ex. fine	6.00
135.	Trime. 1864. Proof	3.60
147.	Half Dime. 1797, 16 stars. V. fine	5.00
149.	Do. 1800, "Liberty." Unc.	8.00
163.	Do. 1863 S. Unc.	2.20
169.	Dime. 1797, 7 stars facing. Fine	7.25
170.	Do. 1798 over 97. Nearly fine	3.75
187.	Do. 1860, stars, S mint. Ex. fine	2.50
224.	Quarter Dollar. 1853, no arrows. Unc.	17.50
246.	Half Dollar. 1797. Good	55.50
261.	Do. 1815. Fine	4.00
292.	Do. 1842, large date and letters, O mint. Unc.	2.60
335.	Dollar. 1794. Good	66.00
357.	Do. 1836, Gobrecht on base. Ex. fine	16.00
358.	Do. 1838, milled edge. Br. proof	275.00
359.	Do. 1839, milled edge. Br. proof	80.00
375.	Do. 1851. Proof	80.00
376.	Do. 1852. Proof	75.00
382.	Do. 1858. Br. proof	33.00
431.	Silver medal, 1757, Geo. III, Betts 401. "Let us look to the Most High." V. fair, holed	17.00
517.	Silver medal, Grover Cleveland. "Public Office a Public Trust"	13.00
529.	Silver medal, John Paul Jones. "America claims her illustrious dead"	14.00
532.	Silver medal, J. P. Morgan. "Character—Religion—Friendship"	19.00

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536. Silver medal, Amerigo Vespucci. Bust, viewing island..... 10.00
556. Gold $2.50. Souvenir, Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915. Unc. 4.20
558. Same occasion. Full set of Exposition souvenir coins, in case. 315.00
565. Gold Dollar. 1854 D. Good 18.00
566. Do. 1854 S. Good 8.75
582. Do. 1863. V. good 16.25
583. Do. 1864. Abt. fine 11.50
584. Do. 1865. Abt. fine 16.00
586. Do. 1867. Unc. 18.00
588. Do. 1869. Ex. fine 11.50
589. Do. 1870. Proof 12.00
590. Do. 1871. Ex. fine 10.25
591. Do. 1872. Proof 13.00
594. Do. 1875. V. good, loop removed 31.00
608. Quarter Eagle, 1796, no stars. Fine 71.00
609. Do. 1798. V. fair 32.50
610. Do. 1804. Fine 24.00
611. Do. 1805. V. fine 18.50
612. Do. 1806 over 4. V. fine 59.00
613. Do. 1807. Fine 14.00
614. Do. 1821. Ex. fine 62.00
615. Do. 1830. Ex. fine 27.00
649. Gold $3. 1854 D. Good 26.00
665. Do. 1873. Ex. fine 75.00
670. Do. 1881. Abt. Unc. 11.75
672. Do. 1884. Br. proof 12.50
675. Do. 1887. Br. proof 11.50
678. Half Eagle. 1795, small eagle. Ex. fine 46.00
679. Do. 1795. Fine 31.00
680. Do. 1795, large eagle. Ex. fine 290.00
681. Do. 1796 over 5. Ex. fine 48.00
682. Do. 1798, large eagle. Ex. fine 37.00
701. Do. 1814 over 13. V. fine 41.00
702. Do. 1818. V. fine 26.00
703. Do. 1820. Unc. 64.00
704. Do. 1823. Fine 43.00
705. Do. 1830. Ex. fine 70.00

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS LEGEND.

The iris, or the fleur-de-lis, is the national flower of France. It was originally called fleur-de-Louis. The ancients valued it highly for medicinal purposes. A powder made from the root, mixed with honey, was used for broken bones, and it was also considered beneficial for snake and scorpion bites. A valuable perfume and oil were also obtained from the iris.

The legend as to how the flower received its name goes back to the Greeks. Iris was the messenger of the gods, and the rainbow was dedicated to her. On her birthday Juno invited all the flowers to celebrate the occasion. They all came in their prettiest frocks. Among them were three sisters, gorgeously dressed in gowns of purple, yellow and red, and who were unknown. Since they had no name they were called Iris, because their gowns were the color of the rainbow.

Since Iris was the messenger of the gods, and conducted the souls of dead women to their final resting place, the Greeks decorated the graves of their women with purple iris.

This flower was widely used in old Egyptian architecture. It signified power and eloquence to the Egyptians and was therefore carved on the brow of the Sphinx, and upon the sceptres of their kings.—*Detroit News.*

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The gold medal of the Italian Red Cross has been awarded to Mrs. Henry I. Burchell of 29 East 63d Street, New York City, for her work for the Italian soldiers.

J. DEL.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
¼ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

EUROPEAN SPECULATIVE PAPER ISSUES.

For some time it has been hinted in collecting circles, if not openly stated, that among the great number of issues of paper money put out in Germany and Austria during and since the war there were some that were printed solely for the purpose of selling them to collectors at a good price, and that they were never intended for circulation. This seems to be borne out by the following, taken from one of the New York newspapers:

"Warning heretofore given for the benefit of amateur numismatists and philatelists that many coins, notes, and postage stamps issued by various Continental nations during and since the war were not legitimate souvenirs has met official corroboration recently in the Austrian states. To halt what is called a 'scandal,' the Tyrol Government has formally prohibited the further manufacture of alleged 'communal currency.' None of these notes were put into actual circulation nor were they printed to serve as genuine money. They were issued, it appears, purely as a semi-official fraud, in order to obtain enormous profits from collectors. Notes for 10 and for 20 heller (2 and 4 cents normally) were sold for as high as 80 and 100 crowns,

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respectively ($16 and $20). A craze, or rather two crazes, have flourished on the Continent since the war upheaved all values—the craze for collecting novel currency and the craze for manufacturing it where possible."

Accepting the above as true, collectors in this country have probably not been imposed on to an extent that will make them regret their purchase of war paper issues. It has been only within the last year or year and a half that any great quantity of them has been received over here, and we doubt if any of our collectors have paid more than a mere frcation of the price quoted above for any of them. Indeed, the price at which most of the notes could be bought abroad seems almost absurd, and as many of them were printed in two, three or four colors, the price asked for them would hardly pay for the cost of printing. Some of our collectors have accumulated rather large collections of the notes, the majority of which are undoubtedly what they were represented to be—actual war currency—and if a weeding out of the speculative issues should be found desirable, the collections will not suffer greatly.

All of which suggests the query: How many pieces are there in the series of United States tokens (to say nothing of the rest of the world) that are very close relatives to the speculative war currency of Germany and Austria? And the surprising thing about it is that such tokens nearly always sell for a higher price than similar pieces whose legitimacy is not questioned.

AS ONE NEWSPAPER SEES THE PILGRIM HALF DOLLAR.

Under the heading "Half Dollars—Price a Dollar," the *New York World* recently printed the following regarding the Pilgrim Souvenir Half Dollar:

"Bright new half dollars, coined in honor of the landing of the Pilgrims, are on sale in New York banks. The price is a do lar, the half dollar premium going to the memorial fund.

"Special coinages for a time attract dealers in coins, but not long. Nearly all the special coins minted to mark historical events like, say, world fairs, are in great demand for a short time, and usually sell at a premium. With the passing of interest in the event the coins lose their premium value and take their place with other coins.

"The Pilgrim half dollar is an attractive coin. It bears on one side a miniature of the type of ship which brought the Pilgrims to America. The paying teller of the bank where I bought my half dollar observed that from the looks of the boat he was convinced that a steerage passenger on a modern transatlantic liner is in de luxe compared with the early immigrants."

"Take their place with other coins" is refreshing. As a matter of curiosity, we would like to know how many souvenir coins, with the exception of the Columbian Half Dollar, the writer of the above ever picked up out of circulation.

GETTING GOOD MONEY FOR BAD.

The New York Times recently printed a little story to the effect that in a single day in one of the police courts of that city a prisoner paid a fine of $3 with a counterfeit $10 note and received $7 in good money in change, and that another prisoner paid a similar fine with a $1 note raised to a $10 bill, and received good money in change.

Most of the counterfeit notes reported by the Secret Service Department are said to be poor imitations, and a $1 note raised to $10 ought to be detected on sight by anyone accustomed to handling money. Whether

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those who tendered them were innocent of the character of the notes is not stated, but the incident only emphasizes the need for better acquainance with the designs of our paper money and more care in handling it.

LET YOUR NUMISMATIC LIGHT SHINE.

Every collection of coins contains a number of pieces that for some reason or other have more than ordinary interest. It may be on account of their origin, their history, their rarity, or some other reason. They may be unknown to the majority of collectors. Even their existence may be unknown except to a few. Whether they are United States or foreign issues, our readers will be glad to know about them. Why not share with other collectors the pleasure you have in owning them by telling them about some of these coins?

One of the objects of the A. N. A. is to spread numismatic information to fellow-collectors. THE NUMISMATIST is the medium best adapted to this purpose. Write a story on some of your coins and send it in. It need not be lengthy, but should contain all the information you have about them. We will gladly publish it, and also ilustrate such pieces if a good photograph is furnished. If impossible to send a photograph, send the coins, and they will be returned as soon as we conveniently can.

Articles from our readers on general numismatic subjects are also invited. A number of our readers have done splendid work in this respect. While the interest in the magazine is general, the list of contributors is and has been confined to a limited number. The possibilities of a numismatic magazine to which many of its readers are contributors are too apparent to require mentioning here.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Jellico Mountain Tokens.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I read with interest the letter on "The Jellico Mountain Coal & Coke Co. Tokens," as I have had two for years, but was never sure whether they belonged in Kentucky or Tennessee.

I have the 1883 5c., but mine is in nickel, not aluminum.

The second is a pretty one: Obverse, inscription around border, "North Jellico Coal Co. 1888." In field, a pick and a spade crossed. Reverse, around border, "Miner's Order for Merchandise." In field, "5."

The second is in new condition, but is lighter than the first, though it is not aluminum, probably some composition.

Yours truly,
RUD. KOHLER.

New York, December 13, 1920.

Mexican Revolutionary Coinage.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In Mr. Sorenson's article on Mexican Revolutionary coinage in the December issue he observed that probably there are many issues of such not touched on in his paper. This is most certainly true. In the first place, the Carranza issue of 1913 was not the first revolutionary issue, as stated by Mr. Sorenson, but is antedated by the issue of Madero in copper (and perhaps other metals). I have had assurance of the existence of the less precious metal only, so cannot vouch for any other. Then there is an issue in copper of the State of Durango dated 1914, of which I have examples of

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1 centavo and 5 centavos. This is in at least two distinct varieties. In 1915 there was struck in the State of Jalisco an issue of 1 and 2 centavo pieces in copper with the obverse inscription "EJERCITO DEL NORTE" (Army of the North).

Lastly, in the same year the bandit Zapata struck, in the State of Guerro (abbreviated GRO on the coins) an issue in copper, of which I have a piece of 5 centavos and one of 50 centavos. There are probably other denominations of this issue.

Adding these to the coinages contained in Mr. Sorenson's article, I still can agree with him that the possibilities are many for numismatic discoveries in this troubled period of Mexican history.

GEO. F. BROWN.

Chicago, Ill., December 7, 1920.

CLEANING COINS AND MEDALS.

THE NUMISMATIST has received the following letter from one of its subscribers in Kansas:

"I have a valuable silver medal as well as one of bronze which are tarnished. Will you tell me how to clean or restore them without ruining them?"

The editor frequently receives letters on this subject, and he invites our readers to submit communications for publication on the question of cleaning coins and medals. It is a problem all collectors have to face at times, and the methods employed by others will be interesting and beneficial to all.

OHIO POLITICAL NUMISMATIC NEWS.

Without regard to political affiliation, we believe that members of the American Numismatic Association will regret that in the Republican landslide of November 2, Congressman William A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio, an Honorary Member of the A. N. A., failed of re-election. Not a single Democratic candidate for Congress was elected in that State. Mr. Ashbrook has represented the Seventeenth District for fourteen years. It was largely through his interest in the A. N. A. and his untiring efforts in its behalf that a Federal Charter was secured by an Act of Congress in 1912. During most of his service in the House he has been a member of the Committee on Coinage, a part of the time as chairman of the committee. He has also served several years as a member of the Assay Commission.

On last Thanksgiving Day Mr. Ashbrook was married to Miss Marie G. Swank of Bellville, Richland county, at the parsonage of the Central Methodist Church of Mansfield, Ohio. Miss Swank was the woman member of the Democratic Central Committee from Richland county, and the marriage is said to be the culmination of a campaign romance. The first Mrs. Ashbrook died about a year and a half ago.

With the retirement from the House of Mr. Ashbrook on March 4 another member of the A. N. A. will enter the House from the Third Ohio District, as the following letter from President Waldo C. Moore will show:

"While I am much disappointed in Congressman Ashbrook's defeat, I am pleased to acquaint you with the fact that I have just secured the application of Roy G. Fitzgerald, Congressman-elect from our (Third) district, who is a collector of coins. I told Mr. Fitzgerald that Mr. Ashbrook had been defeated and that we wanted the A. N. A. represented in Congress."

THE CENT AGAIN WELCOME IN CUBA.

The scorn of the Cuban during war prosperity times for such low grade cash as pennies, drove the bronze coins out of circulation on the island. A few days ago, however, the penny, or rather 150,000 pennies, started back triumphantly on the Ward liner Morro Castle.

The pennies, newly turned out by the Philadelphia mint, were in kegs, which were carefully locked up in the ship's strongroom with all the attendant ceremony of gold shipments. With the price of sugar down to its present rate, there are lots of things which may be purchased for a few cents in Cuba.—Newspaper clipping.

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THE SWEDISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

Below is shown a reproduction of the medal of the Svenska Turist-Foreningen (Swedish Tourist Association), a copy of which struck in gold has been presented to the president of the Association, General-Major V. G. Black, upon his retirement from the office. It was designed by Mr. Erik Lindberg, the well-known Swedish engraver. (Specimen furnished by Mr. J. deLagerberg of Shoreham, L. I.)



The obverse of the medal shows a female pointing out to the tourist a view of the landscape, above which is inscribed "Kann Ditt Land" (Know Your Country). The reverse has the Swedish Government Crest, the Three Crowns, in a bower of roses. Surrounding, "Svenska Turist-Foreningen. 1885. 1910." Below the crest is a tablet for inscribing a member's name.

The object of the Association is to foster interest in travel, and, by publications, give details of the natural beauties of Sweden, as well as to assist tourists in every way in this pursuit. The association has about 85,000 members.

COSTA RICAN COINS STRUCK IN BRASS.

Specimens of 5 and 10 centavos of Costa Rica, dated 1918, received from Messrs. Guttag Bros., New York City, show that they were struck in brass, instead of silver as formerly.

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FRANCE TO ISSUE BRONZE AND ALUMINUM COINS.

Dispatches from Paris show that France is to retire the great mass of paper money of small denominations issued during and since the war and to substitute bronze and aluminum. One dispatch to the *New York Herald* reads as follows:

"France's experiments with paper money have not been satisfactory, and the mint here is now turning out bronze and aluminum coins which will supplant the coupons issued by the district Chambers of Commerce. Unlike the coupons, these coins will be acceptable in all departments. Officials of the mint expressed the belief that an issue of 100,000,000 francs worth of these coins will retire most of the soiled paper currency, which is now crumpled and worn from constant and long use. Commercial firms here say they would prefer currency printed on threaded linen notes, such as is used in the United States, but officials of the mint declare that the high cost of this paper makes it cheaper to use the baser materials. French notes have always been printed on ordinary paper, watermarked, but after notes on this paper have been in circulation for a few months they become almost unrecognizable. According to an official of one large bank here, when the Government retired a large pre-war issue of notes it was discovered that at least 1,000,000 francs worth were unaccounted for, presumably because they had reached such a state of deterioration they were no longer in circulation."

The above dispatch indicates that the coins will be issued by the Government. The following dispatch, probably referring to the same issues, makes it appear that the Chambers of Commerce, which issued most of the paper money, are behind the new coins, and that they are more in the form of token money:

"The new metal tokens about to be issued in the name of the United Chambers of Commerce throughout France to replace the present larger issues of paper money of small denominations are composed of a bronze aluminum alloy. The tokens representing one franc are almost as large as an American half dollar, but much thinner.

"On the obverse they bear the words 'Bon pour un franc,' surrounded by the inscription 'Chambres de Commerce de France.' On the reverse is the somewhat unusual design of a seated Mercury with the words 'Commerce' and 'Industrie' and the date 1920."

COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of more counterfeit Federal Reserve notes, as follows:

NEW COUNTERFEIT $10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE on the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri; check letter "B"; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson.

This counterfeit is printed from photographic plates, and is clearly the work of an amateur. The bill is about a half inch shorter than the genuine, and the face is brown instead of black, and back blue instead of green. The number of the specimen at hand is J7509902A. It is a poor counterfeit.

NEW COUNTERFEIT $5 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE on the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia; check letter "B"; face plate No. 144; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates of amateurish workmanship, on two pieces of paper, between which a few red silk threads have been distributed, to supplement the imitation threads printed on the back of the note. The blue seal on the specimen at hand is too heavy, and the lines are not well formed. The numbers on this specimen is C-20142538-A. The figures of which are well formed and printed, but the blue ink used smears under the wetted finger. The portrait of Lincoln is poor, and should lead to the ready detection of the counterfeit.

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PAPER-MONEY COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN CINCINNATI.

Numerous counterfeits of Federal Reserve notes have been detected recently, and it is possible that they may have had their origin in Cincinnati. A press dispatch from that city, dated November 28, told of the arrest in that city of two men, who were caught with the goods. The disaptch is as follows:

Following information given by a woman, three policemen entered a room here today and arrested two men who were drying the ink on more than $3,000 worth of $10 bank notes which had been printed from copper plates. The counterfeiting outfit was seized, and police say it is one of the most complete ever found in Cincinnati. The prisoners were registered as Martin Hamman, 47, Cincinnati, and Charles Schwibbe, 25 years old, Vincennes, Ind.

Nine of the bank notes had been completed and the paper was still wet when the officers entered the room. The men had evidently made many experiments, for several $10 notes, which Hamman said were "too thick," were scattered on the table. The paper used was of the best grade, and an artificial toughness was added with a glue. Many books on photographic methods, engraving, chemicals and coloring were found in the room.

Police say Hamman was sentenced to serve five years in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., after he had been convicted of counterfeiting in Oklahoma. He was recently released. Schwibbe told the police that he served nine months in prison for robbing a safe in an Indiana town.

Mrs. William T. Llewellyn, proprietress of the rooming-house where the arrests were made, said she became suspicious of the men, who had rented the room two weeks ago. When she overheard the men planning to leave town at 3 o'clock today she called the police on the telephone and the arrests followed.

When the police arrived Hamman and Schwibbe were leaning over a table on which spurious $10 notes were scattered. Numerous bottles of acids, inks, photographic plates, copper etchings and stamps, delicate instruments for measuring, chemicals and silk fiber covered the table.

The men told the police they had been acquainted for some time. Hamman said he came to Cincinnati two weeks ago from Oklahoma, and Schwibbe said he arrived here recently from Muncie, Ind.

MR. BOYER RECOVERS ONE OF HIS STOLEN NOTES.

Mr. Alden S. Boyer, president of the Chicago Coin Club, whose safe in his business office was burglarized a few weeks ago and a number of rare United States notes stolen, writes that he has recovered one of the notes—a $10 first U. S. greenback, 1862—through one of the Chicago banks.

In one of the Chicago newspapers, following the robbery, Mr. Boyer is quoted as follows:

"The numismatic value of the things taken is $500. The total face value is $345. But the burglars didn't know what they had their fingers on when they threw down these autographed documents. Here is a letter from Jefferson Davis, written to a Mississippi professor, the only letter in which Davis ever mentioned the Federal Government. I am glad I didn't have in the safe last night the original charter to the land on which George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is situated. I keep that in a vault. The burglars would probably have taken that, even if they didn't appreciate the value of these relics."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MINT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

In a recent letter from Mr. Gilbert S. Perez of Lucena, Philippine Islands, a member of the A. N. A., to Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, he says: "I have just received news that the Treasury Building in Manila, containing the new mint, has been destroyed by fire. I have been gathering material for a monograph on the P. I. Mint, and this news is certainly discouraging."

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PUSHING A GOOD WORK.

Reference has recently been made in this magazine to the publication by the *New York Evening Post*, in its magazine section, of articles on numismatic subjects, and in connection with this fact we believe it should be stated that Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., is responsible for this good work through his acquaintance with the editor of the *Evening Post*.

In its issue of November 27 the *Post* had an article entitled "Nickels and the Goblins," the foundation for which was Mr. Arthur C. Wyman's paper on "Nickel Coins" read at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A.

In the same issue is an article, "Two New Half Dollars," describing the Maine Centennial and the Pilgrim Tercentenary Half Dollars, and which quotes Mr. Horace L. Wheeler's objection to the jib sail on the Mayflower pictured on the Pilgrim issue, which was printed in the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

A third article in the same issue referred to the rejection by Germany of the plan to issue porcelain coins for general circulation.

WORLD'S COIN RECORD MADE BY U. S. MINTS.

The mints established a record in coinage in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Director Ray Baker. A total of 809,500,000 coins were executed, which Mr. Baker declares is a world's record. The figures show an increase of 446 per cent. in coinage over 1915, the last normal year.

Public demand for smaller coins, particularly cents, is reflected in the report, which discoses that more than 512,500,000 coins in the record output were one-cent pieces.

Mr. Baker said much modern equipment had been installed, including two electric furnaces, each of 1000 pounds capacity, one at the Philadelphia mint, and the other in San Francisco.

The world's gold production in 1919, estimated at $365,166,000 by Director Baker, was a decrease of about $18,500,000. Production in the United States was $60,333,000, or about $8,000,000 below production in 1918.

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

There have recently come into the custody of the Massachusetts Historical Society two wooden bowls of a certain historical as well as numismatic interest. They are perhaps six inches in diameter, and have let into their bases to form the bottom the terra-cotta medallion of Franklin by Nini and the "Libertas Americana" Medal, the inscriptions on which were supplied by Franklin. The back of the bowl with the "Libertas Americana" Medal is covered with cuttings from a French newspaper of 1782 containing references to the circumstances under which the medal was struck. These bowls were presented by Franklin to his friend the grandfather of the lady by whom they are now deposited with the Society.

MALCOLM STORER.

THE RARE 1913 NICKEL.

The value of $600 placed some months ago on the 1913 Liberty head type nickel, in proof condition, seems to have advanced, as the following letter from Mr. S. W. Brown of North Tonawanda, N. Y., to Mr. Alden S. Boyer of Chicago, Ill., will show:

"Dear Mr. Boyer—I would appreciate it very much if you would return the 1913 Liberty head nickel you have with your coins in the Masonic Temple vault in your city. I have a deal pending for the sale of this coin, and it is necessary that I have it within the next ten days. If you will, kindly send it by express, charges collect, and estimate the value at $750. Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter."

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BANK NOTES CARRY VERSE.

Scotland, where the pound note is an old institution, the custom of writing poems on them is very common, and one comes across all sorts of messages in prose and verse, the theme of most being the writer's regret at so soon having to part company with the note. Burns, who scratched messages on the window panes, did at least once use the bank note as a medium of expression in the lines beginning:

"Wae worth thy power, thou cursed leaf,
Fell source of all my woe and grief;
For lack o' thee I've lost my lass,
For lack o' thee I scrimp my glass"

and ending with a reference to his contemplated flight to Jamaica:

"For lack of thee I leave this much-loved shore,
Never, perhaps, to greet old Scotland more."

—*"The Bug."*

MEDAL FOR A NORWEGIAN VIOLINIST.

A recent medal by Ivar Throndsen has on the obverse, within an ornate border, the portrait of a miller in Norway whose ability as a violinist has given him a widespread reputation. He is said to have been a pupil of Ole Bull.



The reverse is plain except for the inscription. The medal is struck in silver. (Specimen from J. deLagerberg, New York City.)

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1920.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1920, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,010,000; Quarter Dollars, 3,660,000; Dimes, 6,550,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 9,760,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 40,852,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Colombia—Nickel, 8,080,000.

Indo-China—Bronze, 3,555,000.

Cuba—Nickel, 10,926,000.

In renewing his subscription for 1921 a subscriber in West Philadelphia, Pa., writes as follows: "Enclosed find $1.50 in payment for my subscription for 1921. I would not know what to do without it. Wishing you and THE NUMISMATIST every success and the compliments of the approaching season, and many more."

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HARD LUCK STORIES ON PAPER MONEY.

An unusual tale of "hard luck" in all probability lies across the back of an old $1 bill which was brought to *The Sun* office recently by John E. Bramble, 2402 Maryland avenue.

Plainly written in ink and signed "By disobedient son to an honest father—Harry S.", everything known of the story is contained in this inscription:

"Farewell. One of the last of 11,000 dollars spent at gambling on the day of election, 1852."

The note, which was issued by the Western Bank of Baltimore and bears the date July 1, 1852, is owned by Miss Mollie Robinson, a sister-in-law of Mr. Bramble. According to the latter, the bill was given to Miss Robinson by her father, William M. Robinson, who lived near Cambridge, Md. He obtained it about 1859, it is said, in part payment for some beef which he sent to that town by one of his slaves.

The present owner has preserved the peculiar bill, and recalled it following a dispatch from Portland, Ore., a few days ago with a somewhat similar tale. A dollar bill also, it said, was taken in the course of business at a Portland cigar store. Across one side of it was written:

"S F-8-4-20. Finis. The last of an inheritance of $90,000, and praise God, the last of an ill-spent life. Tomorrow I go to work."—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEW NICKEL 50 ORE OF SWEDEN.



Illustrated here is the new type of 50 ore of Sweden, dated 1919, struck in nickel, formerly coined in silver. (Specimen from Guttag Bros., New York City).

JUGO-SLAV CURRENCY.

According to the Ministry of Finance, the importation of Austro-Hungarian crowns into the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was prohibited on December 12, 1918, and this prohibition immediately became effective. Upon the constitution of the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes the crown was the normal medium of exchange in those Provinces which had formerly been under Austro-Hungarian domination. These crowns were identical with the Austro-Hungarian crown notes, but were immediately stamped by the Jugo-Slav Government, and only such stamped notes were permitted circulation in the new Kingdom. Early this year the stamped Jugo-Slav crowns were withdrawn from circulation, and new notes, known as dinar-crown notes, were issued against them. The new notes bear, on their face, their value in crowns and in dinars, at a ratio of four crowns to one dinar.—Consul Kenneth S. Patton, Belgrade, in Commerce Reports.

SEEK GOLD IN A CEMETERY.

A press dispatch from St. Catherines, Ontario, says that revival of a legend that in the War of 1812 a large quantity of gold coin was buried under what is now Victoria Lawn Cemetery, a new annex to that city which is to be cleaned up for buildings, has started a stampede of laborers for the clean-up job. However, no gold has yet been found.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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Lewisburg, Ohio.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1921.

2174 George Zimmerman, Deposit Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2175 M. F. Power, 903 16th Ave., Seattle, Wash.
2176 Dr. Paul Wegeforth, Coronado, Calif.
2177 H. Dale Kuhn, Shelby, Ohio.
2178 Garold Tapp, Greer, S. C.
2179 Martin J. Flaherty, 2540 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2180 William Van Wert, 82 Guion St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
2181 Rady Miller, 26 St. Paul Road, Ardmore, Pa.
2182 F. D. Langenheim, 240 South 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
2183 W. H. Cathcart, 10700 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
2184 Ed. Rittenmeyer, 630 Church St., Iowa City, Iowa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 20, 1920. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
John S. Naylor, Jr.,	E. C. Bayha
Hawthorn Court, Wheeling, W. Va.	H. A. Bowers
A. De Yoanna, B. A., M. D. (Imperial Roman Gold and Silver),	M. Wormser
111 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Henry Chapman
Roy G. Fitzgerald (General),	Waldo C. Moore
Floor 9, U. B. Bldg., Dayton, O.	E. Vernon Moore
H. G. Van Devender,	F. G. Duffield
Hughesville, Pa.	H. H. Yawger
M. F. Hammond (Greek),	J. Guttag
17 Battery Place, New York	Rud Kohler
Blanche K. Moore,	E. Vernon Moore
Lewisburg, Ohio	Ozias Fritz

Change of Address.

J. deLagerberg, from Shoreham, L. I., to 620 West 116th St., New York City.

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Rochester, N. Y., December 20, 1920.

A. N. A. RENEWALS IN ORDER FOR 1921.

The dues of A. N. A. members, as well as subscriptions to THE NUMISMATIST, expired December 31, 1920, and it is strongly urged that all promptly renew for 1921.

The General Secretary reports that many members attended to this very important matter during December. This is a very good habit. If you were not among those who did so, kindly attend to it at once by sending $2—for both dues and subscription—to H. H. Yawger, General Secretary, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Many new members were admitted to the A. N. A. during the past 1920, and to these especially we desire to say that a prompt renewal will keep you in good standing and will insure the receipt of the magazine regularly. Please bear in mind that all A. N. A. members should send both dues and subscription price to the General Secretary.

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A CALL TO ARMS.

To All A. N. A. Members:

As President of the American Numismatic Association, at this the beginning of 1921 I shall request that each of you make it your business to take active steps to obtain applications early in the new year, and also that you continue such activity without any recessing throughout the year.

The soliciting of new members is regarded by your officials as a general activity of the entire Association membership, and should be so understood and carried into practice by each and every fellow-member. Earnest effort on your part will spell Success for the A. N. A.

If the Association is to progress, the membership must necessarily go to work. Why not make this year—1921—the banner year in the history of the American Numismatic Association? If you really mean it, get busy.

May we hope the future has in store prosperity, health and happiness for you and yours, and also every reader of THE NUMISMATIST.

Yours for a Banner Year,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President.

Lewisburg, Ohio, The Day of and For New Resolutions, 1921.

DATE OF THE A. N. A. 1921 CONVENTION ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., announces that the date for the A. N. A. 1921 Convention has been agreed upon and that it will be August 20 to 25. It was announced last month that Boston had been officially decided on as the place. It is further announced that the official exhibit of coins, medals and paper money will be held in the large lecture-room of the Boston Public Library. The official call for the Convention will be printed later.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, October 20th, 1920, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President referred in feeling terms to the death, on August 23rd, of Mr. Edward Shepherd, who had been a member of the Council almost continuously since 1913, and was often one of the Auditors of the Society's accounts. He was an expert on the Greek coinage, and his knowledge and assistance were always at the service of members. His regular attendance at the meetings evidenced his interest in the Society, and his kindly disposition earned the friendship and respect of all his colleagues. The vote of condolence with his widow and family was passed in silence, the members standing in honour to his memory.

The President announced that an English member, who desired to remain anonymous, had forwarded through Mr. Andrew a banknote for £100 as a contribution towards the present increased cost of the Society's Journal; and a special vote of thanks was passed to the donor for the generous and thoughtful spirit which had prompted so handsome a gift.

He further announced that Mr. John Sanford Saltus of New York, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, and a Vice-President to whom the Society already owed much of its sound financial position today, had made a further donation to its funds of £113 18s. 1d., in English money. A grateful vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Saltus for this welcome proof of his continued generosity and support.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By the President: Philip and Mary, shilling with the date, 1554, below the busts, and the English title only. Shilling of the same date, but of the usual type, with the Spanish and Neapolitan titles, and another, similar, but with the English title only. Shilling of 1555 without the figures of value, and an Irish shilling of that year.

By Mr. Ogden: Elizabeth, uniface pattern in silver, bearing the crowned

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Tudor rose, similar to that on Henry VIII's shilling, but of Elizabethan workmanship. Sixpence of 1576 with mint-mark rose, found that month during excavations in the Kingsway, London; and a beautiful example in fine silver of the Irish shilling of 1561.

By Mr. F. Willson Yeates: The collection of Elizabethan counters and jettons described by Surgeon-Captain Weightman later.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: Elizabeth, pattern shilling, mint-mark key. Charles I, six shillings of the Tower mint with mint-mark tun; three being of type 3a and three of type 4, to show the different busts. Particular attention was drawn to one of type 3a, the bust of which corresponds with that on the second variety with the mint-mark anchor of type 4.

By Mr. William Dale: Roman copper coins of Maximianus Hercules, Constantius Chlorus, and Gallerius, found together near the line of the Roman road at Bishop's Waltham.

By Mr. Henry Garside: British India, nickel half-anna, 1908. Mauritius, copper five cents, two cents and cent, 1917.

By Mr. Coleman P. Hyman: An official Trafalgar medal in contemporary silver mounting and perfect condition.

Surgeon-Captain Weightman, O.B.E., F.S.A., read an interesting paper, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Patterns for a Copper Coinage in the Reign of Elizabeth," and exhibited a series of them from his collection. He explained in detail the three successive proposals made to the Queen in the years 1574, 1576, and 1601, for the coining of small money. In this relation he explained that "A HALF PENY PECE" first described by the late Mr. Holbyn in 1903, was the pattern for the proposal of 1574 for a coinage in embased silver; and that "THE PLEDGE OF A HALFEPENNY" was the pattern for that of 1576 for a copper coinage. He gave reasons for believing that "the so-called half-groat" was, in fact, the pattern for a two-penny piece, and that the example described by the late Mr. Montagu as the farthing of 1601 was really the halfpenny of that year. The remaining patterns were also described and brought into natural sequence.

Later, Captain Weightman, by request, kindly described the collection exhibited by Mr. F. Willson Yeates, who was unable to be present, as: "A numerous and fine series of lead, or more probably pewter pieces of the time of Elizabeth, the use of which is, perhaps, obscure, but some may be medalets and others counters for reckoning purposes. From the fact that certain of them have a rampant lion within the Garter on one side, and the arms of France on the other, it has been supposed that they refer to Mary, Queen of Scots; as certainly do some which bear a rampant lion on one side, with the arms of the Dauphin of France and the inscription GOD SAVE THE QVENE on the other. There are pieces which bear the arms of France surrounded by HENRICVS DEI GRATIA, and on the other side two intertwined columns, crowned, which might have been thought to refer to Henry Darnley had not a somewhat similar example been found with the arms of France surrounded by CAROLVS DEI GRATIA, and on the other side a lion rampant within the Garter. These two jettons therefore probably represent Charles IX and Henry III of France. Those, however, which show a rose, crowned, between E and R, and the inscription GOD SAVE THE QVENE. must certainly refer to Queen Elizabeth.

Probably the clue to the problem is to be found in the pieces bearing what has been thought to be a portcullis—the Tudor badge. But it looks more like a chequer board, and that it was intended for the board of the Exchequer is proved by the fact that usually in the centre of each of the squares a little counter is represented, and sometimes the legend itself directly refers to the Royal Exchequer.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

November 18. Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E., Treasurer, in the chair. Mons. Edouard Bernays, Colonel E. J. King, C.M.G., Mr. Charles E. Gunther and the Marchese Roberto Venturo Ginori were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited an Egyptian gold 100-piastre piece of 1916.

Mr. G. C. Haines showed a silver medallion of Valentinian II. Obverse, VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. Reverse, VIRTVS EXERCITVS :-TRPS.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed two profile groats of Henry VII:

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1. Obverse, m.m. lys. Reverse, greyhound's head, a very rare m.m. 2. Obverse, pheon. Reverse, m.m. pheon and cross-crosslet, a rare and interesting combination.

Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited three Seleucid tetradrachms of the winged diadem type; one of Antiochus Theos, symbol feeding horse (Larissa) and two Hierax, symbols, bee (Gentinus) and owl (Sigeium).

Mr. J. Allan exhibited, on behalf of Mr. C. S. Gifford of Boston, the half dollar issued to commemorate the Mayflower Tercentenary. Obverse, half-length bust of General Bradford l.; below, PILGRIM HALF DOLLAR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above; in field, IN GOD WE TRUST. Reverse. the Mayflower l. PILGRIM TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION 1620-1920.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a paper on "A Second Specimen of the Crown of the Rose." This coin was only issued in September, October, 1526. Its types were modelled on those of the contemporary French ecu, with which it was intended to compete. It was too heavy, however, and was replaced in October by the crown of the double rose. The specimen described has recently been presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus of New York, who, by a remarkable coincidence, also acquired the first specimen, which he presented to the New York Numismatic Museum in 1907.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read a paper entitled "Pereric," in which he dealt with a suggestion by Mr. H. W. C. Davis that Pereric M might stand for Empereriz M, i. e., the Empress Matilda, Empereriz being an old French form of the feminine of Empereur. Mr. Brooke welcomed the suggestion, not, however, as settling the attribution to Matilda, but as providing support for a view which he has already advanced, namely, that the legend is intended by the moneyers to be ambiguous, to read either as a legend of Matilda or of Henry I.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The first evening meeting of the season was held at the American Numismatic Society on Monday, December 6th.

A film showing the Victory Medal of the United States in the various stages of its production occupied the early part of the evening. Mr. Ferriss P. Merritt, who has been instrumental in having this film made, commented briefly on the various phases depicted, and told of the use that is to be made of the film in making Service men who are entitled to the medal aware of their right to wear it so that they will file their applications.

Mr. Howland Wood, the Curator of the Society, then spoke upon his recent visit to England, France and the Low Countries. After describing conditions as they had been found in some of the more important numismatic collections, pictures of the battle fields of Belgium which were visited were shown, and the lecture closed with a number of pictures of the cathedrals in England which had been studied.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, December 10th, 1920, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth avenue, President Valentine presiding. Members present: Dr. Valentine, Messrs. Adams, Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Case de Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Guttag, Kohler, Newell, Proskey, Robertson, Swanson, Wernstrom, Wood, Wormser and Belden, and, by invitation, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Blake, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Holman, Mrs. Swanson, Miss Alice Swanson and Mr. William Van Wert.

The minutes of the meeting of November 12th were read and approved.

After a few words of welcome to the guests, the President announced the topic of the evening: Ladies on Coins.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. Valentine: Isabella U. S. quarter dollar.

By Mr. deLagerberg: Sweden, Queen Chrinstina, two Coronation Medals and two other medals; Queen Ulrika Eleonora, Coronation Medal, 1680, two medals by A. Meybush; Queen Ludovika Ulrika, 1786, medal by C. G.

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Fehrman; Swedish Numismatic Society Anniversary Medal, 1901, by Lea Ahlborn; plaquette of H. T. Cedergren, by Erik Lindberg; Russia medal of Empress Ann Johannovna, 1730, and Empress Katharina II, 1765; Dutch East India, medal, Colonial Exhibition at Samarang 1914; La Societe des Amis Hollandais-Belges de la Medaile d'Art, plaquette, Wireless Telegraphy, by Eng. Jean de Bremaecker, medal struck during the World War in aid of sculptors' and medalists' families, by C. I. Van Hoef.

By Mr. Wernstrom: La Societe des Amis Hollandais-Belges de la Medaille d'Art, plaquette by Jean C. Wienecke—Jeune Fille. Sweden: Medal of the famous Swedish singer, Kristina Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, 1917. Austria: Medal, silver, by A. Scharff of Walburga Spottl.

By Mr. Elder: Decadrachm of Syracuse, Sicily, B. C. 413-400, by Evainetos; head of Persephone; reverse, Victorious Quadriga. This coin came from the hoard found at Sta. Maria di Licodia, on the slopes of Mt. Etna, near the city of Catania.

By Mr. Newell: Tetradrachms, mostly of Syracuse, showing a selection of styles of hairdressing in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C.; also, portrait coins, one silver stater of Amastious, Queen of Amastris; one sixteen litra piece of Philistis of Syracuse; one tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII and his mother, Cleopatra Tryphaene; one gold octodrachm of Ptolemy I, Berenice, Ptolemy II, Arsinoe; one silver decadrachm of Arsinoe II; one gold decadrachm of Berenice II; one gold octodrachm of Arsinoe III; one gold octodrachm of the later Ptolemies; one bronze coin of Cleopatra VII; one silver drachm of Cleopatra and Juba II; one silver tetradrachm of Eucratides, Heliocles and Laodicea of Bactria, one silver drachm of Musa of Parthia.

By Mr. Guttag: U. S. 25-cent piece of 1920, struck in nickel.

By Mr. Belden: Two British War Medals bearing the portraits of Queen Victoria, General Service, bar, "Fort Detroit" (one of the three bars issued for actions in America during the war of 1812), and Northwest Canada, 1885, with bar, "Saskatchewan."

By Mr. Wormser: Collection of gold and silver coins, showing women's heads on coins, regents, patronesses of art, queens, empresses, commemorating family life, wedding anniversaries, weddings, and deaths.

New acquisitions were exhibited as follows:

By Mr. Blake: $2 National Bank note of first charter period, numbered "1." $10 National Bank note of the third charter period, numbered "1."

By Mr. Robertson: Japan: Gold Manen oban, 1860; Akita, koban, 1862; Tanuma Go Momme, 1765. Sweden: Riksdaler, Gustavus Vasa, 1542; two ore, 1541; riksdaler, John III, 1578; two marks, Erik XIV, 1563; Charles IX, one mark, 1606; Charles IX, one-half mark, 1607; Gustavus Adolphus, four marks, 1614; Gustavus Adolphus, Coronation coin, one-eighth riksdaler; Christina, one-half riksdaler, 1642.

By Mr. Guttag: Chile, gold 20 pesos, 1916. New issues: Costa Rica, 5 and 10 centavos, 1918; Finland, 10 pennia, 1919; Japan, 1 sen; Bulgaria, 1917; Sweden, 1919; Portugal, 1 and 2 centavos, 1918; Peru, copper 1 centavo.

By Mr. Proskey: Napoleon I, 20 francs, 1815, struck during the Hundred Days; Brazil, Maria and Peter III, half joe, 1779; medal of the Marquise de Sevigne, 1696, on her death; medal of Charlotte Corday, decapitated 1793; an exceptionally fine large bronze of Lucius Verus, reverse Fortune seated; two medas, one portraying Pomona and Flora, by Mitchell, the other, Truth and Fiction, by W. Wyon; Chinese dollar (1910) portraying first President with military costume and plumed cap; dollar with Pilgrim landing on the Rock; a series of Russian paper money of the Imperial, Kerensky and Bolshevik Governments, ranging from 1 kopeck to 1000 rubles, in new condition.

By Mr. Belden: Two brass medals issued for presentation to American Indians during the reign of George I of England, 1714 to 1727; United States Indian Peace Medal of Jefferson, 1801, largest size—over four inches—silver, with ring for suspension, made of two shells united by a collar, as are all original Jefferson Indian Peace Medals; silver medal issued by the American Fur Company for presentation to Indians, 1806-1811, bearing portrait of John Jacob Astor.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting regarding so-called California gold half and quarter dollars reported progress.

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The Treasurer's report was, on motion, accepted and ordered placed on fie.

The Executive Committee recommended as the topic for the next meeting, Coins of Switzerland.

It was moved and carried that medals be included making the topic coins and medals of Switzerland.

The following nominations for membership were received and referred to the Membership Committee: Harry F. Rahr, Brooklyn, proposed by Rud. Kohler; William Van Wert, New Rochelle, N. Y., proposed by George H. Blake; Carl Grimskald, New York City, proposed by J. deLagerberg.

The election of officers and committees was next in order, and resulted as follows by unanimous vote:

President, Albert R. Frey.

Vice President, Bauman L. Belden.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Swanson.

Executive Committee—George H. Blake, J. M. Swanson, Elliott Smith, F. C. C. Boyd.

Membership Committee—Thomas L. Elder, Dr. D. W. Valentine, Dudley Butler, W. Gedney Beatty, David Proskey.

Publication Committee—Moritz Wormser, Howland Wood, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Medallic Art Committee—Edward T. Newell, J. Sanford Saltus, R. Robertson, A. E. Davidson, E. Beesley.

President Frey then took the chair and made some interesting remarks, among other things calling attention to the following anniversaries occurring in 1921: April 27, 1521, Magellan killed on the Philippine Islands; May 5, 1821, Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena; July 19, 1821, coronation of George IV, King of Great Britain, and suggesting that these might well be considered when selecting topics for the meetings of the Club.

It was moved and unanimously carried by a rising vote that the thanks of the Club be extended to its retiring President, Dr. D. W. Valentine, for the able, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has conducted his office.

Remarks were made on various subjects by Messrs. Proskey, Wood, Guttag and Dr. Valentine.

President Frey then called upon the guests of the evening—Mr. Van Wert, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. Blake, Miss Brown, Miss Holman and Miss Alice Swanson—each of whom spoke a few words of appreciation, after which the meeting, on motion adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met and dined at Harvey's Restaurant on Friday, November 26th, at 6.30 P. M., with the President, Mr. Wheeler, in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Welch, Tilden, Kimball, Morse, Gifford, Stafford, Shumway, Faelten, Shepardson, Comstock, Joy and Storer.

Dr. J. E. Waitt, Mr. George R. Kimball of Haverhill, N. H., and Mr. J. C. Barnes of Hingham were elected to active membership.

Mr. Wheeler read a letter from Mr. Wormser, notifying him of the acceptance by the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. of the Society's invitation to hold the 1921 Convention in Boston, and considerable discussion of matters relating to the convention followed. From plans outlined by Mr. Shumway it was quite evident that the convention is going to be a great success if it is in the power of the Boston Numismatic Society to make it so. It was decided, tentatively, to hold the convention from August 20th to August 25th, inclusive.

Mr. Welch showed medals of Generals Joffre and Pau and the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Croix du Lievre.

Mr. Kimball showed a very fine 1793 cent, Crosby 1-A, and a good 1804 cent with broken die.

Mr. Shepardson showed the Waterloo Medal.

Mr. Comstock showed a 1794 cent, Hays 48, with ONE HUNDRED A DOLLAR on edge; a cent of 1858, small letters and low leaf, with crack from bill to border; a tetradrachm of Antiochus VIII with young head, and the Manley Washington Medal in bronze.

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Mr. Wheeler showed the Robbins Medal of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Pilgrim Fathers, Centennary of Dutch Independence and World's Peace medals by Beeger; the large Webster Medal by Wright; the Croix de Guerre; the Veterans' badge of the Vermont National Guard; a stater of Arados, and a remarkably fine double shekel of Sidon.

Dr. Storer showed, from the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Glenn H. Curtiss Medal for the First Transatlantic Flight (102mm., bronze), a medal which does the Whitehead & Hoag Co. very great credit, and an interesting medal of Napoleon I, struck at Naples in 1859, in lava, by Preti (94mm.).

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 198th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Rochester Municipal Museum, November 16, 1920, J. C. Woodbury, President, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Woodbury, Starr, Plumb, Horner, Savage, French, Gillette, Haringx, Yawger and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The application for membership of Charles Bokien was acted upon, and he being known by several of the members, it was moved and carried that he be elected a member of the Association.

The matter of the medal of the retiring President, Mr. J. C. Woodbury, was taken up, and finally it was decided that a letter be written to each member with the request that he write the Secretary whether or not he desired a medal, as only the actual number of medals subscribed for will be struck. The die for the medal was cut by artist J. A. Koeb of our Association.

A letter was read addressed to the members of the Rochester Association from Mr. J. A. Koeb, advising that on account of his health he was leaving Rochester to live in Los Angeles, Cal. His family will follow him in the spring. We are all very sorry to hear of this, as Mr. Koeb has been a very regular attendant, and he will be missed by all the Rochester members.

After the meeting a successful auction sale was held, Dr. French acting as auctioneer.

The meeting adjourned to December 7, 1920.

H. D. PUTNAM, Secretary.

The 199th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Rochester Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, December 7, 1920, Vice-President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Woodbury, Horner, Plumb, Sunday, Yawger, Potter, French, Amberg, Loizeau, Gillette, Stanley, Putnam, Bauer and Kaufman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication from Dr. C. F. Roh, Norway, Iowa, to Mr. H. H. Yawger was read, donating to the Rochester Numismatic Society two of the most interesting war tokens issued. These issues are from Crailsheim, Germany, and the obverse relates to an incident of the siege of the place in 1379. These tokens have been placed with other German war money in a case in the Museum, and were admired by members of the Association last evening, and on motion of Mr. Yawger, seconded by Mr. Bauer, the Secretary was instructed to send a letter of acknowledgment and thanks to Dr. Roh for the donation.

The application of J. F. McGraw, proposed by Mr. Loizeau and Dr. French, came up for election, and it was voted that the application of Mr. McGraw be accepted. Carried.

Attention was also called by the Secretary to the fact that through the extreme kindness of Dr. French just previous to the Exposition he had placed a large number of American cents of a better character in the exhibit of the Association, taking out those previously exhibited, and specifying at the time that these were a gift to the Association, and also requested that the ones previously exhibited be sold for the benefit of the Association. On motion of Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Gillette, it was decided to auction off these American cents at this meeting, the proceeds to be placed

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with the Treasurer, and the fund to be used at some future time for the improvement or purchase of new material for the Association's exhibit.

Upon motion of Mr. Yawger, seconded by Mr. Bauer, nominations for officers for the ensuing year were then made, as follows:

For President, W. H. Amberg.

For Vice-President, George A. Gillette and A. H. Plumb.

For Secretary, W. F. Sunday.

For Treasurer, C. T. Borradaile.

The meeting was made very interesting by several exhibits of members present. Mr. George A. Gillette showed a large collection of material acquired at recent sales in New York and elsewhere. Special attention may be called to the medal in memory of J. Pierpont Morgan; fishhook money of Africa; a Japanese amulet (a charm against evil, etc.); several Washington medals; an uncirculated pillar dollar of 1805, almost perfect, the members uniting in stating that this was the best they had seen; also an Eight Brothers gold ducat of Saxony. These were but a few of the many interesting pieces Mr. Gillette showed.

From Jean Maunovry, one of our members, now located at Colorado Springs, Col., came $1, $2, $3, $5 and $20 bills of the Republic of Texas and a $10 bill of the Government of Texas, all in fine condition.

Wm. F. Sunday exhibited a very fine collection of half cents. After these exhibits the auction of American cents alluded to earlier in the evening were put up and brought very satisfactory results.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.

E. D. PUTNAM, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 63d regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the French class-room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, October 12th. Members present: Messrs. Brandon, Goldsmith, Mohr, Twitchell, Ammen, Turrill, Hill, Haigh, Snow, Landecker, Zerbe and Steinman. Guests present: Messrs. M. F. Power, Sanford Feigenbaum, Conrad Thaler, R. H. Wilcox, L. Goodman and Miss G. Twyman.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary informed members present that this meeting was called earlier than the regular meeting date in order to give our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Snow, an opportunity to say good-bye to his fellow-members, as he was leaving in a few days for the East to be gone indefinitely. Upon motion, duly seconded, it was decided that Mr. Snow receive the title of Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and among the duties which he is to perform is to spread propaganda concerning the P. C. N. S.; to advise the Society concerning anything of numismatic importance and add new members to the organization.

Messrs. Leslie Tubbs, Ellis Block, Conrad Thaler and M. F. Power were proposed for active membership in the Society, and were duly elected.

The Secretary stated that the number of the membership card of the member who was the last to be elected was numbered 75. This announcement met with applause.

Messrs. Feigenbaum and Zerbe entertained the society for over an hour with interesting, instructive and statistical talks on "Foreign Exchange" and "The History of Money." At the conclusion of their talks, upon motion, unanimously carried, the speakers received the thanks of the Society for their able efforts.

Mr. Wilcox exhibited some early store cards, medals and tokens.

Mr. Zerbe had on display numerous frames of paper money used during the war.

Mr. Mohr's exhibit consisted of early German crowns.

After an auction sale of souvenir Chinese cash made in San Francisco, donated by Mr. Ellis Bloch, the meeting adjourned.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The 64th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Rooms, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, November 9th. Members present: Messrs. Brandon, Mohr, Twitchell,

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Haagensen, Ammen, Turrill, Zerbe and Steinman. Guests present: Messrs. Sanford Feigenbaum, Louis Lurie, Louis Goodman and Miss Gertrude Twyman.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary advised the Society that the organization had been holding meetings on other than regular meeting nights. This was done in order to catch up with postponed meetings, but dating from the next meeting, which is to be held on Tuesday, November 30th, the Society would again hold its meetings on the last Tuesday of the month.

Messrs. W. H. Monteith, H. F. Vollmer, Louis Goodman and Miss Gertrude Twyman were proposed for membership in the Society and were duly elected.

The topic of the evening, "Lecture on the Sidelights of Coin Collecting," was delivered by the Vice-President, Charles Turrill, and it occupied the attention of the members for an hour.

Mr. Sanford Feigenbaum also delivered a talk on "Frenzied Finance in Connection with Foreign Exchange."

These instructive and exceedingly interesting talks were thoroughly enjoyed by the members, and, upon motion, both the speakers received a vote of thanks for their efforts.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited some recent accessions to his collection.

Mr. T. E. Leon (through loan) $5 gold bank notes on the following California banks: National Gold Bank & Trust Co., San Francsico; D. O. Mills Bank, Sacramento; Farmers' National Gold Bank, San Jose, and $20 gold bank note, First National Gold Bank, Oakland.

Mr. H. F. Vollmer of Los Angeles loaned the Secretary for display, half cents of 1841 and 1852, both restrikes and proofs, and cent of 1804, restrike, broken die, uncirculated; sand peso, Mexico; guinea, Geo. III, England, 1779, rose type, uncirculated.

Mr. Steinman showed an 1880, coiled-hair type, $4 in aluminum, gold plated, uncirculated, and a $10 Baldwin, horseman, in white metal.

Miss Twyman placed on display a 10-cent token issued by the Nevada State Prison.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, December 8th, at eight o'clock, President William C. Stone presiding.

The slogan sent out by the Entertainment Committee was "Make this the banner meeting of the year," and a request to each member to bring some part of his collection for an exhibit, also to bring a friend. The result was more than 20 members responded, and they, together with as many visitors, made it the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the year.

President Stone, in his address of welcome, called special attention to what the Society stood for and what part it was doing in making history and educating the younger generation to take a deeper interest in numismatics, thereby becoming better acquainted with the coins of both the Old and New World. He also extended an invitation to the visitors to attend any of the future meetings, as special efforts would be made to answer any questions and offer explanations regarding any coins which they cared to bring. He also thanked Chairman John M. Oliver for the hard work, time and energy he had given to make the meeting such a success. After naming Messrs. Emery, Drowne and Oliver as a Nominating Committee to bring in a list of officers to be voted on at the annual meeting in January, the Entertainment Committee took charge.

Among the principal exhibitors were:

A. W. Morris: United States coins, all denominations, gold, silver and copper, early dates and in fine proof condition.

Luman S. Drowne: Set of colonials and foreign coins.

John M. Oliver: Fractional currency: 3-cent Washington, dark and light curtain, blocks of four; 10-cent, autograph Colby and Spinner, Jeffries and Spinner; 50-cent, Justice, autograph, fibre paper, red backs, with complete set of plate letters; also, 25-cent Fessenden, solid disc; all in fine, crisp condition, and displayed in specially prepared cases.

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John E. Morse: United States Government notes, in all issues from $1 to $20; twenty-two different varieties of Liberty Bond coupons; broken-bank bills; shinplasters, and an assortment of Confederate and the earlier issues of currency, all in splendid condition.

W. C. Emery, A. W. Converse and Preston C. Pond were other exhibitors.

Cigars were furnished, and after a smoke-talk the meeting adjourned, pronounced by all as a big boost for the membership drive which comes in 1921.

W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-second meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the office of the Boyer Chemical Co., Chicago, Wednesday, December 1, 1920. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Baumann, Boyer, Brown, Carey, Davis, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Lawless, McKinley, Dr. Nutt, and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and placed on file.

Mr. Carey, treasurer of the Convention Committee, made his final report and turned a balance of $7.78 over to the Treasurer of the Club.

Dr. William Frederic Nutt was elected to membership.

The following officers were elected for 1921:

President, Alden S. Boyer.

Vice-President, Elmer Lawless.

The by-laws were suspended and the election of Secretary-Treasurer was left over till the January meeting.

Mr. Carey presented an amendment to the by-laws separating the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. Under the rules the voting of this amendment must go over to the January meeting.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brown: French 25-centime piece of 1914 in pure nickel, and one of 1917 in copper nickel.

By Mr. Davis: A collection of Civil War tokens from Illinois towns outside of Chicago.

By Mr. Jonas: A silver piece of Nuremberg, dated 1650, and a medal commemorating the Haymarket riots.

By Mr. Lawless: A number of Philadelphia store cards, including pieces from Wanamaker, Taylor, Root, Yates Sharpless, Harmstead and others.

By Mrs. Ripstra: A number of very beautiful medals, among which were "Numismatics," by Jourdain; "Horticulture," by DuBois; the Peace Conference at the Hague, and one issued in 1885, showing dirigible balloons in flight.

By Mr. Wilson: A number of Civil War tokens from Eastern States, some Hard Times Tokens, and a Dollar of 1872.

The meeting then adjourned to another room, where Mrs. Boyer and Mrs. Ripstra served coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts. After doing full justice to these refreshments, the meeting adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

FIFTY-FOUR KINDS OF PAPER MONEY.

It is doubtful if many people know how many kinds of paper money are in circulation in the United States. According to the American Banker there are fifty-four, distributed as follows:

"Of ones, twos, and one thousands there are five kinds; of fives, fifties, and one hundreds, six kinds; of tens and twenties, seven kinds; of five hundreds, four kinds; of ten thousands, two; and of five thousands, one.

"Naturally, this makes counterfeiting easier, and Treasury officials are discussing ways to reduce the variety. This should include printing all notes of the same denomination in the same color, with a distinct and different color for each denomination. No one then would have to scrutinize a bill to determine its value, and there would be no possibility of raising a note of low denomination to a higher one."

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AN INVITATION

To All Our Readers Not Now Connected With the American Numismatic Association to Join That Progressive Organization.

Among the readers of THE NUMISMATIST are many who are not members of the American Numismatic Association. Perhaps the only reason for this is that they have never been invited to affiliate with it. Many of them live in sections where they do not come in contact with A. N. A. members, or who are not acquainted with members of our organization.

To all those readers the officers of the Association extend an invitation to join the A. N. A. The expense is but a trifle in addition to the price they are now paying for the magazine. The advantages are numerous, and there are only two conditions to be complied with.

The first is, To have an interest in numismatics.

The second it, To deal fairly and honestly with fellow-members.

Write to General Secretary H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden street, Rochester, N. Y., asking for an application blank and a leaflet giving information about the Association and the advantages it offers to members. Fill out the application blank and return it to Mr. Yawger with the amount of the dues and the fee mentioned on the blank. If you are not acquainted with any member, two local endorsements as to character will be sufficient.

Add a little of the fraternal spirit to your numismatic spirit, and the subject will take on an additional interest.

"COW MONEY" ISN'T NEW.

"Do you know that the bovine family has been used as a symbol of exchange for many centuries?" writes W. R. L. of Green Lake, Wisconsin. And not waiting for us to admit our ignorance he goes on: "Well, the first coin ever struck off by Rome had the figure of an ox on it. The cow in ancient times was the symbol of fortune. 'This family is mine and these are my cows,' said the Arab dweller in tents, and this has been the cause of the use of the root of languages which stands for 'cow' being used in many terms that mean money.

"For instance, the Latin root *pecus* forms many such words. Pecuniary reward first meant a payment in cows; peculiarity originally referred to the number of cows a man had. The old Teutonic root for the word cow furnished the words 'scot' and 'scot-free'; a man who paid his bill or 'scot' did so in a certain percentage of the value of a cow, and if he got into trouble but escaped without being mulcted in money, he was said to have managed it without losing one of his cows."

Anyone who has ever gone through the fine dairy regions of Wisconsin can easily understand why W. R. L. knows that cows stand for money—and we'll bet that he didn't have to read ancient history to find it out, either.—*Farm and Fireside.*

A. N. A. MEDALS.

A limited number of the Chicago Convention medals, as well as a few of the Dr. Heath Memorial are still on hand. Each sells for $1, and they can be obtained of General Secretary H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y., on receipt of price. The proceeds from the sale of these medals goes into the A. N. A. treasury.

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BACK VOLUMES AND NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST FOR SALE.

We receive so many inquiries from time to time as to which back volumes and numbers of THE NUMISMATIST can be obtained that a list of them is given below, with prices per volume and number. All prices previously quoted are canceled. The price incudes postage.

Considering that some of these issues are many years old, the price quoted is very low, and has been made so in order to reduce the quantity on hand as much as possible. All the volumes have interesting articles, many of them written by the leading numismatists of the times, and in addition they are valuable as works of reference.

1888 to **1893**—None on hand.
1894—Several complete volumes, 12 issues. Per volume, $1.50. Per copy, 20c.
1895—Several vloumes except September. Per volume, $1.35. Per copy, 20c.
1896—Several complete volumes, 10 issues (none issued in October and November). Per volume, $1.50. Complete volumes only will be sold.
1897—A few complete volumes, 8 issues (several double numbers issued during the year). Per volume, $2. Complete volumes only will be sold.
1898—A few complete volumes, 12 issues. Per volume, $2. Complete volumes only will be sold.
1899—A very few complete volumes, 12 issues. Per volume, $2. Complete volumes only will be sold.
1900—A very few of January, May, June, July, August, September and December. Per copy, 20 cents.
1901—A few of February, March, May, June, July, August, September, October and December. Per copy, 20 cents.
1902—One copy each of April, May, September, October. Per copy, 25 cents.
1903—One copy of August. Price, 25 cents.
1904—A very few copies of February, March and June. Per copy, 25 cents.
1905—One copy of May, and a few of July and August. Per copy, 25 cents.
1906—Several copies of May, July, September, October and November. Per copy, 20 cents.
1907—Copies of September and October-November. Per copy, 20 cents.
1908—Several volumes except September. October and November a double number. Per volume (except September), $1.50. Per copy, 20c.
1909—Several complete volumes. Eleven issues. September and October a double number. Per volume, $1.50. Per copy, 20c.
1910—A few complete volumes. Nine issues. None issued in May, August and October. Per volume, $1.50. Per copy, 20c.
1911—Several complete volumes except January. Per volume (except January), $2. Per copy, 25c.
1912—Copies of January, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Per copy, 25c.
1913—A few copies of January, April, May, June, August, September, October, November, December. Per copy, 25c.
1914—A few copies of June, July, September, October, December. Per copy, 25c.
1915—Several complete volumes, except August. Per volume (except August), $2. Per copy, 20c.
1916—Several complete volumes. Per volume, $2. Per copy, 20c.
1917—Several complete volumes. Per volume, $2. Per copy, 20c.
1918—Several complete volumes. Per volume, $2. Per copy, 20c.
1919—Several complete volumes. Per volume, $2. Per copy, 20c.
1920—Copies of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. Of some of these months we have only half a dozen copies. Per copy, except June, 20c. June issue, 50 cents.

All orders must be accompanied by cash and addressed to THE NUMISMATIST, 1811 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md.

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On December Fifteenth

I passed the Eighteenth Hundredth lot in cataloging the late Dr. Wilharm Collection of Pittsburgh.

Just finished listing the Cents. Over Five Hundred lots of them!

Over Four Hundred lots of gold—all U. S. already listed. And Foreign gold still to be catalogued.

The Sale will, apparently, run to Twenty-five Hundred lots.

Expect to have the Catalog (which will be an especially fine edition) ready for mailing in early part of January. It will be sent free to all who are on my list and to those who write for it.

The Price Lit of this Magnificent and Important Sale will be sold at One Dollar. Orders are now being received.

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH TEXAS

Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

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AUCTION SALE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Sale of the McMullen, Voight, J. H. G. Gilbert and H. C. Whipple Collections of

COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY, ETC.

THE M. K. McMULLEN COLLECTION is sold by order of Mrs. M. K. McMullen, 704 North Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh. This Collection consists of about 400 U. S. and Foreign Gold Coins, with two octagonal slugs, Oban, many large pieces, etc. They are sold to settle the estate.

Walter Voight, 3014 Bainbridge Ave., New York, is going out of collecting and sells his group of fine Greek silver coins, including a fine Decadrachm of Syracuse.

Mr. J. H. G. Gilbert, of Ware, Mass., offers some very fine United States Cents, with several of 1793, 1799 and 1804.

Mr. H. C. Whipple, of Manchester Center, Vermont, sells his remarkable collection of Vermont Coins, the largest variety of these coins in existence, with a number of unpublished varieties.

A Stamford, Conn., Collection, including a very fine round Wass-Moliter & Co. $50 gold and a fine Octagonal Slug, large Foreign Gold Coins, etc.

Added are several smaller consignments with very fine and rare U. S. Gold $20, $10, $5, $3, $2½ and $1 pieces. Included also are rare Clark & Co. Half and Quarter Eagles, a Wass-Moliter & Co. $10, a Norris, Greig & Norris $5, a set of excessively rare $4 gold pieces, the four varieties, struck in aluminum, many rare and choice foreign Crowns, English silver, etc., etc.

This sale will contain the largest number of gold coins we have ever offered in a single sale. The number will probably exceed 600. The above list enumerates only a portion of the features of this sale.

A Plate catalogue will be issued, price $5.00. The priced catalogue after the sale will cost $2.00 extra, being priced in ink, by hand. This sale will not be surpassed in value by any we have held since the Woodin Sale in 1911. There will be two sessions, held around February first. Be sure you get a catalogue.

Catalogue by Thomas L. Elder

FOR

THE ELDER COIN & CURIO COMPANY,

M. M. ELDER, President,

21 West 35th Street, New York City.

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Pilgrim Fathers Medal



Commemorating
Tercentenary Celebration
of the
Landing
of the
Pilgrim Fathers
and
Origin of Free Institutions in America 1620-1920.

Struck by
Royal Begeer,
Utrecht,
Holland.
American
Representative:
WILLIAM BRAAT,
154 Nassau St.,
New York City.



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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

FEBRUARY, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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Sale of the Hunter Collection, held on December 9th and 10th, was a great success, all the rare Indian Chief medals bringing record prices. Catalogs with nine quarto plates and price-list may be had postpaid for $5; price-list alone for $1.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. FEBRUARY, 1921. No. 2.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Copper, billon and silver coins were countermarked for use in St. Bartholomew with a "U" shaped shield with cross-bars, a trefoil above the bars. Varieties of this stamp exist.

1131. Sweden, 1-48th Daler of Charles II, Cm. as above.
1132. Portion (one-half) of Spanish-American 2 Reals, Cm. as above.
1133. Spain, Real, 1803, Cm. as above.
1134. Essequibo and Demarara, Guilder, 1809, Cm. as above.
1135. Curacao, Stiver, 1822, Cm. as above.
1136. Denmark, 2 Skillings, Christian V, Cm. as above.
1137. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. as above.
1138. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. as above.
1139. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. as above, and a subsequent Cm. of "P" for Philipsburg, on St. Martins.

1140. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1814, Cm. a crowned "O" for Oscar I.

The following three pieces were attributed to St. Bartholomew in sale catalogs:

1141. England, counterfeit Halfpenny, Cm. "S B" in relief within a large "P."
1142. Sweden, Ore, 1740, Cm. "I B."
1143. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "S B."

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The only countermarked coins for St. Christopher appear to be Cayenne 2 Sous, although authority existed for cutting silver and copper coins and stamping them for use on the island. The countermark "S K" is found on Cayenne 2 Sous, sometimes in connection with the Nevis stamp, showing that these pieces had also been in use on that island. The countermarking is said to have been done about 1790, and the value a penny. Blank planchets were also stamped in the same manner as the Cayenne pieces.

1144. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S K."
1145. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S K" and also Cm. "NEVIS."

ST. EUSTATIUS.

Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous were stamped under French occupation with

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the letters "S E," sometimes incuse and sometimes in relief, in a round depression, and later, under the Dutch, with "S Es."

1146. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S E."
1147. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "S E."
1148. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "S Es."

This stamp is frequently found on pieces also bearing the letter "P" in relief in a round depression, which is attributed to Philipsburg, on the island of St. Martin. A variety of this stamp is the letter "P" surrounded by a border of pellets, all in relief in a round depression.

ST. LUCIA.

Three varieties of countermarks were used in St. Lucia. The first is a small incuse ring or circle or circles, usually on small Spanish silver coins cut in sections, or on small English coins. One, two or three circles, each denoting a different value, are found.

1149. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 4 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. with two incuse circles.
1150. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 2 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. with one incuse circle.
1151. England, Sixpence, Geo. II, Cm. with two incuse circles.
1152. England, Sixpence, 1757, Cm. with one incuse circle.

Probably the next stamp used on this island was the letters "S L" in monogram in relief in an oblong depression, sometimes catalogued as "S I," the monogram often appearing as such. This stamp appears on sections of Spanish 8 Reals, impressed two or three times on each piece.

1153. Portion (one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram.
1154. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram three times.
1155. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram three times.

Some of these pieces also bear on the other side of the coin the countermark of the ring or circle previously mentioned.

The third countermark was the letters "S: Lucie" in relief in an oblong depression larger at the left end than the remaining part. This stamp appears on Spanish 8 Reals, 4 Reals and 2 Reals cut in sections, the values varying with the size of the pieces. The coins were usually cut in unequal sections, the central part being about one-half of the coin.

1156. Portion (about one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, 1810, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1157. Portion (about one-half) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1158 Portion (about one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1159. One-half of Spanish-American 4 Reals, Chas. IV, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1160. Portion of Spanish 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."



No. 1160.

Copper coins are found bearing a stamp of the letters "S L," which are also attributed to St. Lucie.

1161. France, Sou, Louis XVI, Cm. "S L" in large letters.
1162. England, Halfpenny, 1806, 1807, Cm. "S L."

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ST. MARTIN.

At the time the countermarked pieces were used in St. Martin the northern half of the island was occupied by the French and the southern half by the Dutch. The French appear to have used only one variety of stamp, as follows:

1163. Copper coins, particularly Cayenne Sous, Cm. a fleur-de-lis and the letter "M."

Under the Dutch two or three different stamps were used. On sections of Spanish or Spanish-American 8 Reals the name "ST. MARTIN" in relief in a slightly irregular oblong was stamped on the widest section of the cut piece, and a bundle of arrows on the narrowest part of the piece.

1164. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1165. Portion (one-fifth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1166. Portion (one-sixth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.

1167. France, Ecu, 1731, Cm. a bundle of arrows.
1168. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, Chas. III, Cm. a bundle of arrows and two indistinct objects.

Another countermark attributed to St. Martin is the letters "St. M." (the T above the S) within a beaded circle, all in a circular depression.

1169. Worn silver coin, Cm. as above.
1170. Cayenne Sou, Cm. as above.
1171. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. as above.

1172. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1769, Cm. on obverse, on the King's neck, an oblong depression with the figures "22," followed by the sign for livres and a small head. On the King's head another Cm. of the figures "22" in relief in a square, and on the reverse, below the crown, a crude head in a square. The two latter countermarks were stamped simultaneously.

The first countermark on the above pieces is attributed to St. Martin. The other two stamps have not been attributed with certainty.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Unusual Error On Our Paper Money.

By GEORGE H. BLAKE.

A peculiar mistake in making one of the plates from which the current $1 legal-tender note is printed has recently come to light.

In some unexplained way the signatures of the Treasurer and Register of the Treasury have been reversed as regards position on the note.

According to prescribed regulations, the name of the Treasurer should appear upon the lower right half of the note, and the Register upon the left half. In the error the name of John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, appears on the left, and M. S. Elliott, Register of the Treasury, on the right. The number of the plate upon which this error appears is 1519.

It is understood that a considerable number of these notes were printed and placed in circulation before the error was discovered. The number of the note which called our attention to this matter is considerably over thirteen million. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to discover some of these notes in their local banks.

The reversal of these signatures in no way affects the validity of the notes, but at some future time, when one of these notes turn up in a dilapidated condition and is compared with another, it may be pronounced spurious because of the changed position of the signatures.

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Mark Newby and His Patrick Halfpence.

By FRANK H. STEWART,

President Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, N. J.

(The following article was written by Mr. Stewart at the request of the editor of The Numismatist upon noting several references to Mark Newby in reading Mr. Stewart's "Notes on Old Gloucester County." Besides being thoroughly familiar with the early history of this portion of New Jersey, Mr. Stewart is a member of the A. N. A. He is president of the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co. of Philadelphia, which for many years occupied the building used as the first United States Mint at 37-39 North 7th street.—Editor.)

Mark Newby was a member of the General Assembly of the province of West Jersey, which in May, 1682, passed the following law:

"Be it enacted by authority aforesaid: That Mark Newby's half pence, called Patricks half pence, shall from and after the said eighteenth instant pass for half pence current pay of this province, provided he, the said Mark, give sufficient security to the speaker of this house, for the use of the General Assembly from time to time being, that he, the said Mark, his executors and administrators, shall and will change the said half pence for pay equivalent upon demand and provided also that no person or persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment."

Mark Newby, with his family, set sail from Dublin, Ireland, in the boat, Ye Owners Adventure, September 19, 1681, and arrived at the Delaware Capes, November 19th following. His fellow-passengers were William Bates, Thomas Sharp, George Goldsmith, and Thomas Thackara. They spent the winter at the Colony of John Fenwick at Salem, New Jersey, and the next spring settled between Cooper's and Newton Creeks. Newby owned one-twentieth of the Irish tenth (West Jersey being divided into ten tenths).

Newby was a Quaker, as were the others, and lived in London, and was only in Ireland a short while before his emigration to West New Jersey. The Newton Friends Meeting, of which he was a member and founder, was occasionally held at his house. In accordance with the law of 1682, he conveyed a tract of land to Governor Samuel Jennings and Thomas Budd, Commissioners, as security for his guarantee to redeem the St. Patricks half pence, which was a copper coin struck by the Catholics of Ireland after the Protestant massacre in 1641. There were several varieties of this token and it is quite probable they were purchased at a job lot price by Friend Newby. Just how many he put in circulation will never be known, neither is it known how many he brought to West Jersey. Inasmuch as his administrators were called upon to make good thirty pounds out of his personal estate, it may be a safe guess to say he put out over seven thousand of them in about one year, because we find that Thomas Thackara was chosen a commissioner and Thomas Ollive as a member of the Governor's Council, 8th of 7th Month 1683, in place of Mark Newby, deceased. He was rechosen as a member of the General Assembly and signed as a member, 15th of 3rd Month 1683. He undoubtedly deceased between these two dates. An inventory of his personal estate was made September 6th, 1684, an unusual delay occurring for some reason.

He left two sons, Stephen and Edward, and two daughters, Rachel and Elizabeth. His widow Hannah married James Atkinson, of Philadelphia, at her home in Newton, 16th of 9th Month 1684. This is the first marriage of which we know among the Quakers of Old Gloucester County. The marriages of the widow and children of Mark Newby are mentioned in Stewart's "Genealogical and Historical Miscellany No. 1," pages 16 and 18, and Clement's "First Settlers in Newton Township" gives probably the best description of Newby that has ever been compiled. The legislative acts mentioned herewith are to be found in Leaming and Spicer's Grants and Concessions in New Jersey 1664-1702.

At the first session of the Legislature in November, 1681, it was enacted that the shillings of old England should pass current at eighten pence and all other English coins proportionately. The New England shilling (Pine Tree) was rated at fourteen pence in the province of West Jersey.

From the above it will be noticed that there were three different kinds of figuring necessary, viz., twenty-four of Mark Newby's coins would figure twelve pence or one shilling West New Jersey currency. The Pine Tree shilling, fourteen pence. The English shilling, eighteen pence. This differ-

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ence in values was the cause for the stipulation of various kinds of currency in ancient agreements and contracts.

Mark Newby was a citizen of the so-called Irish tenth, or Old Gloucester County, New Jersey, and lived in that part of Newton township now in Camden County. Currency, according to "Notes on Old Gloucester County," page 13, was so scarce that in 1686 taxes were payable in cereals at the following valuations per bushel:

	Shillings.	Pence.
Wheat	4	0
Rye	3	0
Barley	3	0
Indian Corn	2	6
Oats	2	0
Indian Peas	5	0
Buckwheat	2	6

Taxes were also payable with skins of wild beasts at bounty prices.

The confusion of currency continued in New Jersey and the other colonies through all of the Colonial and Confederation periods, also the Federal period until about the year 1800. The National Mint of the United States started its operations in 1792, but its output of coins was so inadequate that we find in the old account books of merchants of New Jersey that they kept their records on a pound, shilling and pence basis for several years after the establishment of our national currency system. In the appraisement of estates, also, we find the same system in vogue, so it is only fair to say that very few, if any, paid much attention to our decimal system at the start. In New Jersey, seven shillings and sixpence were figured as the equivalent of one dollar hard money. Continental currency was, as everyone knows, variable in value and eventually worthless.

St. Patrick pence have attracted very little attention from numismatists, and it is quite hard to find even an illustration of one in any standard work pertaining to our Colonial coins. Lee's History of New Jersey as a Colony and as a State describes two of the most common varieties of the token or coin as it may be, as follows:

"Obverse, crowned king, kneeling, playing on a harp, the words 'Floreat Rex' separated by a crown. Reverse, St. Patrick with a trefoil in his right and a crozier in his left hand, surrounded by people. At his left is a shield charged with three castles and the legend 'Ecce Grex.' Another reverse represents St. Patrick stretching his right hand driving away reptiles and serpents, whilst in his left hand is a metropolitan cross and on the extreme right a church. The legend of the latter is 'Quiescat Plebs.' "

A similar description also appears in the 1876 *Coin Collectors Journal*.

I feel satisfied that it will be possible for some reader of THE NUMISMATIST to recognize from Historian Lee's description what he had in mind and probably be induced to write a comprehensive article on the so-called St. Patrick halfpence brought to America by Mark Newby, who must have been a very worthy, if not famous, character when New Jersey was more or less of a wilderness.

China and Its Money Problems.

The following, which can be confirmed from many sources, are extracts from published interviews and an address before the San Francisco Foreign Trade Club in December, 1920, indicates that the greatest of China's many great problems is to unify and stabilize its coinage. F. Z.

San Francisco, December 15, 1920.

"One of the greatest problems of the consortium of America, Great Britain, France and Japan in its program of help for China will be that of effecting a unification of the motley and heterogeneous brands of Chinese money. By comparison with it the other problem of this coalition of the powers—that of opening China to the world's markets by railway construction—is likely to prove easy of solution."

Such is the opinion of United States Trade Commissioner J. W. Sanger of the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., who has just completed

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a first-hand advertising study of commercial conditions in China, Japan and the Philippines.

Explaining the money problem, Mr. Sanger points out that each city in China has its own coinage; so that each city has its own particular set of problems and complications in dealing with the currency of the other cities. Hongkong has one silver dollar, Canton another, and they are not interchangeable save at a discount.

There is a coin called the Yuan-Shih-Kai dollar, and some progress towards universalizing it has been made; but there are many places in the interior where it is not recognized, and there are not enough Yuan-Shih-Kai dollars anyway. And the traveler cannot pack four or five thousand of them in his trunk for use along the road. In Shanghai, Mr. Sanger found that the local dollar, nominally worth 100 cents, yielded him eleven 10-cent pieces every time he made the exchange; the reason being that the amount of silver—the Chinese monetary standard—in a dollar was eleven times the amount of that in the dime. In turn, he was able to change each dime for 11 cents in copper; sometimes, indeed, 12 cents.

Peking he found to be still worse in this regard. They have there the Yuan-Shih-Kai dollar; the Peking dollar; a 10-cent piece worth 10 cents; another 10-cent piece worth 9 cents; coppers, and paper currency for 20 coppers and 10 coppers. And in Tientsin, the port of Peking and only three or four hours' journey from the capital, these coins and notes, save for the Yuan-Shih-Kai dollar, are unacceptable. In Mukden he could not persuade any of the business men to accept the United States gold dollar, accepted in all other centers where he had been; the reason being, apparently, that they had never seen such a dollar. Even the local money-changer turned it down, though it was a matter of great curiosity to him. Mr. Sanger's hotel eventually cashed the coin at a discount of 5 per cent.

The erratic exchange market, apart from complicating this already complicated currency system, causes many Chinese merchants great trepidation, as Mr. Sanger observed it. Last March, when the rate would alter 15 points in a day, buying and selling, particularly international buying and selling, was kept by merchants at as low a point as practicable, lest fortunes be lost overnight. One day in that month Mr. Sanger sold $800 in gold at the rate of $1.25 Mex.; and next morning it had gone up to $1.50 Mex., so that he had lost $200 by failing to wait a day longer.

Tracing Antiquity of Paper Money and Tokens.

By I. LELAND STEINMAN.

(A paper read before the December meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.)

The exigencies of war have put in circulation all kinds of base metals and other substitutes for true money, also vast quantities of paper money. In view of this fact it may be of interest to recall the following historical occasions on which these substitutes have been circulated.

It has been stated by Mommsen that the Carthaginians possessed a token money, worthless in itself, and that the Romans, in A. D. 91, minted silver-plated copper money, the circulation of which was urged forcibly.

From Romanin, "Storia Documentia di Venezia," it is stated that "during the First Crusade the Doge of Venice had money cut out of leather." We also find, in "Amari Storia dei Musalmani in Sicilia," that Frederick II, 1241 A. D., at the Siege of Faenza, paid his troops in stamped pieces of leather.

An excerpt from "Papryus Rainer" gives an account of how the Persians in the thirteenth century, North India, and Japan in the fourteenth century, made unsuccessful attempts to coin gilt-faced copper and enforce payment.

Yule states "that Marco Polo (1270-1295 A. D.) was surprised to find that the customs in China and all other payments were liquidated with paper money." This money consisted of mulberry bast printed in red and black with the stamp of the Grand Khan. Its circulation was enforced, and every native had to accept it with the penalty of death on refusal. Such paper money was known since 975 A. D., and since 1155 A. D. was in regular use, and is mentioned by the Brabant Monk Ruisbroek, who travelled in East Asia 18 years before Marco Polo.

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The account of Marco Polo's visit to the Chinese Emperor's mint in the city of Cambuluc is full of humor and interest. His description of the Chinese belief that the Emperor possessed the secrets of alchemy and converted the bast or bark of mulberry into real money gave a full insight into the superstitions of the times.

This paper-money was black in color and represented, according to size, Tornesselli, Groats and Besante. The issue of paper money began in the ninth century, and from records it has been shown that in 1160 A. D. there had been issued from the earliest issue to that date an amount equal to 44,000,000 ounces of pure silver.

Kublai-Kahn was the first to issue paper money in Mongolia. This began in 1236 A. D., and within 34 years put in circulation paper money of the nominal value of nearly $525,000,000. This brought on a great commercial crisis leading to the fall of the Mongolian Dynasty.

California Now Prefers Paper Money to Gold.

Conservation of gold as a war necessity withdrew the yellow metal from circulation in California for the first time for any considerable period since "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49," and forced paper money to be accepted in its stead. The change was unwelcome, but good patriotism governed protest. The recent few years' enforced use of paper currency has caused its convenience to be better understood than ever before, and now John H. Gerrie, financial editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, writes under the heading "Gold Payments Gone Forever":

"That gold has lost its popularity and crisp, new Federal Reserve notes have taken its place in the pockets and hearts of the people is the opinion of State Treasurer Friend W. Richardson, who, in his biennial report, says:

" 'The entrance of the United States into the great World War made it necessary for the government to gather up the gold of the country. As State Treasurer I co-operated by releasing several millions in gold for the Federal Reserve Bank. In collecting taxes I have accepted exchange, thus helping to conserve gold.

" 'Franchise tax collections aggregating more than twenty million dollars were made by me this year without asking for a dollar in gold. I have found a patriotic willingness on the part of State employes and the people to accept the crisp, new Federal Reserve notes. This light-weight, convenient money has found a place in the hearts as well as the pocketbooks of the people.

" 'The plan has made it possible to carry a small cash balance in the State vault and thus reduce the risk. It is evident the old system of gold payments will never again be adopted.' "

This is interesting in the light that California has always boasted of its sustained gold payments, even during and following the Civil War, when specie payments were suspended in other parts of the country. California was prejudiced against paper money because, since it always had gold to use, it never became well acquainted with Uncle Sam's printed promises to pay. The few weeks' use of other than gold coin during the financial flurry of 1907, when, between November 14, 1907, and January 2, 1908, clearing-house certificates were issued for circulation and Government paper currency was used to some extent, was, probably, the most notable exception to the sustained use of gold coin. The history of the San Francisco clearing-house certificates, published in 1909, shows that about $9,000,000 were issued, and most all had been redeemed by March, 1908, and comments on this prompt retirement:

"It should be added that the general aversion of the public in California to any kind of paper money, even to bank notes, Treasury notes, and gold certificates, or to 'currency,' as it is commonly called to distinguish it from 'money' or gold and silver coin, aided greatly in the redemption of the scrip, which was returned to the banks as promptly as possible, together with other kinds of paper money which passed into circulation during the stringency."

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, December 15th, 1920.

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A Sidelight On The Private Coins of Kellogg & Co.

When Leonard Kusterer of Bridgeport, Conn., examined a copy of Doughty's work on the United States cents which he purchased at an auction sale about five years ago, he found tucked away between the leaves a letter addressed to "Frank W. Doughty, Journalist, 341 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y." The letter was from Mr. E. R. Kellogg, a son of Mr. Kellogg of the firm of Kellogg & Co. of San Francisco which issued the $20 and $50 private gold coins in 1853-1855.

This letter perhaps has never appeared in print, and while it may not contain anything that is not already known to collectors of the private gold issues, we are placing it on record here, with Mr. Kusterer's permission, as a contribution to the fund of information on this series of coins. The letter follows:

80 West Fifth St., Oswego, N. Y., May 6, 1891.

Mr. Frank W. Doughty, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of May 5 about the fifty-dollar gold piece.

Although I never heard the term "slug" applied to any exept the octagonal gold fifty-dollar piece, still I think you must refer by that term in your letter to the circular piece coined by my father during the years, I think, 1853, 1854 and 1855, though I am not as certain as I should be, either on this or some other points in my father's history as a private coiner. Indeed, I shall be pleased to give any information I can about this coin and its history, or about the other coin, the twenty-dollar piece, made at the same time. But of the latter I believe there are records well known even in the Eastern States.

I would have you understand that my statements on this matter are simply taken from memory, and that I have no written data by which to prove their correctness. But if you wish to get a full and authentic account of not only my father's, but of all the other "private coins" of California, I have no doubt you could obtain it from the Society of Pioneers in San Francisco, of which my father was a member.



The Kellogg & Co. $50 Slug.

However, as I remember my father's words, there were struck about $3,000,000 worth of the fifty-dollar pieces—that is, about 60,000 pieces. I send you as good an impression of each side as I can make. If you wish, I will have the coin photographed and send you copies. Please advise me as to this. The edges are milled as all current coins are. I believe that there are no alloys used except silver, and that there is $50 worth of pure gold in the coin. The gold is of a lighter yellow than of even the octagonal piece, in fact, almost inclining to a greenish tinge, which color would not be produced by copper. On the diadem of the Liberty head are the words KELLOGG & CO., and on the scroll above the eagle are the following figures and letters (here is drawn two scrolls with the lettering) meaning that the coin weighs 1809 grains and is 887 thousandths fine, 13 thousandths of its weight being alloy.

I have also a copper proof of my father's twenty-dollar piece, which I will

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also have photographed if you wish. But you have probably seen specimens of this coin.

I write all this not only because I want to help the nuimsmatic cause, but also from a more selfish reason—that I am extremely anxious to obtain for myself any or all specimens of this fifty-dollar piece which may possibly be in existence. The Scott Company has possibly mentioned my standing offer.

If I can give you answers to any further questions which you may have after reading this, I shall be glad to do so. It has always seemed a curious fact to me that these pieces, so well known in the far West, should have been practically a surprise whenever shown in the East, even to well-informed collectors of private issues.

I think my father's partners at the time these coins were made were Mr. Augustus Humbert, who had been U. S. Assayer in the Mint; Mr. Stearns and Mr. John Hewston. At any rate, the firm of Kellogg, Hewston & Co. was afterwards formed, Mr. Stearns being the "Co." The assaying office was always, I think, at No. 314 Montgomery street, San Francisco, their smelting and coining works being on the then outskirts of the city.

Hoping to be able to help you in this or other matters further, I am,

Yours truly,

E. R. KELLOGG.

Accompanying the letter were rubbings of the obverse and reverse of the fifty-dollar piece, with the following note: "$50 gold coin struck by John G. Kellogg, by authority of patent of U. S. Mint in 1855. Proof condition. Size 26. Thickness of planchet, 2½ Amer. m."

The Kellogg & Co. $50 piece is one of the great rarities of the private gold coinage. In the above letter Mr. Kellogg states that he is under the impression that about 60,000 of them were coined. In his "U. S. Coin Values and Lists," published by Mr. C. H. Shinkle a few years ago, he states that only 13 of them are known, and that at that time the last one sold was in June, 1909, by Henry Chapman, for $1250.

LEARN TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

It is a comparatively easy matter to become an expert in the quick handling of money and also to detect bills that have been raised, according to those who have tried, says the *New York Times*. A large proportion of the bills now in circulation are Federal Reserve notes. Those in common use have identification characteristics, in addition to the numerals, easy to memorize.

Cashiers who handle large and small bills rapidly usually memorize the portraits on the bills, which are large enough to be unmistakable as the major mark of identification, with the numerals as the minor aid. The two combined are well nigh infallible, save in the case of clever counterfeits.

As the raising of the bills is accomplished with the numerals, familiarity with the portraits, and comparison, will verify the proper denomination of the bills. The portraits on the Federal Reserve bills in everyday use are as follows:

One-dollar notes, portrait of George Washington.
Two-dollar notes, portrait of Thomas Jefferson.
Five-dollar notes, portrait of Abraham Lincoln.
Ten-dollar notes, portrait of Andrew Jackson.
Twenty-dollar notes, portrait of Grover Cleveland.
Fifty-dollar notes, portrait of U. S. Grant.
Hundred-dollar notes, portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

In order to make counterfeiting more difficult, and to assist the public in more readily detecting counterfeits, United States Treasurer John Burke, in conjunction with the Secret Service department of the United States Treasury, for the last six months, has been endeavoring to decide on a uniform cururency issue which will have such a distinctive style that the counterfeiters will have more difficulty than ever in reproducing bills.

It is possible that we will have on each denomination a different color scheme, or have large seals of different hues, in addition to the portrait and numerals.

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A Finding List For the Cents of 1801.

With Suggestions For the Making of a Finding List.

By GEO. R. ROSS.

After becoming interested in the varieties of the United States cents I made detailed descriptions on slips of paper, placing the obverse on one side and the reverse on the other. Having collected a number of one series, I began grouping them, and subdividing the groups into smaller and smaller divisions until each die stood alone. These groupings were at first crude, but by frequent revision they have been made short, simple and reliable.

Each type requires a different mode of procedure. In all series, if the dates are large and small, perfect and overdate, they are first divided into these groups. In the fillet-head type the position of the front edge of the forelock and T of Liberty, dividing the stand of the T into three parts—the upright and the two feet, these positions being determined by a line across the coin. The reverses on some of the earlier coins are grouped according to the wreath, and others by the fraction, perfect or not, large or small. Dr. McGirk used the space between the ends of the wreath. I have found it more convenient to use the end of the outer leaf near D, the starting point being the center of the die or center mark. Breaks or cracks are seldom considered.

The descriptions of the 1801 cents found below I call a finding list, and is the only one that is full. Of the 1803 series, Doughty gives nine. I have descriptions of twenty, but do not have three that Doughty knew of. They are his Nos. 181, 191 and 194. I would like to see them or have a rubbing of both obverse and reverse.

I prefer to number the obverse and letter the reverse, as it can be expanded indefinitely, while with Doughty's system this cannot be done without using half numbers, and, besides, the number of dies used can easily be seen.

Cents of 1801—Obverses.

First 1 pointed.
Edge of forelock under right foot of T.

156 and 157. 1 on line with hair. 1 about equally distant from bust, hair and curl.

Edge of forelock under upright of T.

161. 1 on line with hair and distant. Point close to curl. Last 1 very distant from curl. Wrinkles in right field. I large.

Both 1's blunt.
Edge of forelock under upright of T.

158. 1 on line with hair, distant from curl. 1's equally distant from hair and bust. I small. Foot of Y missing.

Edge of forelock under right foot of T.
Close edge of foot.

159. 1 close to curl. 1's equally distant from hair and bust. BERTY wide.

160. End of lock of hair under right side of B.

Close to upright of T.

162 and 163. Line of 1 slightly to right of hair. 1 not close to curl. 1's equally distant from hair and bust. LIBERTY close. End of lock of hair on line with upright of B.

Cents of 1801—Reverses.

Denominator 000. IINITED.

156. One stem to wreath. End of leaf under right side of D, right foot of T, right side of O, equally from F and A, right of center of M, center of C. Regula long. Numerator low. Denominator wide.

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UNITED. Stems to wreath.
End of leaf under right side of D.

157. Stem points to right stand of A. Regula long, equally distant from numerator and denominator. Denominator close. Leaf ends under ST, right side of S, center of O, center space FA, center of M, right side C.

End of leaf to right of D.

158. Stem points to left foot of A. Leaf ends under ST, right side of S, center of O, closer to F, left stand of M, center of C. Regula medium, equidistant from numerator and denominator. Denominator close.

Denominator 100 over 000.
End of leaf under right side of D.

159. Stem point between feet of A. T high. Leaf ends on line with S, center of S, right side of O, center space F A, center of M and right side of C. 000 close.

Fraction perfect.
End of leaf under space inside of D.

160. Stem points to left foot of A. Leaf ends under right side of S, center of S, about center of M and right side of C. Regula long, equally distant from numerator and denominator. AT close.

End of leaf under right side of D.
Denominator equally spaced 100.

161. Numerator very close to regula. Leaf ends under ST close to T, left side of S, closer to F, center of M, right side of C.

Denominator spaced 1 00, 1 and 0 wide.
Denominator closer to right ribbon end.

163. Numerator central. Leaves end under left foot of T, to right of S space, OF closer to A, center of M and center of C.

Denominator equally distant from ribbon ends.

162. Numerator high. Leaf ends on line with S, center of S, left side of O, closer to F, left upright of M, and left side of C.

FEWER COUNTERFEITERS NOW THAN FORMERLY.

Wm. J. Burns, the noted detective, is quoted as saying:

"Time was when a counterfeiter spent months making plates that were hard to detect from the real ones kept in the Treasury in Washington. There are fewer founterfeiters today. Men don't take the time. Now and then we hear of the appearance of spurious $20 bills or $50 bills. We are informed that fake coins are upon us. But fake coins are passe. People are more suspicious today. They are sharper and keener. They detect the false with greater accuracy and dispatch. The spurious coin was always an oblivious fraud anyway. Any keen cashier can detect them at once."

WILL TAKE YEARS TO DISTRIBUTE MEDALS.

It is understood that the distribution of the 1914-15 Star, the British war medal, and the Victory medal will probably occupy about four years, says the *London Telegraph*. Already 3,000,000 medals have been distributed to individuals or sent to record offices at home and to the overseas dominions and colonies for distribution. This distribution includes 1,400,000 1414-15 Stars, more than 900,000 British war medals and 80,000 Victory medals.

The approximate number of British war medals required is 9,000,000, and of victors' medals, 5,500,000. After deducting the medals already distributed, about 12,500,000 remain for distribution, and it is estimated that these will be distributed at the rate of 3,000,000 a year.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

NUMISMATIC MOTES AND BEAMS.

At a meeting of the Australian Numismatic Society held last July, a part of the program was an exhibition of American cents. The following report of the exhibits was recently printed in the minutes of the meeting in a numismatic journal:

"The request for an exhibition of American cents brought forward an interesting exhibit. From the cabinets of Dr. Andrews, E. Wills and Henry E. Parkes, were included some interesting types, such as the 'Nova Constelatio' Cent of 1783, in which the sun of American freedom arises with great éclat, followed by the 'Washington' Cents, on which the American eagle has a decidedly 'made-in-Germany' appearance. Then follow the 'Liberty' cents with flowing hair, in the earliest of which the lady has a decidedly wild appearance. Following these came the fine series in which she wears the diadem and is altogether quite sedate, as becomes a nation who has adopted the 'strict neutrality and look after the dollars' policy. The latter part of the policy becoming increasingly paramount, 'aggressive neutrality' is signalised by the introduction of the 'Eagle on the war path' (1856-58)

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and 'Red Indian' (1858-1909) type. These are followed by the new 'commemorative' type ushered in by the rather plain Lincoln cent of 1909. Possibly we may see much more ornate productions in the future. For instance we may see one for President Wilson."

The Australian Numismatic Society has overstepped the bounds of propriety in facetiously criticising some of our coin designs, for be it known that the American collector has reserved for himself the sole right to poke fun at some of the eagles and female heads that have adorned the coins of our republic. We can do it, and in doing so feel that we are rendering a distinct service to coin art. But we must insist that collectors in other countries affect a more dignified attitude toward our coin designs.

If the Australian Society wants another evening of numismatic revelry, may we not suggest that it take as the subject for an exhibit "The Artistic Side of the Australian Tradesmen's Tokens," which served as the almost exclusive copper currency of that country for so many years?

ANOTHER LUSITANIA MEDAL.

It is reported that a medal is about to be struck at the French mint, intended to be a "reply" to the now-famous Lusitania medal issued in Germany at the time of the great tragedy. The new French medal is said to be the work of Hans Baudichen, and the obverse is patterned after the German issue, which shows the steamship sinking beneath the waves, but the French issue shows a child clinging to a spar. The reverse is entirely different, and shows the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor almost engulfed by a huge wave caused by the disaster, and Liberty, instead of holding her torch, is grasping a flaming sword, on which are the words "Ultrix America Juris," meaning "America, Avenger of Right," and the dates 1917-1918.

No good reason ever existed for the issue of the original German medal portraying this tragedy, particularly in such a gruesome form. The replicas sold throughout the allied countries during the war served a certain educational purpose. Nor does there seem to be any justification for this new French issue with an American setting. The Lusitania tragedy has its place in history, and does not need to be commemorated in medallic form—particularly during the lifetime of the present generation.

RUSSIANS VICTIMIZED WITH CONFEDERATE NOTES.

The San Francisco Bulletin published the following on January 7:

"Old and new issues of Confederate currency are being passed throughout the Baltic States as current American money, according to the Red Cross Bulletin of Riga. Many natives have bought these valueless issues from foreigners recently returned from the United States. Many Russians have come into the American Red Cross offices in Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania with stage money, cigar and cigarette coupons which they had bought as American greenbacks."

Everyone will of course deplore any attempt to palm off on the unsuspecting Russians the obsolete Confederate issues, as well as stage money, as the real American stuff. But with the cigar and cigarette coupons some will take a different view and hold that after excessive smoking for a year or two one will be able to accumulate a large enough stack of them to exchange for

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something he doesn't need, and in that respect they have a purchasing or redemption value—which is more than can be said of much of the Russian paper money, if all reports are true.

THE ROOSEVELT TWO-CENT COIN PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

On January 18 the House Committee on Coinage reported favorably the bill authorizing the coinage of the Roosevelt two-cent piece. This bill passed the Senate last summer before Congress adjourned, and it is believed there will be little opposition to its passage by the House.

For three years the mints have been unable to supply the demand for bronze cents. To provide a companion coin for the cent, and thus relieve to some extent this demand, is perhaps one of the objects sought in the bill now before Congress. But the principal reason is no doubt to pay a tribute to the services rendered to his country by Roosevelt, the great American.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Further Proof of Borrowed Confederate Note Design.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I wish to present still further proof that the design of the Indian woman holding an ear of corn in her right hand, which appears on the right of the $10 bill of September 2, 1861, was at the time borrowed by the Confederacy.

Relative to this design and comments thereon you are referred to Mr. Allen's No. 29, "The Paper Money of The Confederate States," November, 1917, issue of THE NUMISMATIST, also the issues of April and May, 1918, pages 153 and 198, respectively.

Today I was fortunate in picking up two old notes, one a $10 and the other a $1 denomination, depicting the Indian woman, to which we are pleased to call attention.

The $10 note was issued by the State Bank of Indiana, dated Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1850, and made payable at its branch at Terre Haute. The $1 note was issued by The New Albany & Salem Railroad Co. under date of Oct. 1, 1856, and made payable at the office of The Ohio Insurance Co. The design on the $1 note appears to be the same as suggested by Mr. Walters (see THE NUMISMATIST for May, 1918, page 198). Both these notes were lithographed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson of Cincinnati.

Yours truly,
WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, December 22, 1920.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S NEW PUBLICATION.

The first issue of the new publication of the American Numismatic Society, "Numismatic Notes and Monographs," has been distributed to members of the Society. This issue contains a very interesting monograph by Mr. Sydney P. Noe, the Secretary of the Society, entitled "Coin Hoards." The author first considers the reasons that induced many of the people of ancient and more modern times to hoard and to bury coins; the condition of these coins when unearthed, and the effect of the soil acids on the different coin metals; the laws regarding treasure-trove, etc., and closes by describing several large and important finds of coins in comparatively recent years. Several illustrations are included.

In an announcement by the Publication Committee sent out with this issue it is stated that other issues will appear as fast as material becomes available. The typographical appearance of the issue at hand is all that could be desired, and the size of the page is such as to make reading and handling very convenient.

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THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S PILGRIM MEDAL.

The tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth coincides with the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Boston Numismatic Society—the fiftieth of its incorporation. To commemorate the Pilgrims and itself, the Society has issued a medal of unusual quality. This medal, which is illustrated in an advertisement of the Society in this issue, has on the obverse a distinguished-looking Pilgrim and the inscription PLYMOUTH TERCENTENARY, 1620, 1920, and on the reverse the seals of the Society and the Plymouth Colony, with a torch between them, and branches of laurel and oak above on either side, and the inscription SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



The Boston Numismatic Society's Anniversary Medal.

The medal was made by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, after designs by Julio Kilenyi. It measures 63 mm., or about two and a half inches, in diameter, and is of bronze. The issue is strictly limited to 300 examples, which are offered by the Society at $4 each.

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PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE, NOVEMBER 23, 1920.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Engstrom and other collections by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, on November 23, 1920:

1.	Sweden, ducat, 1632. Ex. fine	$ 14.25
8.	Do., ducat, 1753. V. fine	17.25
14.	Do., four ducats, 1843. Unc.	33.75
26.	Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, two ducats. V. G.	10.00
56.	Sweden, riksdaler, 1512. V. G.	42.00
57.	Do., broad thaler, 1542. V. F.	16.25
61.	Do., riksdaler, 1561. Unc.	22.75
70.	Do., riksdaler, 1578. Fine	10.50
80.	Do., riksdaler, 1615. Fine	14.25
81.	Do., 20 mark, 1606. Fine	17.00
82.	Do., 8 mark, 1608. V. fine	14.70
93.	Do., riksdaler, 1632. V. fine	9.00
101.	Do., quadruple crown, 1634. Ex. fine	50.00
108.	Do., riksdaler, 1614. Fine	10.50
111.	Do., riksdaler, 1654. V. fine	18.50
115.	Do., riksdaler, 1676. Ex. fine	25.75
128.	Do., riksdaler, 1707. Fine	11.75
131.	Do., 8 mark, 1699. Fine	11.50
146.	Do., riksdaler, 1727. Ex. fine	15.75
198.	Do. Plate Money. Eight daler, 1659. Fine	350.00
199.	Do. Do. Four daler, 1739. V. fine	27.25
200.	Do. Do. Two daler, 1674. V. G.	18.00
201.	Do. Do. Two daler, 1712. Fine	18.50
202.	Do. Do. Two daler, 1740. Fine	14.00
203.	Do. Do. One daler, 1710. V. G.	12.50
204.	Do. Do. One daler, 1715. V. fine	15.00
205.	Do. Do. One daler, 1743. Fine	9.00
206.	Do. Do. One daler, 1768. V. G.	10.00
207.	Do. Do. Half daler, 1710. V. G.	8.75
208.	Do. Do. Half daler, 1717. V. fine	11.50
209.	Do. Do. Half daler, 1720. Ex. fine	18.00
210.	Do. Do. Half daler, 1731. V. G.	6.70
211.	Do. Do. Half daler, 1754. V. F.	11.50
365.	Brunswick and Lunenburg, triple crown, 1685. Ex. fine	42.00
385.	England. Crown, 1551. V. G.	10.50
389.	Do. Crown, Elizabeth (1601). V. G.	10.00
393.	Do. Oxford pound, 1642. V. G.	31.00
394.	Do. Oxford Declaration half pound, 1642. V. G.	14.75
397.	Do. Crown, 1645. V. G.	9.00
408.	China. Sycee. 60x50 mm.	22.50
432.	U. S. Gold $10, 1801. Fine	20.00
434.	Do. Gold $5, 1812. Fine	11.25
450.	Do. Continental dollar, 1776. Pewter. Fine	15.00
511.	Do. Dollar, 1836. Gobrecht on base. Ex. fine	24.00
601.	Do. Half dollar, 1797. Good	25.25
697.	Do. Twenty cents, 1877. V. fine	4.00
871.	Carthage. Gold stater, B. C. 340-242. Fine	21.75
892.	England. Rose ryal, James I. V. fine	27.00
925.	Scotland. Sword and Scepter piece, 1602. V. fine	12.00
936.	Portugal. 20,000 reis, 1726. V. fine	56.00
997.	U. S. Gold $20, 1850. Unc.	38.75
1002.	Do. Gold $10, 1797, large eagle. Fine	25.00
1003.	Do. Gold $10, 1800, large stars. V. fine	29.25
1004.	Do. Gold $10, 1801. Ex. fine	24.00
1006.	Do. Gold $10, 1803. Fine	23.50
1036.	Do. Gold $3, 1865. Unc.	18.50
1037.	Do. Gold $2.50, 1796. No stars. V. fine	74.00
1038.	Do. Gold $2.50, 1796, stars. About fine	135.00
1039.	Do. Gold $2.50, 1802. V. G.	17.25
1040.	Do. Gold $2.50, 1830. Fine	17.25

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1060.	Do. Set of gold coins of 1864—$20, $10, $5, $3, $2.50, $1—all brilliant proofs. Set	235.00
1064.	Pioneer gold. U. S. Assay Office, $20, 1853. Ex. fine	31.00
1065.	Do. Mormon $5, 1849. V. G.	30.00
1066.	Do. Mormon $5, 1850. V. G.	39.50
1086.	Fractional currency, 15c. Grant and Sherman, green back, auto. sigs., wide margin	3.40
1087.	Do. Same as above, except red back. V. F.	5.25
1212.	Pioneer gold. Augustus Humbert, $10, 1852 over '51. V.G.	17.50
1213.	Do. $2.50, 1848, "CAL." stamped above eagle. V. fine	24.00
1250.	Do. Bechtler, $2.50 (1834). Unc.	272.00
1277.	Colonial. New York, Excelsior Cent, 1787. Good	28.50
1462.	U. S. Eagle cent, 1856. Unc.	12.00
1547.	Fractional currency shield	27.50

RECENT MEDALLIC ISSUES OFFERED BY WILLIAM BRAAT.

A plaque has recently been issued by Royal Begeer of Utrecht, Holland, that is novel in both idea and execution. It is intended to portray the spirit of "Bureaucracy" which has in many instances enthroned itself in official life throughout the world. The design of the artist is very clever, and has been executed in a way that will meet with the approval of those who have felt the power wielded by "Bureaucratic." The plaque is illustrated (much smaller than actual size) in the advertisement of Mr. Begeer's American Representative, William Braat, 154 Nassau street, New York City, which appears in this issue.

Mr. Braat is also offering, as advertised in this issue, two medals recently issued by Royal Begeer. One is a medal struck in commemoration of the 25th year of William Mengelberg as conductor of the Concert Hall Orchestra, Amsterdam, and is introduced here on the occasion of Mengelberg's visit to this country. It bears busts of both Mengelberg and Mahler, the famous composer. It is struck in both silver and bronze, 65 mm. in diameter.

The other issue is the Palestine Medal, struck to commemorate the recognition of the Allied and Associated Powers of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland. This medal is issued in bronze and silver, 29 mm. in diameter. Five large cast medals, measuring 95 mm. in diameter, of the same design as the small one, will also be offered in the United States.

Mr. Braat announces that his house is making an effort to popularize medals of art by designing a heavy bronze base in octagonal and other shapes, creating a use as paper weights for their most beautiful medals. The octagon base is shown in the advertisement of the Mengelberg Medal. He states that they have already met with considerable success in introducing medals in this form from people who appreciate the beautiful workmanship, but hesitate about buying such productions because they have no suitable place to keep them

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1920.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1920, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 2,386,000; Quarter Dollars, 5,448,000; Dimes, 13,990,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,747,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 39,305,000.

Coinage executed for other governments:

Cuba—Nickel, 5,050,000.

Peru—Nickel, 3,080,000.

Colombia—Nickel, 2,315,000.

Indo-China—Bronze, 1,500,000.

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MORE COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the appearance of the following counterfeit Federal Reserve notes:

New counterfeit $5 Federal Reserve note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "D"; face plate No. 143; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This counterfeit is printed from photo-mechanical plates, of poor workmanship, on fair quality of paper, without silk threads or imitation of them. The number of the specimen at hand is G3061324A. The figures of this number are larger than the genuine, and more widely separated. The portrait of Lincoln is much darker than the genuine. The seal is green, instead of blue. The back of the note is more deceptive than the face.

New counterfeit $10 Federal Reserve note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "B"; face plate No. 497; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is made with photographic face, and etched back, on fair quality of paper, without silk threads or imitation of them. The lathe work is poor, most of it appearing as solid color instead of the fine lines of the genuine. The face of the note has the gray tint of the photograph. The number of the notes so far seen is B78248414A, and underneath the number in the lower left hand end of the note is an irregular blue line. This counterfeit will deceive those not accustomed to examine their money.

New countefeit $20 Federal Reserve note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "D"; D. F. Houston, Secreatary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is a crudely etched production, on two pieces of paper, between which pieces of heavy silk threads have been distributed. The bill is so apparent as a counterfeit that a more detailed description of it is unnecessary. The makers of this counterfeit, together with an extensive plant and some $9,000 or $10,000 of the bills. have been captured.

URGES COINING THE ROOSEVELT TWO-CENT PIECE.

In a letter to the press Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, vice-president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, asks all who are interested in honoring the memory of Roosevelt to write to the chairman of the Coinage Committee in the House of Representatives and express approval of the bill authorizing the coinage of a Roosevelt two-cent piece. This measure has already passed the Senate.

A two-cent piece would have its advantages. It would buy the most widely used postage stamp; in Baltimore it would be handy in making up the seven-cent street-car fare. It need not have the stigma imparted without cause to the two-dollar note, which many regard as a hoodoo simply because a few careless persons use it as a one-dollar note, and ever after ascribe to it ill luck. No such mistake would happen to the two-cent piece, because it would be of different size. There may be difference of opinion as to how much the two-cent piece is needed, but there will be every desire to do anything that would fittingly honor the fame and name of Roosevelt. —*Baltimore News.*

UNITED STATES COUNTERFEIT NOTES COMING FROM THE ORIENT.

The *San Francisco Bulletin* recently published a story showing that dangerous counterfeit United States notes are reaching San Francisco, being brought by passengers from Oriental ports. The *Bulletin's* story is as follows:

"Machinery of the United States Secret Service and the diplomatic corps has been put into motion to round up the cleverest gang of counterfeiters in the history of the bureau, a gang which, operating from the Orient, is flooding the Pacific Coast with counterfeit banknotes of large denominations through the simple medium of exchange on Japan, China and Siberian Russia.

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"Discovery of the circulation of the notes, mostly in denomination of $50, was announced by Stephen Connell, chief of the local Secret Service Bureau. Connell stated that all American consular officers in China, Japan, Korea and at Vladivostok had been notified of the gang's operations and that the diplomatic corps at Washington has been informed.

"The notes were first brought to the Government's attention by the Federal Reserve branch here, after a prominent Russian woman, just arrived from Vladivostok, had endeavored to have a $50 note changed. The note, she stated, was given her in exchange for Russian coin at Yokohama.

"Other notes have been discovered, brought here by passengers on transpacific steamers, all of whom declare that they received them in exchange for Oriental money at the port from which they sailed. Shanghai, Yokohama and Vladivostok were mentioned.

"The notes in the hands of the Federal officers are the cleverest 'pieces of pen-and-ink work' ever seen, according to Mr. Connell.

"Evidently shipped to the Oriental agent in San Francisco, the $1 and $2 notes are carefully treated with some chemical which obliterates completely the eight numerals of their denomination, as well as the four printed amounts on the border and one in the center of the bill.

"Then, by clever use of pen and ink, the counterfeiters insert in each of the fourteen places the denomination to which they wish to change the note, in most cases $50. The notes are so cleverly changed that none but an expert could detect their falsity."

THE STORY OF THE MEDAL.

The following appeared in a folder recently issued by the Medallic Art Co., 137 East 29th street, New York City:

Medals, as we know them to-day, are distinguished from coins in that they are issued to commemorate some person or event, and not employed as a medium of exchange. It is supposed that the first piece of metal with an imprint was made about the fourth century B. C. Certain it is that the coins and medallions of Syria and Asia Minor, of Greece and Rome were very different from those of the Renaissance.

The development of this new art, based on the old, is due to Vittore Pisano of Verona, affectionately called Pisanello, whose medals were executed during the ten years preceding 1450. The majority were portraits, and the Italian nobles welcomed this new art, which permitted them to realize their desire of perpetuating their features for posterity—here were portraits with all the likeness of a painting yet of an imperishable material and in a form readily available for presentation to a friend.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries medals became popular in Germany and in France, where Guillaume Dupre was the chief exponent of the art.

The modern revival of the medallic art had its birth in France early in the nineteenth century under Chaplain and Roty. In the United States it was Augustus Saint Gaudens who was the first to devote much thought to medals and plaquettes, while the number to-day who are working in this personal form of art is indicated by the list, on another page of this folder.

The Renaissance medalists usually modeled in wax, the exact size of the desired medal, and then made a mould into which the bronze was poured. The present method is for the sculptor to make his model in clay several times larger than the proposed medal. From this model a bronze mould is made, from which the steel die is automatically cut on a reducing machine. This die is then hardened and the medal struck, in either gold, silver or bronze, in a special press, that of the Medallic Art Company, weighing forty tons and having a striking power of 1000 tons. It is often necessary to strike several times, the medal being annealed between each striking. F. N. L.

The folder also contains illustrations of numerous medals recently produced by the Medallic Art Co. from designs made by some of America's foremost sculptors.

This company has the distinction of being one of the very few houses that has made dies for the United States Government coinage. It also assisted in

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supplying the Government with the specifications for the letting of its bids for the 4,500,000 Victory Medals which the War Department is now issuing to the boys who served in the recent World War; also the standard samples, dies and hubs for that medal and the Navy Cross and Distinguished Service Medal to the Navy.

Through THE NUMISMATIST the company extends an invitation to all our readers to visit their exhibition room, which represents the accumulation of the models of many American sculptors during the past 10 years.

A NUMISMATIC EXHIBIT IN MEMORIAL MUSEUM, SAN FRANCISCO.

On January 2 the Memorial Museum, situated in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, was formally donated to the city, the building and its treasures of art and antiquity and priceless relics of more modern times being the gift of Mr. M. H. deYoung of that city with the single provision "that it shall never be closed and that no admission shall ever be charged."

The story of the foundation of the museum, from its inception 27 years ago by Mr. deYoung to the final dedicatory exercises, is fully told in a 24-page section of the *San Francisco Chronicle* of January 3, describing in detail the contents of every room in the building.

About two columns are devoted to a description of the "Coin and Medal Gallery," which has a prominent place in the museum, from which the following excerpts are taken:

Unusually effective and satisfactory is the installation in the coin gallery, where a valuable collection is displayed. The coins are placed in wall cases lined with black, each coin standing on edge on a tiny shelf so that it is easy of inspection. Coins are labeled individually with value and date, and the general classification is geographical, the principal divisions of North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, and Oceanica being subdivided into countries.

Practically every country in the world, from the great powers to the smallest Asiatic kingdoms, is represented by one or many coins.

In the installation of large groups, chronological order has been followed so that the student may trace this particular value from its first type to its present form.

From Asia are some interesting and quaint old pieces, such as the ancient "knife coins," which were current in China before the Christian era; porcelain gambling checks from Siam, which serve as unauthorized but popular currency; specimens from the states of India, Burmah, Tibet, the Malay peinsula, and other Oriental and Far Eastern lands.

The exhibit of coins is supplemented by a valuable collection of paper money, arranged in book-leaf cases for easy inspection.

In the center of the room stands a large case containing what is probably one of the most complete collections of Napoleonic medals in existence. It lacks only the gold medals to illustrate every medal or token or coin struck during the Napoleonic period in all countries over which the empire held sway. The gold medals are missing not by lack of collection, but by accident. Shortly after the collection was installed in the early days of the museum, the case was broken open and the gold medals stolen, evidently for the value of the metal, as no others were taken.

Notable in this display is a facsimile of the famous Waterloo medal. This elaborate affair, measuring nearly six inches in diameter, was designed and executed by Benedetto Pistrucci by order of George, Prince Regent of England (subsequently George IV) to commemorate the battle of Waterloo. It is said that the work required seventeen years to complete. In spite of the work he put on the medal, Pistrucci never saw it finally struck, for the project was abandoned. The museum specimen is a copper electrotype of the original.

American medals include portrait medals of the Presidents and dies struck by Congress to commemorate special events such as Grant's victories, Perry's victory on Lake Erie, in honor of General Winfield Scott for the battles of Niagara and Chippewa, and so on.

The collection of historical medals is very large and valuable, including many old English specimens, such as that struck to commemorate the coronation of William and Mary in 1689, the cession of New Amsterdam to Great Britain by Holland, and similar events.

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One case contains a display of medals won by the schools of San Francisco at various world's expositions, including Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; Guatemala, 1915; Seattle, 1909, and Panama-Pacific, San Francisco, 1915.

The collection of military decorations contains some unique specimens, gathered in France, Spain, England and other countries.

From France are the Legion of Honor, military medal, Red Cross medal of 1870; Order of Merit, Expedition to Mexico, 1862, and Italian Campaign of 1859.

The Victoria medal, in the English group, is the last paid for by the East India Company, and is known as the Indian Mutiny medal. It was awarded to members of the Ninth Lancers, Bengal Horse Artillery and civilians. There is also a Crimean medal, awarded by Queen Victoria to soldiers who served in the Crimean War. The museum specimen has bars for the battles of Inkermann, Sebastopol and Alma.

A HISTORY OF THE P.-P. I. E. ABOUT TO BE ISSUED.

"The Story of the Exposition" is the title of the history of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by Frank Morton Todd, the Exposition's official historian, now in process of printing by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The work is being published in five good-sized, profusely illustrated volumes; edition limited, sold by subscription only, at $30 per set by the Exposition Company.

From the prospectus, which may be had on request to the P. P. I. E., San Francisco, we quote: "'The Story of the Exposition' is not a mere statistical report, but a lively narrative of the inception, organization, promotion and development of the great undertaking, written by one who is, moreover, qualified to give a vivid presentment of its intensely human and dramatic elements. The record has not been written for a day, but as a source from which the historian of the future might draw a useful outline of the state of civilization at the end of the long period of development just preceding the European war."

Two of the history's more than three hundred and fifty chapters, "The Coin Outlasts the Throne," and "The Exposition's Coins and Medals," are titles suggesting particular numismatic interest.

F. Z.

San Francisco, December 29, 1920.

FIFTY-ORE OF SWEDEN NOT STRUCK IN NICKEL.

Mr. Robert Robertson of Brooklyn, N. Y., calls our attention to the fact that the statement on page 19 of the January issue that the 50-ore of Sweden is struck in nickel is incorrect. He states that Sweden has only struck one coin in nickel—the 10-ore of 1920, illustrated on page 481 of October, 1920, issue—none before and none since. The 50-ore referred to is of silver 600/1000 fine. We are glad to make this correction.

SCARCITY OF SUBSIDIARY COINS IN DENMARK.

In spite of the fact that the Danish mint is striking 165,000 subsidiary coins a day at present (December, 1920), there is complaint throughout the country of the scarcity of them. To relieve this situation it is probable that Denmark may strike nickel coins of 50-ore denomination.—Free trans. by J. DEL.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The gold medal "Reconnaissance Francaise" has been awarded by President Millerand of the French Republic to the entire American Committee for Devastated France. This is said to be the first time this honor has been conferred on a foreign relief organization.

J. DEL.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1921.

2185 John S. Naylor, Jr., Hawthorn Court, Wheeling, W. Va.
2186 A. De Yoanna, B. A., M. D., 111 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2187 Roy G. Fitzgerald, Floor 9, U. B. Bldg., Dayton, O.
2188 H. G. Van Devender, Hughesville, Pa.
2190 M. F. Hammond, 17 Battery Place, New York.
2191 Blanche K. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
C. B. Broughton (American and General), DeKalb, Ill.	Frank Swanstrom H. H. Yawger
L. A. Langstroth, D. D. S. (Canadian Coins and Tokens), 36 Sydney Street, St. John, N. B.	J.D.B.F.Mackenzie W. B. Tennant
Geo. E. Clay (U. S. and Colonial), 1 West 81st St., New York	Moritz Wormser F. G. Duffield
M. L. Beistle (General), Shippensburg Pa.	H. H. Yawger F. G. Duffield
Herbert Scoville, 34 Nassau St., New York	M. Wormser F. G. Duffield
W. G. Jennings (U. S. Coins), Pennsboro, W. Va.	G. W. Sherwood H. H. Yawger
Shepard Pond (French Revolution-Napoleon), 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.	Moritz Wormser H. H. Yawger
William M. Flynn, M. D. (General), 474 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.	Moritz Wormser F. G. Duffield
E. P. Gladding (Foreign Silver), 14 Bassett St., Providence, R. I.	Geo. A. Arnold H. H. Yawger
John A. Montgomery, 397 East 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Robert Robertson H. H. Yawger
Wm. E. Conroy (U. S. Coins), 1430 Western Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Wm. A. Wiley H. H. Yawger
Wm. D. Morrill (Roman), 48 Prospect St., Reading, Mass.	Moritz Wormser F. G. Duffield
James B. Fields (U. S. Coins), 57 Sun Building, Jackson, Mich.	Benj. Rose H. H. Yawger
R. S. Abczynski (American), 616 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geo. F. Marlier F. N. Boyle
Wilbur E. Prior (U. S. Coins), 110 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.	W. H. Amberg H. H. Yawger
Seymour Morris (U. S. Coins), 1217 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.	C. N. Hickley A. S. Boyer

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary

Rochester, N. Y., January 20, 1921.

RENEWALS FOR 1921 SHOULD BE MADE PROMPTLY.

The amount of the A. N. A. dues and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST is so small that it should not be necessary for several months to urge members to attend to renewals. All memberships and the subscriptions of members expire with the calendar year, and a prompt renewal is requested. The dues, 50 cents, and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50, should both be sent to the General Secretary, H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden street, Rochester, N. Y.

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LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

We (Mrs. Moore and the writer) take this means of thanking all our friends for the Merry Christmas and Happy New Year greetings and expressions of good-will. We appreciate the friendship of so many good fellows and fellowesses, and assure you that we shall more thoroughly enjoy the coming of the new year and the future as a result of such kind words.

Several of the season's good wishes were expressed in near-numimatic verse, which we are tempted at this time to quote. From out the Golden State came a one-cent conservation note with the following lines penned on its reverse:

"A little War Cent—
A loss I'll lament
If its mission for you is undone.
It brings you my wishes—
Health, lucre and blisses—
For Nineteen Twenty-one."

The Far West also brought another in the form of a German 50-pfennig note and the following bit of verse written on its back:

"It is just a little War Note,
Whose value may be none,
But it helps me beat the market
With wishes for Twenty-one."

The following, which appeared typewritten on the back of a $2 Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal Co. note, received from an Ohio friend, is another expression of the season's greetings, and may be considered a light contribution to paper-money literature. Our friend should have made use of the question mark and parentheses just before the period in the last line of his poetic attempt:

"While sugar is costing a penny a grain
And coal is a quarter a lump;
While milk is a dime for a drop at a time
And half of it comes from the pump;
While shoes that are worth about nothing a pair
Can only be worn by the rich;
While hose and collars are twenty-three dollars,
And shirts are a nickel a stitch,
The best I can send is this Note to Friend Moore,
Known for his numismatic lore."

The year just closed was wonderful in many respects, but we are already looking forward to the near New Year as a better and greater one, especially as regards the American Numismatic Association and numismatic science.

We are more than anxious that you and yours have the happiest kind of a future, and ask that you accept our greetings for a happy and prosperous 1921 in the spirit that prompts these lines, and

"May all the days of the year just begun
Be days well spent when the year is done."

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE.
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, New Year's, 1921.

A. N. A. PUBLICITY AGENT APPOINTED.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., announces the appointment of Mr. D. L. Angell, 474 Cass street, Milwaukee, Wis., as a committee of one on numismatic publicity. The work outlined for this committee is to furnish numismatic information and news stories to the various news services and to as many newspapers as can be interested in such a plan. If successful, the memberhip of the committee will probably be enlarged later.

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THE VICTORY COIN FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.

The outlook at this time for the issue by the United States Government of a Victory or Peace coin for general circulation is quite promising. If it is to be an issue commemorating both Victory and Peace, it must necessarily be delayed until peace is formally declared.

At the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. a committee was authorized, and later appointed, consisting of Messrs. Judson Brenner, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Howland Wood, Farran Zerbe and Hon. W. A. Ashbrook, member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, to take charge of the matter and to present the request of the A. N. A. to Congress through the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The reconvening of Congress in December seemed the most suitable time for the A. N. A. committee to begin its work, and a letter received from Chairman Brenner a few days ago states that he and Dr. Henderson visited Washington early in December, where they were met by Congressman Ashbrook, and appeared before the Committee on Coinage and urged that authority for such a commemorative coin be introduced and passed by Congress. After hearing the argument of the A. N. A. committee, the members of the Committee on Coinage expressed themselves as being unanimously in favor of recognizing the greatest event in history by striking a commemorative coin for general circulation.

It is probable that the necessary bill will be prepared and introduced in the near future.

THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

While the program for the Boston Convention of the A. N. A. in 1921 has not been arranged, it is stated unofficially that the local committee is contemplating a trip for an entire day to the Cape Cod section of the State, which will permit the visiting members to witness the pageant that will be staged at Plymouth during August as part of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration. If this plan is carried out, it will probably mean a business session of the A. N. A. on the first day of the Convention—Saturday, August 20.

The Copley Plaza Hotel will probably be selected as headquarters for the Convention. This is the best hotel in Boston, and will be very convenient to the Public Library, where the business sessions and exhibit will be held, being just across the street from the hotel. The hotel rates are expected to be about the same as those usually prevailing at former conventions of the A. N. A. in other cities.

Even at this early date it is urged that those who contemplate attending will communicate with the chairman of the committee, Mr. Frank H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan, Mass.

Obituary.

J. P. HALE JENKINS.

J. P. Hale Jenkins, one of the best-known members of the American Numismatic Association, died suddenly at his home, 510 Swede street, Norristown, Pa., early on the morning of January 19 of heart disease. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon, January 22, the interment being private. The night before his death he had attended a meeting of Odd Fellows at Ambler, near his home city, at which he made an address. He retired late, and had been in bed only a short time when members of his family heard him breathing heavily. A physician was called, but before he arrived Mr. Jenkins was dead.

Mr. Jenkins was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Montgomery county. He was born in Hatfield township, January 13, 1851, and celebrated his 70th birthday only a few days before his death. He studied law in Norristown, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1874. A year later he was married to Miss Ella C. Slight of Quakertown. A daughter,

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Miss Lela, who died a few years ago, also studied law, and after being admitted to the bar practiced the profession with her father.

He was a former Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, and was also a member of the Masons and Elks orders. He was vice-president and an active member of the Montgomery County Historical Society, also local counsel for the Auditor-General's department, and solicitor and member of the Valley Forge Park Commission. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 which nominated James G. Blaine for President.

He became a member of the American Numismatic Association in November 1908, and his membership had been continuous since that time. He had attended several conventions of the Association, the first one being at Detroit in 1913, at which the title of "Judge" was affectionately bestowed upon him by the other members, and it had clung to him ever since, although he frequently declared he was not entitled to it. He attended the convention at Chicago last summer, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Olive, and thoroughly enjoyed the different social features, besides taking an active part in the business sessions. He was frequently asked to accept an office in the Association, but always declined to do so.

One of Judge Jenkins' characteristics was his fondness for history and his interest in historical matters, particularly those pertaining to America. One of the outstanding features of his character was his pure Americanism. In numismatics he preferred the colonial and United States issues, and had brought together a collection along historical lines. His unexpected death will be a shock to his many A. N. A. friends, who had learned to have an affectionate regard for him, and it will be greatly felt by the officers particularly, as his advice was frequently sought by them on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Association.

GEORGE S. SKILTON.

George S. Skilton, veteran of the Civil War and for many years engineer in charge of the collecting system of the Brooklyn Water Works from East New York to Massapequa, died in his home, 8 Lincoln avenue, Rockville Centre, L. I., on January 11. He was 77 years old and a native of Troy. He was engineer in charge of the building of the Mexican Central, the first railroad in Mexico, from El Paso to Mexico City. He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Skilton a few years ago was an enthusiastic collector of Spanish-American coins and medals, and was a close friend of the late Benjamin Betts. Lyman H. Low sold an attractive selection from his cabinet in March, 1894, and many years later Thos. L. Elder sold the remainder of his collection.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 200th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Rochester Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, December 21, 1920, President John C. Woodbury in the chair. Members present: Putnam, Bauer, Sunday, Haringx, Gillette, Woodbury, Amberg, Clark, Horner and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

It was moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Sunday, that the Rochester Numismatic Association express their sympathy to Mr. H. H. Yawger in the loss of his mother, and that the Secretary write a letter to Mr. Yawger and the same be placed on the minutes.

A communication was received from Dr. Roh of Norway, Iowa, enclosing 34 pieces of scrip of the world war money from Austria in beautiful condition; also another communication from the same gentleman giving to the Association the Jubilee Medal of the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, 60 years'

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reign, 1848-1908, in good condition. A vote of thanks was ordered sent to Dr. Roh for his kindness. These exhibits will be placed with the other material in the display of the Association at the Municipal Museum.

The Treasurer's report for the year was read by Mr. Borradaile, showing a very satisfactory financial condition, and on motion of Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Amberg, it was approved and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Gillette, $5 in gold was voted for the work of the stenographer during the past year.

A communication was received from Howland Wood, Curator of the Numismatic Society, New York City, outlining certain views he had in response to inquiries of the Secretary as to the best methods of exhibiting, cataloguing and arranging the coins of the Rochester Numismatic Association. Considerable discussion followed the reading of this letter, and plans were made for perfecting the arrangement of the Association's material in the Museum.

Letters of inquiry to the members from out of town regarding their taking the presidential medal brought response thus far from only two, one declining, the other accepting and ordering two of the medals.

No further business appearing before the Association, the President ordered that we proceed with the annual election. On motion of Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Gillette, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. W. H. Amberg for President for the ensuing year. Preceding the balloting for Vice-President Mr. Amberg rose and stated he was authorized by Mr. Plumb to withdraw his name as a candidate for Vice-President, owing to sickness in the family and other conditions which would make it impossible for him to accept the office. This leaving only Mr. George Gillette as a candidate, on motion of Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Haringx, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Gillette for Vice-President.

On motion of Mr. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Haringx, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. W. H. Sunday for Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Bauer, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Borradaile for Treasurer.

Attention being called by Mr. Bauer to the fact that the Municipal Museum is now open Sunday afternoons, the question arose in his mind whether it would not be advisable during the winter season to have one of the meetings on Sunday afternoons instead of Tuesday evening, with the idea that the members of the Association being at hand while the public was there, instruction could be given about the coins and interest awakened by the members in the exhibits. The suggestion seemed to meet with the approval of the entire meeting, and on motion of Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Gillette, it was moved that the Rochester Numismatic Association meet the first Tuesday of each month in the evening and the third Sunday afternoon at three o'clock sharp of each month during the winter season, or as long as the Municipal Museum remained open Sunday afternoons. Carried.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned.

E. D. PUTNAM, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, January 12th, at 8 o'clock, President William C. Stone presiding.

Owing to two social functions of great local interest this same evening, only seven members were present—Messrs. Morse, Stone, Converse, Oliver, Frazer, Pond and Emery. Mr. E. C. Kohler of Holyoke was admitted as a new member. Visitor, Mr. W. J. Burns of Springfield, Mass.

The Secretary, W. C. Emery, gave a very interesting report showing that the average attendance at the several meetings held during the past year was far better than expected.

Mr. A. W. Morris, the Treasurer, being out of the city, his report could not be presented; but as all bills are paid, a good amount would be carried to surplus.

The Club voted to purchase one of the Tercentenary Medals issued by the Boston Numismatic Society, and it was left with the Secretary to see that this was done.

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The meeting was then given up to the election of officers for the coming year, and a report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of John M. Oliver, W. C. Emery and Luman S. Drowne, was called for. They presented the names of the following candidates: President, John E. Morse; Vice-President, A. W. Converse; Secretary, W. C. Emery; Treasurer, A. W. Morris, who were elected unanimously.

President Stone, in his closing remarks, thanked the Club members for the interest and loyal support given him during his term of office. He said that the Springfield Coin Club had become one of the main arteries of the numismatic world, and was recognized by collectors as the founder of new and original ideas. He said it was a great pleasure to find the Club in such a prosperous and flourishing condition, and he hoped that the coming year would be still better.

In leaving the chair he spoke in the highest terms of the new President, Mr. Morse, and congratulated the Club on the excellent choice they had made. He also said that there was a bond of sympathy and good-fellowship between them, as one of his hobbies was stamp collecting while Mr. Morse's was paper money.

In taking the chair the new President made a splendid address and appeal, and outlined briefly some of his many experiences while a delegate from the Springfield Coin Club to the conventions of the American Numismatic Association, held in the various parts of the United States during the past 14 years. He also said that while paper money was his specialty, he did not want anyone to think that coins were going to be sidetracked, as he wished to be fair and honorable to all; but if he was inclined a little towards paper money instead of metal money, just think how long it has been since the Club has had a paper-money President!

He announced that he wished to make the February meeting a Lincoln Night, and urged everybody to "dig" for something commemorating this day. Also, that he would announce the committees at the next meeting, and expected everybody to accept. He then asked to be excused on account of a very important engagement at home, and the meeting was turned over to Vice-President Converse, who stated that it was a pleasure to be present, also to be a member of the Springfield Coin Club, and, better still, to have the next to the highest honor conferred upon him.

As Mr. Converse travels considerable, representing a large manufacturing plant in Palmer, Mass., he related some of his experiences while on the road, and spoke of the cordiality that was extended him by numismatic societies when he mentioned that he was a member of the Springfield Coin Club.

Mr. John M. Oliver congratulated the new officers, and hoped they would do a little better than their predecessors. He spoke at considerable length on the early education of the young on this subject, and said he hoped the day would come when numismatics would be adopted in the public schools as part of their studies.

He said he believed the Government should appropriate a certain amount each year for research work on educational lines so as to bring out the historical side of our system of circulation, rather than simply the face value and purchasing power. He said: "We do not get the coin-collecting habit early enough, and my deep regret is that I did not start 20 years before I did."

The meeting was then given up to Mr. Charles A. Frazer, who read a very interesting paper on the gold coinage of the United States, referring to the different types, color and condition, as well as a general report of the number of pieces coined of the various issues. He also spoke of how people regarded gold in different parts of the United States and how difficult it was to pick it up when wanted. At the conclusion a rising vote of thanks was given him for his part in contributing to the pleasure of the evening.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. E. C. Kohler: A very rare Pine Tree shilling in almost uncirculated condition, pronounced by all a perfect gem and one of the best.

Mr. W. J. Burns: General collection of United States coins, early half dollars, copper cents, dimes and half dimes, and twenty-cent pieces.

John M. Oliver: German scrip, Spanish and United States gold, with an excellent description and historical talk on the same.

W. C. Emery: Some rare broken-bank bills.

W. C. Stone: A watch charm made from an original piece of Plymouth

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Rock, which was collected by Mr. Stone's father when a resident of Plymouth, Mass.

The meeting closed with a friendly auction sale, when some good pieces were secured at bargain prices. The members then adjourned to a nearby cafe, where lunch was served, at which every member pledgd himself to give his best support to making 1921 the banner year in the history of the Society.

W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MEDAL.

On the occasion of its annual meeting this year the American Red Cross presented to each member of its War Council a memorial medal in recognition of their exceptional services during the war. The medal was designed by Daniel C. French and executed under his direction. Each of the gold medals bears on the rim the name of the recipient. Four copies in silver have also been issued.

The interest in the medal is so great that the committee in charge has decided to issue a limited number of replicas in bronze, to be sold to subscribers.

On the obverse, in high relief, is represented the symbolic head of an American soldier. On the reverse is a Red Cross nurse standing erect over a prostrate soldier. The two figures are posed in the form of a cross and are appropriately enclosed in the typical form of an American Red Cross. The reverse has the following inscription: "American Red Cross. To Commemorate the Vision and Achievement of Its War Council." The medal is 2¾ inches in diameter.

Subscriptions to the medal must be in by March 15 next, and must be sent to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York City, that Society having in charge the distribution of them.

UNITED STATES COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1920.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the calendar year 1920, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 786,250; Eagles, 126,500.

Silver—Half Dollars, Maine Memorial, 50,028; Pilgrim Memorial, 200,112; other, 12,547,000; Quarter Dollars, 37,826,400; Dimes, 92,021,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 82,200,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 405,655,000.

Coinage executed for other governments:

Cuba—Silver, 8,170,000; nickel, 29,378,000.

Salvador—Nickel, 3,492,000.

Peru—Nickel, 4,544,000.

Nicaragua—Nickel, 150,000; bronze, 700,000.

Colombia—Nickel, 11,395,000.

Philippines—Bronze, 2,500,000.

Indo-China—Silver, 14,000,000; bronze, 13,290,000.

Argentina—Nickel blanks, 11,383,334.

PRIVATE ISSUES OF MONEY FOR NEW YORK CITY.

If press reports are to be relied on, collectors will have an opportunity to add some new varieties to their collections of privately issued money. One report is as follows: "A new brand of paper money will be put into circulation in New York shortly, it was announced to-day by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The union, which is directing the strike in the city's garment factories, plans to open two stores at which only 'relief money' will be accepted. Printed bills of one, two and five dollars' value will be issued to strikers, while 'small change' in denominations of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters will be stamped out of cardboard."

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February Fifteenth

Is the date set for the sale of the Dr. Wilharm Collection.

If you didn't get a catalogue, it's a little late to get one now. But if you have a catalogue, and if you haven't sent in your bids, you still have time to get them in NOW.

This Sale promises to break all former records. Over Three Hundred (300) orders for Price Lists were received by me in response to my first announcement —BEFORE a single catalogue was issued!

The Price List alone costs $1. If you want a copy of the catalogue and the Price List, the price is $2.

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH TEXAS

Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

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THE McMULLIN—VOIGHT—GILBERT COIN SALE BY ELDER.

Catalogue is now being prepared, and will run to over 2,000 lots. A Sale of Three Sessions. Features include:

FOUR SLUGS (ONE ROUND); TWO MORMON QUARTER EAGLES, CLARK & CO. HALF AND QUARTER EAGLES; CLARK, GRUBER & CO. HALF EAGLE; WASS, MOLITOR & CO. $10; NORRIS, GREIG & NORRIS $5, and other Private Gold; 50 U. S. GOLD DOLLARS; 35 QUARTER EAGLES, including 1875 Phila. Mint; 25 THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES; 50 HALF EAGLES; 25 EAGLES, some dating back to 1795; Magnificent Foreign Gold, with an Oban, and Many Large Pieces—total about 350 Lots. In American Colonials the following: IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, Justice Seated Cent in silver; the finest collection of Vermont Coins (total about 125 specimens) with two Immune Columbias; E. PLURIBUS UNUM, Eagle cent of 1787, with Justice Seated, uncirculated, partly red; NOVA EBORAC Cent, Uncirculated, sharp; Fine Pine and Oak Tree Coins; Lord Baltimore Shilling.

In United States Silver: U. S. Silver Dollars of 1851, 1852 and 1858. Proof Quarter Dollar of 1796, and many others.

In United States Cents, fine Liberty Cap, Chain Ameri, Chain America, and Wreath Cents of 1793; 1794s, 1795s, 1796s, 1797s, 1798s, 1799s (several), several 1804s, and all intervening dates in splendid Condition.

A Fine and Complete collection of the early Half Cents.

A Splendid Up-State Collection (late arrival) of Ancient Greek and Roman Gold and Silver Coins; Aes Grave coins; Republican Silver; The Marc Antony and Cleopatra and the Eid Mar Denarii; and many others of rarity; a Deckadrachm of Syracuse (Voight Collection) found on the slopes of Mt. Etna, and of the finest style.

A Large Paper Money Collection of an old New Yorker who has consigned many lots of Books, Autographs and other material in the last few years. This includes U. S. Fractional Currency in new state.

Fine Medals and Tokens; Foreign Copper Coins; fine and Rare Foreign Silver coins from double crown down to smallest.

This promises to be our best and most interesting sale since the Woodin Sale of 1911, and it should attract a large number of collectors. The material is actually consigned and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and the cataloguer is merely a spectator so far as buying is concerned.

Plate Catalogue $5.00. Catalogue priced after the sale for $2.00. This is the only practical kind of a priced catalogue as the price is noted immediately opposite the lot in question.

This sale will be held during the third week in February.

Attend it personally if possible.

Catalogues to bidders and our regular customers only.

THE ELDER COIN & CURIO COMPANY,

M. M. ELDER, President,

21 West 35th Street, New York City.

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MENGELBERG MEDAL



The medals commemorating the 25 years of conductorship of Willem Mengelberg are introduced herewith to the American public on the occasion of Mengelberg's visit to this country.

The obverse of the medal shows bust of Mengelberg with the inscription around the circumference, translated:

"WILLEM MENGELBERG, CONDUCTOR CONCERT HALL ORCHESTRA, AMSTERDAM, 1895-1920."

The reverse shows bust of Mahler, Mengelberg being considered one of the best, if not the best, interpreters of this famous composer. The inscription is, translated:

"MAHLER FESTIVITIES, AMSTERDAM, MAY, 1920."



Model designed by Toon Dupuis, medals struck by Royal Begeer.

Prices: Genuine Bronze, 65 mm. diameter $ 4.50
Sterling Silver, 65 mm. diameter 15.00
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The General Secretary of the A. N. A. requests that those members who have not yet renewed for 1921 will do so during February. Membership dues and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST—$2 for both—should be sent promptly to H. H. Yawger, General Secretary, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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Author of "U. S. Three-Dollar Gold Pieces," "Large U. S. Cents," etc.

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FEBRUARY BARGAINS IN NUMISMATIC BOOKS

Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan—1913-14. 4 vols. bound in one. Fine Plates of Coins and Stamps. 240 p. Ed. by Ramsden. Printed in English and Japanese	$ 9.50
Scott's Paper Money Cat. 1894...	.75
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Thian. Confed. Note Album. Rare	1.50
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Dickeson. Numismatic Manual ..	4.75
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See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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VOL. XXXIV. No. 3

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MARCH, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE: FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. MARCH, 1921. No. 3.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

ST. VINCENT.

Under the law of 1797, Spanish 8 Real pieces were cut in halves, quarters and eighths and stamped with the letters "S V" in monogram in relief in a square indention, for use in St. Vincent. The halves and quarters received the stamp in three places on the coin, and the eighths in only one place. On some of the stamps the letter S is retrograde.

1173. Portion of Mexican 8 Reals, Chas. III, ——, Cm. as above.
1174. Portion of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, plugged, Cm. on plug and in two corners as above.
1175. Portion (one-half) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above, and on the other side of the coin is a Cm. for Tortola.
1176. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above, and on the other side of the coin is a Cm. for Tortola.
1177. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above.



No. 1177.

Spanish 8 Reals with the center removed and the rim countermarked "S XII" in relief in an irregular depression, formerly unattributed, are now assigned to St. Vincent. The piece cut from the center of the coin was also countermarked with a similar stamp of "S VI." The pieces passed current for a dollar and a half dollar, respectively.

1178. Spain, 8 Reals, 1810, the center removed, the rim Cm. "S XII."
1179. The center of the preceding piece, Cm. "S VI."

1180. Brazil, Half Dobra, ——, plugged in center, the plug Cm. "G H" in relief in an oblong indention, and the letter "S" in relief in a square indention three times around the edge of the coin.

SAN DOMINGO.

1181. Cayenne, Two Sous, 1789, Cm. "N."

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1182. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. "N" and crown, the "N" incuse.
1183. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. "N SD," incuse.
1184. France, 12 Deniers, 1792, Cm. "S : D."
1185. France, Sou, ——, Cm. "S : D" in oblong depression.

The above stamps are believed to be intended for "Napoleon" and "San Domingo," and to have been so stamped about 1808 or 1809.

1186. Small Spanish coin, ——, Cm. "C" and an anchor (for Ville du Cap, the capital).

THE SAINTS.

Spanish crowns cut in halves and quarters were countermarked with the letter "S" (incuse) in three places, for use in The Saints Islands.

1187. Portion (one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. in three places with the letter "S" (incuse).
1188. Portion (one-quarter) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. in three places with the letter "S" (incuse).

The above pieces sometimes have a second countermark for use in Tortola.

1189. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S" (incuse).
1190. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S" (incuse).
1191. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "S" (incuse).

TOBAGO.

In the early part of last century Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous were countermarked for use in Tobago. The stamp consisted of "TB" in large incuse letters with an "o" or amulet below or above the letters. I have notes that on at least one piece the "o" precedes the "T"; another instance where there is one "o" above and one below the letters, and still another where there are three "o's" between the two letters, and still others entirely without the "o." The stamping is very crudely done.

1192. Cayenne Sou, Cm. as above.
1193. Cayenne, Two Sous, 1789, Cm. as above.

The following pieces are included here because they were attributed to Tobago in the sale catalog in which they appeared:

1194. England, Half Crown, 1707, Cm. "TB" incuse.
1195. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "TB" in a square frame or ornamental punch.
1196. England, Halfpenny Token, Cm. "TB."
1197. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "T."
1198. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1787, Cm. "T" incuse.

In the Fonrobert sale there appeared a piece described as follows:

1199. Cayenne, Sou, Louis XV, Cm. "TABAGO" in an oblong indent (under England).

TORTOLA.

In 1801 authority was given to countermark half dollars, quarter dollars, shillings, two reals and smaller silver coins with the word "TORTOLA."

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The cut pieces are found with both straight and crenated edges. There are at least four varieties of this stamp, differing principally in the spelling of the word and the formation of the letters.

1200. One-half of Spanish 8 Reals, 1790, 1792, 1797, Cm. as above.
1201. Triangular one-third portion of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1202. Triangular one-fourth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1203. Triangular one-fifth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1204. Triangular one-eighth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1205. Triangular one-fourth of Spanish 4 Reals, Cm. as above.
1206. One-half of Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. as above.
1207. Small section of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above, and also Cm. with two "S's."

The above countermark is frequently found on pieces also countermarked with three incuse "S's" for The Saints Islands.

1208. Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous are found stamped with a large incuse "T" and are attributed to Tortola.
1209. Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous are found with an incuse "H" within an incuse diamond, said to be for "Hodge," the proprietor of Tortola.

TRINIDAD.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Spanish 8 Reals with varying shapes cut from the centers, as well as silver coins of other denominations cut in sections, were in circulation in Trinidad. Some countermarked pieces are attributed to this island with a reasonable amount of certainty; others are not.

1210. Spain, 8 Reals, 1794, a circular piece with crenated edges removed from the center.



No. 1210. No. 1211.

1211. The circular piece cut from the center of the 8 Reals, Cm. a script "T" with radiations.
1212. Spain, 8 Reals, 1790, 1795, 1801, an octagonal piece removed from the center.
1213. The octagonal piece cut from the center of the 8 Reals, Cm. an incuse "T." (These centers, as well as the preceding pieces, are also attributed to Tobago).

1214. Spain, 2 Reals, 1788, 1799, 1800, 1808, 1823, Cm. a lattice design, a star in the center.

1215. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. with three stamps at point of angles, "TR" in one, "4" in another, both in relief, and an incuse "G" in the other.

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One of these pieces I have included under Curacao, as it was attributed to that island in the catalog, but the incuse stamp was said to be a "C." In



No. 1215.

other instances it is catalogued as a "G" and attributed to Guadeloupe. It is included here because the other stamps are for Trinidad.

1216. Venezuela, Copper Centavo, ——, Cm. "F. D."
1217. England, Halfpenny, 1870, Cm. "F. D."
1218. England, Farthing, Victoria, ——, Cm. "F. D."

The countermark on these pieces is said to be for Francois Declos, a barber, for local use.

VIQUE.

1219. Danish West Indies, 20 Skilling, 1840, 1848, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1220. Danish West Indies, 10 Skilling, 1845, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1221. Danish West Indies, 2 Skilling, 1848, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1222. Spain, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "V" in a square indention (classed as uncertain).
1223. Spain, 8 Maravedis, ——, Cm. "V."
1224. Spain, 4 Maravedis, ——, Cm. "V."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Medals and Badges of the A. E. F.

DESIGNED BY MME. ANIE MOUROUX.

By MORITZ WORMSER.

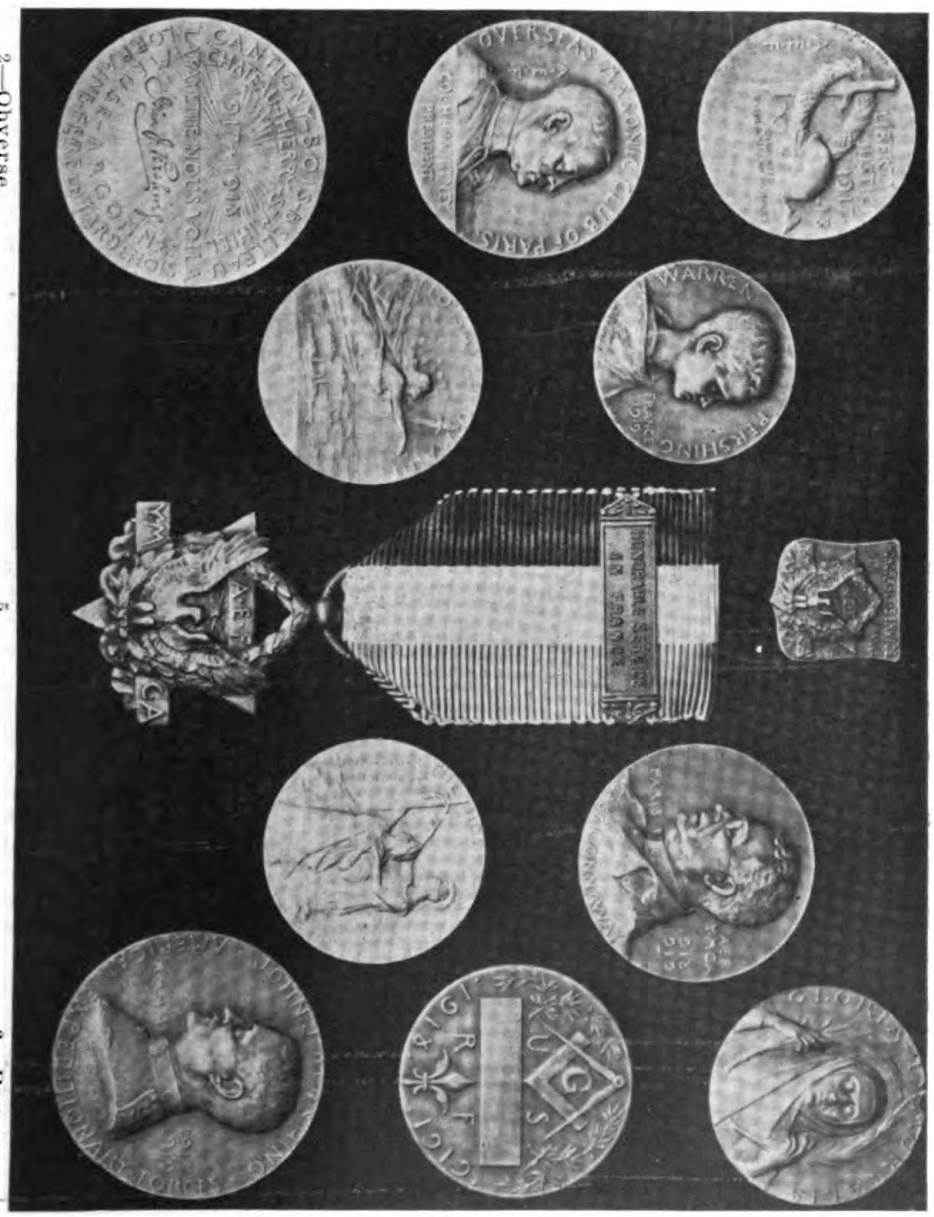
As there is among American collectors a constantly growing interest in all the badges and medals, insignia and other numismatic evidences of America's participation in the World War, we feel sure that our readers will find a great deal of interest in a series of attractive medals and badges designed by the prominent French artist, Mme. Anie Mouroux. This artist has the distinction of being the first woman to be awarded the Grand Prix de Rome for medallists, with which her efforts were rewarded after a very trying and keen competition in 1919. Mme. Mouroux is now visiting in this country, and her work at the present time is on exhibition at the art galleries of Gimpel & Wildenstein in New York City. The medals and badges created by Mme. Mouroux between 1918 and 1920 which relate to America, are illustrated herewith, and their description follows in chronological order.

First.—"To the American Soldiers." Obverse, Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, reminding America of her pledge to France (THE HOUR HAS COME), hands the sword of war to America to enter the war for JUSTICE AND LIBERTY. In the field to the right of the figures, AMERICA ENTERS THE WAR APRIL 6, 1917. Reverse, a beautiful female of America clothed in armor, draped in the American flag, floating across the seas to the rescue of France, her right hand pointing forward, her left hand holding a sword, the stars of the flag accompanying her encircling her head like a halo. In the background, the American fleet leaving the American shores.

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Above, TO SAVE HUMANITY. In the segment below, DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS. Two sizes: Struck copies, 30 mm., and cast, 100 mm. This medal has not yet been issued commercially.

Second.—"To the American Mother, in Memory of her Fallen Sons." Obverse, a broken sword, upon which is hung a wreath and an American trench helmet. Inscription, LIBERTY JUSTICE 1917-1918 A. E. F., and DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN MOTHERS (incuse). Reverse, draped bust of the grief-stricken mother holding palm branches in her upraised hands.



Above, GLORIA IMMORTALIS. Two sizes: Struck, 32 mm.; cast, 100 mm. This medal has not yet been issued commercially.

Third.—Badge issued by the American Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in France, corresponding to the Victory Medal, but for Y. M. C. A. secretaries who saw war service in France. The American eagle with raised wings covering the triangle insignia of the Y. M. C. A. A laurel wreath connects with the loop. A star above the eagle's head. Inscribed on the triangle, A. E. F., and on the cross bar below, Y. M. C. A. Red, white and blue

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ribbon. Service bar inscription: HONORABLE SERVICE IN FRANCE. Issued in 10,000 copies.

Fourth.—A similar design issued for the American Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in France, not as a badge, but as a button of same size to be given to Y. M. C. A. secretaries who saw service after the war in the forces of occupation and also as a pin to be used as insignia, the only difference being that instead of A. E. F. the inscription reads U. S. A. Issued in 2000 copies.

Fifth.—Button for those entitled to wear the badge described as No. 3. Shield shaped, with the same design and inscription as No. 3, and above, HONORABLE SERVICE IN FRANCE. Issued in 10,000 copies.

Sixth.—Medal of the Overseas Masonic Club of Paris, composed of Masonic members of the A. E. F., Paris Division. Obverse, bust in uniform of Col. H. H. Whitney, president of the club, facing to the right. Inscription, OVERSEAS MASONIC CLUB OF PARIS A. E. F. In the segment below, COL. H. H. WHITNEY, PRESIDENT. Reverse, Masonic emblems, laurel branches, and the fleur-de-lys, insignia of the Paris Division, A. E. F. Tablet for member's name. Inscription, U. S. R. F. 1918-1919. Two thousand struck in bronze; one in gold presented to Colonel Whitney; one in silver presented to Judge Advocate Cass Connaway.

Seventh.—Medal of General Pershing. Obverse, bust to left; in the field, four stars, 1917-1919. Inscription, JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. Reverse, star within rays, in circle 1917-1918. LAFAYETTE NOUS VOILA. Signature, "John J. Pershing." Surrounded by two circles giving names of principal American victories. One copy in gold, one in silver, and 20, numbered 1 to 20, in bronze. Sizes: Struck, 36 mm.; cast, 90 mm. and 250 mm.; also a larger quantity struck in bronze, unnumbered.

Eighth.—Medal of Warren Pershing, General Pershing's son. Obverse, the boy's bust draped in American flag to right. Inscription, IN THE FIELD FRANCE 1919. Around, WARREN PERSHING. Reverse, THE VICTOR'S SON. One in gold, one in silver, and 10 in bronze. Size: Struck, 28 mm.; cast, 70 mm.

Ninth.—Medal of Cass Connaway, Judge Advocate of the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. Department. Commemorating his stay in France. Obverse, bust to left. Inscription below, CASS CONNAWAY. Inscription in the field, PARIS—A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. 1918-1919. Reverse, inscription giving titles. One in gold, one in silver, and 30 in bronze. Size 32 mm.

Tenth.—A birthday token inspired when Mme. Mouroux saw an American soldier on the streets of Paris looking down on a child thinking of his own. Guardian Angel holding an infant, 13 stars above. Oval. Size 21 mm. This medal has been blessed by the Pope.

All of the war medals above described have been purchased for exhibition by the French Government, to be shown in the War Museum (Musee de la Guerre). They all show also the signature of the artiste.

Of course, in addition to the above medals, which are of particular interest to us, Mme. Mouroux has executed a large number of others, and at the present moment has just finished a medal of Monsieur Casenave, High Commissioner of France to the United States. Another charming little medal designed by her is in commemoration of Jeanne d' Arc, in the style of the coinage of the period, which was presented personally to the Pope and acknowledged by a letter of His Holiness.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW SILVER COINS PLACED IN CIRCULATION.

The new silver coins of Great Britain, the fineness of which is 500, instead of 925 as formerly, have recently been placed in circulation. The denominations are sixpences, shillings, florins and half crowns. The new coins are expected to be more durable than the old ones, which are no longer paid out, but will be melted and the bullion used for the new issue. No change has been made in the size or designs, but they are said to have a whiter appearance and a good metallic ring.

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The Eagle Cents of 1858.

Third Installment.

By COMMODORE W. C. EATON, U. S. Navy.

(See THE NUMISMATIST, January, 1916, and November, 1920.)

The prophet exclaimed, "Of making many books there is no end." This might be fairly well said of lists of sub-varieties of the Eagle cents of 1858. Yet I imagine that, with the following, few if any more will be added to try the patience of editor and collectors. It appears that when I published the first list I excited the interest of that most thorough collector, Mr. F. R. Alvord of York, Pa. He, with his usual thoroughness, sent for and corralled thousands of the uncirculated 1858's in the hands of dealers and made an exhaustive examination of them for varieties. As a result, many were found not in my previous lists, and as he has kindly turned over his finds to me, I am enabled now to make the lists fairly complete, for anything that escapes Alvord is not apt to be found by others. As I ended my previous list with number 60, this will commence with number 61, viz.:

(61) Large letters, thin high leaf. The long wing feather broken in two parts.
(62) Large letters, thin high leaf. Crack from beak to U.
(63) Large letters, thick high leaf. Re-engraved date; crack left of wreath to border.
(64) Large letters, thick high leaf. Crack from last A to border. Crack from tail to border. Crack wing to field past claws.
(65) Large letters, thick high leaf. U broken at top. UNITED outlined. Crack from upper left wreath to border.
(66) Large letters, low leaf. Compact date; figures closer together than in the ordinary one. Lower leaves at left outlined.
(67) Small letters, low leaf. Date outlined at left and bottom. Breast of eagle outlined. I of UNITED and C of AMERICA outlined.
(68) Small letters, low leaf. Crack from eagle tail to border. Bottom of bow and lower leaves outlined. Badly broken border on reverse edge.
(69) Small letters, low leaf. Crack from back to border. Wreath outlined at right. Bow and lower leaves outlined at bottom.
(70) Small letters, low leaf. Crack tail to border. Crack from border in front of beak to wing, touching U, thence to bottom of E, and thence through bottom of STATES to middle of O of OF. Another through bottom of RICA to tail. Both upper and lower part of bow outlined and lower leaves at right.
(71) Small letters, low leaf. Crack from lower part of wing through N to border. Bow and lower leaves and right part of wreath outlined.
(72) Small letters, low leaf. Crack tail to border. Crack from forepart of wing through head to border. Lower leaves at left outlined.
(73) Small letters, low leaf. Crack from F of OF underneath O to last S of STATES. Cracks from bottoms of C and T on reverse to bow. Bow, lower leaves and lower part of wreath at right outlined.

The above are from Mr. Alvord's discoveries, to which I add the following from my own collection:

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(74) Small letters; medium low leaf; the leaf being somewhat higher than in the ordinary low leaf, but not high; points of wreath at top closer than in ordinary.

(75) Large letters, high leaf; perfect die; wreath more open at top than ordinary.

Numbers 74 and 75 are here given to list the fact that different dies show differences in this opening at the top of the wreath. In listing the previous numbers this difference has not been taken into account, and those listed may have been from any one of these dies, though not perfect dies as these.

(76) Small letters; low leaf; ribbon and lower part of wreath outlined at bottom only; no cracks. (Only listed before with some cracks.)

The surprising part of Mr. Alvord's finds is that he really found so few, out of the thousand or more he examined, which were on my former lists, he having found only four sub-varieties on those lists. This goes to show that, while there are a great many sub-varieties, any one particular sub-variety is not as common as might be expected, the lists so far prepared being the result of the examination of thousands of the uncirculated cents. The results of my own examination leads me to believe that of the regular die varieties the "large letters, thin high leaf" (not listed by Scott) and the "small letters, high leaf," are much the scarcest. It will be noted that of all the mass examined by Mr. Alvord he had none whatever of the latter, and had there been any we may rest assured he would have found them. The credit for listing the first thirteen above must be given to him, I only verifying the varieties and adding a detail here and there as to outlines. As intimated after No. 75, no attempt has been made to differentiate the differences in the distances between the points of the wreath at top, though these would show different dies, the difference between the narrowest and the widest doubtless being many. But this would not in any probability increase the total number of varieties, as the exact variety of crack or re-cutting would probably not repeat itself in different dies.

After completing his work on the cents of 1858, Mr. Alvord took up the study of the similar cents of 1857, which I never had the courage to do, though I mentioned in my previous articles that similar sub-varieties existed. He found some 36 varieties of that date, to which I have added ten more from my own collection, which I will be pleased to incorporate in a subsequent article. I think this article may fairly conclude the cents of 1858, though other collectors may find still more sub-varieties.

The Royal Maundy Coins.

The approach of Easter, and the Maundy Thursday which precedes it, will bring to mind the custom prevailing in England of distributing alms or Maundy money by the Sovereign to a limited number of his subjects on that day. The practice is quite an old one, and most collectors are familiar with the Maundy coins, as well as the general features connected with the ceremony at which they are distributed. The custom is an interesting one from many points of view. It was most interestingly described in a folder issued about 1908 or 1909 by Messrs. Spink & Son of London, which we are reprinting below. The date of its original appearance should be kept in mind by the reader. The accompanying illustrations, showing types of all the coins issued (up to those of King George V), are also from a folder by the same firm.

Coined at the Royal Mint every year is a special form of silver coinage known as Maundy money. Penny pieces, twopenny pieces, threepenny pieces, and fourpenny pieces go to form a set of this money. These coins and the manner of their distribution form a quaint and old-world ceremony, the

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relics of which have descended to the present day. The custom of distributing the royal alms on "Maundy" Thursday—as the day before Good Friday is styled—has come down from the old Roman Catholic ages. Some such ceremony was performed by personages of the highest rank, both temporal and spiritual, from the Pope down to Nobles and Lords in their castles, in commemoration of our Redeemer, who "washed His disciples' feet" when He gave them that "new commandment" or "mandate" whence the day has its name.

The Kings and Queens of former days used to wash the feet of as many beggars as the Monarch was years old. This part of the ceremony is now dispensed with, but the alms are still given, the number of recipients being regulated by the age of the reigning Sovereign. Thus, apart from the benefits felt by thousands resulting from this interesting function, there are many poor souls who have special reason to be thankful for the accumulated years of their Liege Lord.

Although the mandate, or Maundy, is now little more than an empty ceremony, yet it is one which enshrines a lesson of true Christian charity. So far from censuring or disputing such acts of condescension on the part of the royal and noble towards their poorer brethren and sisters, we ought rather to regret that so few opportunities occur in a year for bringing into contact and contrast the squalid poverty of "St. Giles's" with the wealth and luxury of "St. James's" and so leading the inmates of the latter region in the words of the poet—"To learn the luxury of doing good."

The ceremony, for many years held in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, is now held at Westminster Abbey, on the day before Good Friday. In connection with the part of the ceremony now omitted, it is interesting to note that Queen Elizabeth, at her palace at Greenwich, washed the feet of thirty-nine people in person. After charging the Yeoman of the Laundry to wash the said feet with "warme water and sweet herbes," she commanded the sub-almoner to go through the feat a second time. Finally, assisted by thirty-nine Ladies-in-Waiting, she went through the ordeal. The last Sovereign to personally conduct this ceremony was James II, after him, under the Hanoverian line, it was performed by the Royal Almoner.

At Westminster Abbey a congregation assembles, who are admitted by ticket. In rigid stateliness stand the Beefeaters in their quaint Tudor costume, red stockings, buckle shoes with red and white bows, red coats plentifully bedizened with gold lace, having the rose of the Tudors embroidered on their backs, with high starched ruffs and curious black shiny hats, ornamented with little bunches of white ribbons. Armed with partisans, they keep solemn guard over the quaint proceedings. We may be pardoned for reminding our readers here, that the "Beef-eaters"—as the Yeomen of the Guard who do duty on these occasions are called—are really Buffetiers, that is, personal attendants of the Sovereign, who on high festivals, and on other state occasions, were ranged near the Royal sideboard or buffet.

The ceremony begins by the procession filing in. First come the wandsmen, then follow the boys of the Chapels Royal, wearing red coats, over which is thrown a surplice, and the collar of gold lace has a very pretty effect, as it shows above the snowy-white. Next in the procession come the clergymen, in black gowns, representing the recipients of the Royal alms; then comes the portly figure of the Sergeant-Major of the Yeomen of the Guard, followed by that of a Beefeater, carrying on his head a wooden dish containing the alms. This dish is filled with little red and white purses, the former containing the money in lieu of provisions, and the latter holding the Maundy coins.

The distribution, which takes place after an anthem has been sung, commences by the giving of the clothing allowance to the women. These pleased recipients curtsey as the Lord Chief Almoner (Lord Alwyne Compton, Bishop of Ely) and the Sub-Almoner (Prebendary Eyton) hand the alms. Then the clothing allowance is given to the men, the recipients still sitting while the little procession of Lord High Almoner, Sub-Almoner, Secretary, and the military figure of the Beefeater behind holding the bank, pass down the line.

It is interesting, not to say painful, to see the recipients, some of whom are halt and some blind, fitfully rousing themselves to grasp the money, as the Almoners arrive before them. Some of them tie it securely in their pocket-handkerchiefs, and the men mostly thrust it deep into their trousers pockets.

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The Maundy money as now given is as follows. Each man receives—

In a Red Leather Purse.

	£	s.	d.
For the redemption of the King or Queen's gown, worn on the day of distribution	1	0	0
An allowance in lieu of provisions consisting of five loaves, four pounds of beef, two salt codfish, two salt salmon, eighteen herrings, eighteen salt herrings	2	10	0

In a White Leather Purse.

The number of pence, according to the age of the reigning Sovereign, in silver coins specially coined by the Royal Mint for the occasion, and consisting of penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces, amounting in the year 1898 to	0	6	7

In a Paper Packet.

An amount representing the clothing, which comprises three ells of fine linen, three yards of woollen cloth of a russet colour, one pair of shoes, and a pair of stockings	2	5	0
Total	£6	1	7

To each woman is given a similar red and white purse, and a paper packet containing £1 15s., instead of clothing, which formerly, from the time of Elizabeth, consisted of gown and sleeves and sundry other portions of female dress, including stays. The total receipts this year by each woman will be £4 11s. 7d.

The provisions alluded to above were supposed to represent a dinner, and were distributed in the Ante-Chapel at Whitehall. As it was found that some of the recipients sold their meat, etc., for so small a sum as five shillings, and as the provisions cost the Almonry thirty shillings, it was determined, in the interests of the charity, to substitute a money payment. The last time that the provisions were actually distributed was exactly sixty years ago.

Previously to this—as early as 1724, in fact—it had been found necessary to substitute a clothing allowance in place of the actual garments and cloth. Surprising as it may appear, the abolition arose from the fact that certain of the old dames who received ready-made undergarments were so overcome by their own curiosity as to whether these garments fitted them or not, that, regardless of the congregation, they commenced to try on the said garments. As this state of things was undesirable in a place of public worship, the trying-on part of the ceremony was dispensed with. Thus the clothing and provision allowances bring us down to the present day.

A word or two in passing to the class of persons who receive the Royal bounty. Preference is given to those who have during their more prosperous days paid rates and taxes, and have had others in their employ. Most careful scrutiny is given by the officials at the Royal Almonry to the cases submitted to them by the clergy of the diocese of London, so that no one who is not really necessitous receives this pension.

With regard to the coins themselves, the penny piece of silver has the usual head of His Majesty on the face, while on the reverse is the numeral. This, as may be imagined, is a very tiny coin, and although made a legal tender by Act of Parliament, as is all Maundy money, yet for obvious reasons it is not likely to get into circulation. The coinage of these pieces dates from Charles II, 1661, and continues down to His present Majesty Edward VII. Although there is no space in these pages to describe the different varieties of type and date, we may just mention for the information of our readers that the first issue of Maundy money is undated, and bears the value in Roman numerals behind the King's head; the next issue in the same reign has the value expressed by one, two, three, or four C's; in the succeeding reign (James II) the value is shewn by Roman numerals (I, II, III, IIII), after which, and continuing to the present time, it is expressed by Arabic

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THE ROYAL MAUNDY COINS.

Showing types of all denominations from the earliest to and including those of Edward VII.

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numerals (1, 2, 3, 4). It will be seen that the threepenny piece is the same as that in general circulation while the fourpenny piece differs from the old fourpenny piece formerly in circulation, inasmuch as this latter had the figure of Britannia on the reverse.

As may be supposed, there is a great rush for these coins by collectors. As soon as the service is over, crowds of buyers eagerly throng around the old people, who take a price for their coins. The rate they usually charge is four or five times the face value of the coins. The purses are sometimes disposed of at from one to two shillings each, according to the state of the market. In 1897, owing to the Diamond Jubilee, it is said there was a great demand for Maundy money, and that fabulous prices were offered by the American visitors in London desirous of taking back with them sets of these interesting curiosities. Ladies, although not often numismatically inclined, are usually fond of these little coins to wear as charms on watch-chain or bracelet.

TWO MEDALS OF THE SWEDISH ACADEMY.

The 1914 annual medal of the Swedish Academy was struck in silver in commemoration of the deeds of Engelbrekt Engelbrektson, 1431-1436, a champion of the Dalecarlian peasants in Sweden.

The obverse shows a knight in armor resting his left hand on the Swedish Government crest, the three crowns, surrounded by an ornamental band with the inscription, "Sanctus Ericus evevorum gothorum rex sigillum regni Svecie."



The reverse has a shield surrounded by the inscription "Engelbertus populi vindex—libertas-res-optima."

The annual medal for 1918 was also struck in silver, and is in commemoration of the great Swedish novelist of Finnish history, Zacharias Topelius (1818-1898), editor, reviewer and professor of Helsingfors, second only to Runeberg. As a poet of the lyre he was endowed with that keen dramatic and poetic spirit which combined with critical judgment and esthetic taste to create the romantic bard of the nation.



The obverse has a profile of Topelius to left with the inscription "Zach-

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arias Topelius, Poeta Duobus Populus Dulcis." To left, "N. MDCCCXVIII." To right, "Ob. MDCCCXCVIII." Under bust, "Eric Lindberg."

The reverse shows a pensive peasant girl sitting beneath a tree strumming a lyre. The vision is supported by a base inscribed "Litora Carmine Iungit" (He united the shores by his poetry), flanked by Swedish and Finnish Government crests.

There are only 18 members in the Swedish Academy, and never were more. In Sweden it is considered the greatest honor which can be conferred on anyone to be made a member of it. One of its features is that a new member always delivers the eulogy of the deceased member to whose chair he has been chosen. The Swedish Academy should not be confused with the Swedish Academy of Sciences. The former devotes its work to literature, poetry, etc., while the latter is interested in natural history, botany, mineralogy, etc. (Specimens received from J. deLagerberg, New York City.)

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY NOTES.

The second monograph of the series of "Numismatic Notes and Monographs" has just been issued by the Society, presenting the usual attractive appearance, with three plates of illustrations, uniform with the general style adopted for these publications. Its subject is "Octobols of Histiaea," by Mr. Edward T. Newell, written in his usual interesting style and again proving his scholarly mastery of the subject of ancient coins.

A regular evening meeting of the Society was held on Monday, February 7th. Professor David Eugene Smith of Teachers' College, Columbia University, delivered a lecture on "The Use of Counters or Jetons in Computation, with a Brief Statement Concerning Mathematical Medals," illustrated with an interesting collection of jetons and medals and other calculating instruments, and also with some interesting lantern slides and illustrations from old books. The lecturer presented a very novel subject, tracing the development of modern calculating methods from the early times of China to the present date, starting with the abacus and ending with the modern adding machine. He pointed out the importance and general usage of the numismatic tokens known as "Jetons, Counters and Rechenpfennige" which were used as late as the eighteenth century. He pointed out, among other things, the fact that our modern methods of calculation were not developed until about the time that Columbus discovered America, there being two schools of calculation, the Abacists and the Algorists, the former using computation tables and counters, while the latter used abstract figures and methods. It is hoped that the subject of Professor Smith's lecture will be published at some future time.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the appearance of the following counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve note:

On the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "A"; plate No. 142; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland.

This counterfeit is printed from photo-mechanical plates of amateurish workmanship, on a single sheet of paper of fair quality, without imitation of the silk fibre of the genuine. The portrait of Cleveland is the most noticeable defect, lacking the light and shade effects of the steel engraving of the genuine, and many of the fine engraved lines are omitted from the face.

The number of the specimen at hand is G20999881A, and this number will probably appear on all of these counterfeits, as it is apparently a part of the plate from which the note is printed, and the figures are black instead of blue.

The back of the note is dark green, and the fine lines of the lathe work are not defined.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE ALABAMA CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR.

The outlook for the early appearance of the Alabama Centennial Half Dollar is not very promising. It will be remembered that three bills were passed by Congress last spring providing for the striking of commemorative half dollars for the Maine Centennial, the Pilgrim Tercentenary and the Alabama Centennial. The two former have already been issued.

Inquiries early in January regarding the Alabama coin were addressed to officials of that State, which brought forth the information that the coins were not ready for distribution. Late in January we were advised that "the Alabama Centennial Half Dollar, authorized by Congress, has not been minted. No provision for the payment of the cost attached to the making of the dies has been authorized."

One of the provisions of the bill authorizing this coinage was "that the Government shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage," which was also a provision of the bills authorizing the Maine and Pilgrim issues, as well as the Illinois Half Dollar a few years ago.

Considerably more than a year has now elapsed since the actual date of

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the centennial of Alabama's admission to the Union, which the coin is intended to commemorate—December 4, 1819.

We have no information as to the source from which funds are to come for preparing the dies, etc., for this issue. Perhaps the State Legislature is relied on to appropriate the amount. But it is almost inconceivable that, authority having been granted by Congress for such an issue, the State of Alabama will not speedily find some way to take advantage of the opportunity to have its name connected with the national coinage and to be as progressive as the States of Illinois, Maine and Massachusetts.

GET YOUR COPY IN EARLY.

We find it necessary to again impress upon our advertisers and correspondents the necessity of getting their copy in before the dates for closing the forms, which are the 15th of the month for reading matter and the 20th for advertisements. It is necessary to hold strictly to these dates if the magazine is to be issued promptly on the first of the month.

"WHEN, HOW AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS."

Mr. W. M. Rosen, a member of the A. N. A. and cashier of the City State Bank of Ogden, Iowa, writes as follows to THE NUMISMATIST:

"Upon reading the remarks made by Mr. Oliver of the Springfield Coin Club in the February issue, where he says 'We do not get the coin-collecting habit early enough,' the thought occurred to me, why would it not be a very interesting series to have a number of the members of the A. N. A. answer the question through the columns of THE NUMISMATIST, 'When, how and why I started to collect coins.'

"I am sure that each one of us had a different experience, and it would especially be of interest to hear from the old members who were collectors, perhaps, before some of us younger fellows were born. I am one of the members who started young, for I have had the 'bug' as long as I can remember, but modesty forbids me telling any more at this time. If you think my suggestion a good one, please let some of the fellows 'come through' with a short story, and I am sure that we would read them with interest."

We are glad to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Rosen, and will publish brief stories from members telling what induced them to become collectors. If they will respond promptly, it is just possible that their experiences will prove helpful to the A. N. A., the object of which is to not only make collectors members of the Association, but to induce persons to become collectors as well. If we can learn a number of reasons that induce men to collect coins, we may be able to add greatly to the number of collectors in this country.

Let your story be as brief as possible, but long enough to explain just "when, how and why you started to collect coins."

THIS SHOULD BRING THEM TOGETHER.

Mr. C. H. Rembold, care of *Times-Star*, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"While in Chicago last August, at the meeting of the A. N. A., I met a gentleman who lived within a short distance of Chicago, I think it was somewhere in Illinois, who asked me whether I had a couple of gold quarter eagles. I told him that I did not have them with me, but that I would get them for him. I did this the next morning, but, when I looked for him he had gone home. I am anxious to carry out my promise to him, and I wondered whether you would make a note in the next issue of THE NUMISMATIST to the effect that if he will communicate with me I can let him have two quarter eagles, one each of the Liberty and Indian Head, at their face value."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Other Instances of Borrowed Designs for Confederate Notes.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Mr. Allen, in "The Paper Money of the Confederate States," writes that the same train design as presented on his No. 46 of the series also appears on the old notes of the Mousam River Bank, Sanford, Maine, issued in the early 50's, thus proving, as has been shown in other instances, that the Confederacy at its best borrowed a number of near-numismatic decorations. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1918.)

Relative to this same train design, attention is directed also to the following:

1. $1 note issued by the Railroad Bank, Washington, D. C., dated as early as August, 1852. This note was payable also at No. 8 Wall St., New York.

2. $1 note circulated by the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Adrian, Mich., dated 1853 and 1854. Adrian and Toledo, Ohio, were the terminals of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad. This company also issued notes from the Toledo office.

3. $1 note sent out by the Potomac River Bank, Georgetown, D. C., dated September, 1855.

All three of these issues were the work of W. L. Ormsby, New York, while the Confederate $100 issues were the output of Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond, Va., and also J. T. Patterson & Co., Columbia, S. C.

WALDO C. MOORE.

Lewisburg, Ohio, February 1, 1921.

Mr. Zerbe Comments on Matters in Our January Issue.

To The Edito. of THE NUMISMATIST:

After reading in your January issue your pertinent comment re the *New York World's* item on special coins passing to circulation at face value, there was an additional relish to find on another page that a set of the Panama-Pacific coins, which sold for $200 in 1915-16, brought $315 in Low's recent sale. The next generation will pay $500 for this set. It is a satisfaction for me to know that all of the many special coins I have been associated with have no remainder for hoarders or speculators to obtain under conditions that sent any of them on the market to be sold at prices less than originally established. All now command a premium over their introductory price.

So far as I know, I have as varied a collection of war paper money as has come to this country, and my impression is that purely speculative issues, such as you referred to in the January number, are confined to those indicating no political authority, and even of these only a few of the many issues may be so classed—a few from Germany, but most all from Austria and Hungary, particularly that part of Austria that was expected to go to Italy after the plebiscite. Many of these notes are of "freaky" denominations, poor paper and poor printing, varieties from the same plate being produced with different colors of ink.

Re the cleaning of coins, about which one of your correspondents makes inquiry: So far the doctors disagree, and most are using their own way, suggested by experience or trying the material that is handiest. I know one fellow that swears by a certain brand of tooth paste as the greatest coin cleaner ever, and he has tried most everything but brickdust. The old advice is still good: "Don't attempt to clean a coin if you don't know how." But how is one going to learn how? A little general advice is: Try a quantity of horse sense on specimens too poor or too common to mean any loss if you spoil them, and perfect your method by experience. I saw an otherwise nice set of silver dollars recently that had been "cleaned" with a rubber eraser. Rubber is a great enemy of silver.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, Cal., January 14, 1921.

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RIDICULE FOR ITALY'S WAR MEDAL.

The following press dispatch from Rome appeared in some of the newspapers of this country a few weeks ago. If true, it emphasizes what numismatists of this country have long claimed—the need of expert advice in the selection of designs for coins and medals:

"Italy's war medal, to be given to all soldiers who won the tri-color ribbon—that is, who wore uniform between May 25, 1915, and November 13, 1918—is nearly ready. About 2,000,000 have been struck and many more are yet to be finished.

"It is so ugly that it has provoked almost universal discontent. It was chosen by the ministry of war, which admits that it 'knows nothing about art.' Ago Ojetti, the great Italian critic, finds a chorus of agreement, led silently but surely by Italy's King, that in a country famous for its fine medals and medal engravers, such a one to commemorate such an event as the World War is a shame.

"The King, whose head, badly done, without character or distinction in the work or conception, is on the medal, is one of the most ardent coin and medal collectors living, and one of the finest judges of good work in this branch of art.

"On the reverse of the medal is what Signor Ojetti sarcastically calls 'a nude ballet-girl, full face, standing straight up, which they say is supposed to represent Victory.'

"But everybody feels sorry for His Majesty, whose effigy in millions of homes will be recorded on certainly the poorest medal ever struck in this fatherland of fine coinage."

NUMISMATICS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, Division Superintendent of Schools, Lucena, Tayabas, Philippine Islands, a member of the A. N. A., is in this country for a short time on leave of absence. In a letter to THE NUMISMATIST he writes as follows:

"The fire which totally destroyed the upper floors of the Intendencia Building, mentioned in your January issue, did not interfere with the mint. The latter is located on the lower floor of the building. Minting was resumed the next day.

"The following medals have recently been issued in the Philippine Islands:

"Bonifacio Day Medal.—Issued for the festivities held in honor of Andre Bonifacio, the Filipino patriot.

"Rozal Day Medal.—This medal is published annually in connection with the celebration in honor of Jose Rozal, the Filipino martyr and patriot.

"Magellan 1921 Carnival Badge.—This shows a view of the Magellan Monument on the banks of the Pasig River.

"Magellan Plaque.—This shows a portrait of Magellan taken from an old engraving.

"All the medals were struck in the establishment of Crispulo Zamora in Manila."

HARDING AND COOLIDGE INAUGURAL MEDALS.

Medals commemorating the inauguration of Harding and Coolidge have been issued. The obverse shows the conjoined busts of Harding and Coolidge. Inscription, INAUGURATION MARCH 4, 1921. The reverse has an eagle with extended wings, a shield on its breast. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING PRESIDENT in four lines; CALVIN COOLIDGE VICE-PRESIDENT in three lines; an olive branch below. The designs are by Elmer H. Hannan, a Washington artist. Copies of the medal struck in gold will be presented to the President and Vice-President elect; copies struck in silver will go to the inaugural committee, and copies in bronze will be for general distribution.

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AUSTRIAN MONEY PRINTED ON WOOD.

Wooden money is not an entirely new thing. Frey's Dictionary of Numismatic Names says that wooden money in the form of exchequer tallies was current in England prior to the establishment of the Bank of England. It also states that bamboo money, made from pieces of bamboo, has been in use as currency for many years in China. But the wooden money recently issued in Klosterneuberg, Austria, is the latest of the novelties in money as a result of the war that has reached us. As a matter of fact, it isn't actual money, but a sort of pseudo-money, principally for collectors.

A set of this currency comes to us from Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, and consists of three pieces—50, 20 and 10 heller. The obverse and reverse



of the 50 heller are illustrated here, actual size. The "notes" are printed in two colors, brown and green, on thin sheets of wood about an eighth of an inch in thickness. The designs on the notes are all different, both on fronts and backs.

Those responsible for the issue are very frank about it, for it is stated on each piece: "Only for collectors. Will not be redeemed. Manufactured from Sperrholzplatten from the factory of Ungarholz, Klosterneuberg."

Another Interesting Set of Notes from Austria.

Dr. Roh also sends us a set of three notes of the municipality of Hallein,

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Austria, which in interest are far above the average issue of Austrian paper money. The details of the issue are set forth in a circular accompanying each set, a translation of which is as follows:

"Accompanying Series 31.
"Official Paper of the Municipal Presidency of Hallein.
"To Whom It May Concern:
"It is herewith officially attested that only 100 series were printed of the De Luxe Edition of the 2nd Issue of the Emergency Money of the Municipality of Hallein. These are manufactured from special paper (Auf Buttenpapier, Rand Gerissen), and the 50 heller notes were signed by the artist by hand. Every series is numbered consecutively from No. 1 to No. 100.
"This series is sold at the face value of 80 heller, only to such patrons who contribute 100 kronen for charitable purposes, of which 50 kronen are devoted to the Industrial School which has been established from voluntary contributions, and the other 50 kronen are used for the acquisition of an emergency automobile. The names of these patrons are entered in a list which is on public view. This list of names, as well as series No. 1, will be placed in the Municipal Museum in the City of Hallein under glass frame as a perpetual memento.

"The Municipal Presidency, Hallein,
"Anton Neumayer, Mayor.

"Signed Sept. 9, 1920.
"Countersigned—Technical Instructor,
"K. Schulz, Director of the Industrial School, Hallein."



The set obtained by Dr. Roh is No. 31. The 20 heller is illustrated here. The 10 heller is of same size, but of different design, while the 50 heller is of still different design and about twice the size of the other notes and has extra wide margins. As stated in the circular, this note has the pen-and-ink signature of the designer, which appears to be "Huger." The notes are printed in three colors.

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PRICES AT LOW'S 204TH SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the 204th sale of Lyman H. Low at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, January 28, 1921:

1.	U. S. Pattern Cent, 1834. Unc.	$ 4.80
2.	Do. Pattern Half Dollar, 1838. Proof	10.00
3.	Do. Pattern Half Dollar, 1838. Proof	11.00
7.	Do. Pattern Cent, 1854. Unc.	5.00
12.	Do. Gold $4—"Stella"—1879. Br. Proof	108.00
13.	Do. Flying eagle Cent, 1856. Proof	13.00
58.	Do. Gold $20, MCMVII, wire edge	32.50
133.	Do. Fractional Currency, 15c. Grant and Sherman. Essay	5.10
263.	Medal. Ernest Babelon. 1910. Silver. Pfct.	5.50
265.	Do. Victor Hugo. Bronze. Ex. fine	5.00
278.	U. S. Morman $5 gold, 1849. V. G.	30.00
279.	Do. Clark, Gruber & Co. $10 gold, 1860. Fine	55.00
280.	Do. Do., $2½ gold, 1861. V. F.	18.50
282.	Do. Bechtler $2.50 gold, Georgia. Unc.	92.50
317.	Do. Gold $10, 1795, small stars. Fine	50.00
318.	Do. Gold $10, 1796. Fine	51.00
319.	Do. Gold $10, 1797, small eagle. Fine	69.00
320.	Do. Gold $10, 1797, heraldic eagle. V. F.	40.00
321.	Do. Gold $10, 1799, small stars	31.00
322.	Do. Gold $10, 1800. V. F.	39.00
323.	Do. Gold $10, 1801. Ex. F.	24.00
324.	Do. Gold $10, 1803. Ex. F.	37.00
325.	Do. Gold $10, 1804. Fine	53.00
383.	Do. Half Dime, 1805. Abt. fine	4.15
386a.	Do. Half Dollar, 1797. Good	35.00
401.	Do. Proof set, 1877	10.35
513.	Medal. Lincoln, by Brenner, 1909. Silver. Case	17.00
514.	Do. As preceding but in bronze	12.00
533.	Do. Hudson-Fulton. Bronze. A. N. S. issue	7.75
533a.	Do. As preceding, reduced size. Silver	9.75
562.	H. T. T. Low 109. V. G.	1.00
563.	H. T. T. Low 117. Ex. fine	2.00
632.	Confederate Half Dollar, 1861. Restrike. Pfct.	12.25
633.	Confederate Token. Bust of Davis, 1861. Fine	12.00
634.	Do. Bust of Beauregard. Fine	21.00

A COIN SALE CATALOGUE DE LUXE.

Probably one of the most elaborate catalogues of the sale of a collection of coins that has ever been issued has recently been received by collectors in the United States. It is issued by Naville & Cie of Geneva, Switzerland, and is for the sale of the collection of Ancient Greek coins of Prof. S. Pozzi, which will take place on April 4. The arrangement of the catalogue is excellent, but its chief interest is in the plates which accompany it. There are 101 of these, and each plate contains, on an average, reproductions of the obverse and reverse of 30 or more coins. As there are 3334 coins offered, it will be seen that nearly every piece is illustrated. The process of illustration employed by some of the European cataloguers is far superior to the half-tone process used in this country, and apparently much less expensive as well.

WRITES SONGS AS WELL AS COLLECTS COINS.

Mr. D. O. Wederbrook of 6519 Crest avenue, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the A. N. A., writes to THE NUMISMATIST that he is the author of the words of the song "When the Girl You Loves Turns You Down," which has just been placed on sale, for a copy of which we are indebted to him.

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WORK OF SCULPTRESS EXHIBITED BY AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

On February 18 the American Numismatic Society placed on view at its building, Broadway at 156th street, New York City, some of the work of Mrs. Clare Sheridan, the sculptress, including the much-talked-of Russian busts, including those of Trotzky, Krassin, Kameneff and others, to secure which Mrs. Sheridan visited Russia and modeled them from life. In addition to the Russian busts, England is represented by busts of Winston Churchill and Former Premier Asquith and a statuette of Lady Randolph Churchill. The exhibit will continue until March 19.

Speaking of the exhibit, Mr. Sydney P. Noe, secretary of the Society, says: "It is not the Society's task to assign to Mrs. Sheridan a place in the world of art, but we are extremely glad to be able to offer this exhibition to the public. If it comprised the Russian subjects alone, it would be of importance, as the modeled busts of these people, from a purely historic viewpoint, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest."

MEDALLION OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

The medallion illustrated here is believed to be the first to appear of President Harding. The artist is Signor Ernesto Begni del Piatta, a New York sculptor, whose work in Cuba last winter gained him prominence. The profile shows the characteristic smile of our new Executive.



The medallion measures 7½ inches in diameter, and is done in plaster with a bronze patina. It will probably also be available in bronze later in reduced size. The photograph is from Mr. J. deLagerberg, 620 West 116th street, New York City, who can give further information regarding it to those who desire it.

FRANCE TO REDUCE SIZE OF FIVE CENTIMES.

A press dispatch from Paris says that the sou (five centimes) is about to be reduced in size to make it more easily distinguished from the 10 centimes. The present coin has a diameter of 19 millimeters, while the new piece will be only 17 millimeters.

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NEW ISSUES OF COINS.



We illustrate here the 50 ore of Sweden, dated 1920. This is struck in silver 600/1000 fine. The 10 ore was illustrated in our October, 1920, issue. Specimen from J. deLagerberg, New York City.

We also illustrate the 20 centavos of Chile, 1920, formerly of silver, but now struck in nickel, and is a trifle larger and thicker than the old coin. The denomination is in figures, instead of being spelled, as formerly, and the impression is heavier. Specimen from Guttag Bros., New York City.

Also the 10 ore or Denmark, 1920, struck in nickel. This is only slightly smaller than the 25 ore, which was illustrated in our October, 1920, issue. Specimen from J. deLagerberg, New York City.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,002,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,916,000; Dimes, 2,310,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,032,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 31,650,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Cuba—Silver, 1,590,352.

Colombia—Silver, 600,000; nickel, 3,600,000.

Peru—Nickel, 8,420,000.

Venezuela—Nickel, 2,000,000.

Indo-China—Bronze, 1,710,000.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The French Government has awarded to James A. Blair, Jr., of 511 Fifth avenue, New York City, a medal in recognition of his activity and devotion to that country during and since the war.

A gold medal and illuminated address were conferred upon the American Ambassador to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, January 20, in Ghent, at a banquet given by the authorities of the city and of East Flanders.

J. DEL.

DEALER DAVIS' CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Byrle B. Davis, the coin dealer, of Los Angeles, Cal., announces a change of location from 104 North Spring street to 140 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

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COUNT MADE OF CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The counting of the money in the United States Treasury upon the recent change of Treasurers showed that there was on hand $4,726,553.11 in gold coin, and $45,790,572 in standard silver dollars. The total number of silver dollars on hand at the count in 1913 was $156,893,689, showing that since that time $111,103,117 silver dollars have been melted up or sold as bullion since 1913. (This is on the supposition that no silver dollars have been paid out or placed in circulation since that time.)

The total amount of cash and securities on hand at the recent count was $13,883,819,826.36⅔. The fraction of two-thirds of a cent, it is explained, was caused by one of the bonds of the State of Tennessee for $1666.66⅔ held by the Treasury as part of the Indian trust fund derived from the sale of lands to Indians by the Government.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF THE R. N. A. FOR 1920.

The Anniversary Medal for the year 1920 of the Rochester Numismatic Association, which is illustrated below, has on the obverse the likeness of Mr. John C. Woodbury, who was the presiding officer for that year.



The reverse is the same as on all previous medals issued by the Association. The medals were struck in bronze with a light yellow finish, making them very attractive.

The dies were cut by Mr. Joseph Koeb, one of the members, and the medals were struck by the firm of Bastian Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FRANCE TO ISSUE MEDAL TO FOREIGNERS IN ARMY.

News from Paris is to the effect that a French medal commemorative of the World War is to be awarded to all Americans and other members of the allied forces who served six months in French units or in the welfare services, including members of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and other organizations officially accredited to the French army.

The medal, which probably will be of bronze, was designed by Alexandre Morlon. It bears on the bar the enwreathed motto "Pro Patria." On one side of the medal in bas-relief is the helmeted bust of a woman representing "Victory," with a sword and an olive branch. On the reverse side, encircling the medal, are the words "Republique Francaise" and in the centre the inscription "Grande Guerre, 1914-1918." Foreigners must submit certificates of their Governments in order to obtain the medal.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1921.

2192 C. B. Broughton, DeKalb, Ill.
2193 L. A. Langstroth, D. D. S., 36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B.
2194 Geo. E. Clay, 1 West 81st St., New York.
2195 M. L. Beistle, Shippensburg, Pa.
2196 Herbert Scoville, 34 Nassau St., New York.
2197 W. G. Jennings, Pennsboro, W. Va.
2198 Shepard Pond, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
2199 William M. Flynn, 474 Broadway, So. Boston, Mass.
2200 E. P. Gladding, 14 Bassett St., Providence, R. I.
2201 John A. Montgomery, 397 East 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2202 Wm. E. Conroy, 1430 Western Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2203 Wm. D. Morrill, 48 Prospect St., Reading, Mass.
2204 James B. Fields, 57 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich.
2205 R. S. Abczynski, 616 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2206 Wilbur E. Prior, 110 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
2207 Seymour Morris, 1217-112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Louis Goodman (U. S. and Foreign),	I. Leland Steinman
758 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.	Farran Zerbe
Gertrude Twyman (Foreign),	I. Leland Steinman
758 Market St., San Francisco, Calif	Farran Zerbe
J. V. Cowles (Medals and Decorations),	T. E. Leon
1524 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.	H. H. Yawger
W. E. Cosgrove (General),	T. E. Leon
1629 N. Shore Ave., Chicago, Ill.	H. H. Yawger
William Kershaw (Canadian),	S. S. Heal
820 Tenth St., Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	John A. Wood
Charles A. Davis,	H. A. Gray
38 Howe St., Uphams Cor. Sta., Dorchester, Mass.	F. R. Kimball
H. C. Moore (U. S. Coins),	John W. Haarer
2005 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.	H. H. Yawger
Edward C. Kohler,	Jno. E. Morse
113 Pleasant St., Holyoke, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
A. F. Keene,	W. Gedney Beatty
106 Central Park, W., New York	Moritz Wormser
Dr. W. Frederic Nutt (Cameos, Medals and Ancients),	Elmer Lawless
17 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra
J. D. Frendigman (General),	John B. Green
188 Coplin St., Detroit, Mich.	H. H. Yawger
M. W. Emrick, M. D. (General and Medals),	Wm. A. Wiley
1426 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.	H. H. Yawger
Ernest Cerny,	Geo. H. King
2023 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.	H. H. Yawger
S. L. Moore (General),	Farran Zerbe
Commerce, Texas	L. B. Tuthill
Elmer E. Doe (General),	E. E. Shepardson
Orleans, Vt.	F. R. Kimball
Michael J. McKinley (General),	Elmer Lawless
332 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra
A. G. Fletcher (Colonial and U. S. Coins),	H. H. Yawger
Keeseville, N. Y.	F. B. McKinzie
C. H. Martin (General),	W. A. Wiley
Revenue Office, Lancaster, Pa.	H. H. Yawger

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Donald Dare (General), Frank Swanstrom
604 So. 3rd St., DeKalb, Ill. H. H. Yawger
R. L. de Haan (General U. S.), J. Guttag
409 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y. M. Wormser

Change of Address.

Byrle B. Davis, from 104 North Spring St., to 140 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary

Rochester, N. Y., February 20, 1921.

KEEP ON ATTACKING!

To Each A. N. A. Member:

The price of securing that new member for the A. N. A. before the Boston Convention is activity.

The secret of victory is: "Attack, attack, keep on attacking."

Nature about you is ever active, and the price of man's control of her is ceaseless activity.

The honest plugger's secret is that he just keeps on attacking, and thus finally lands.

You may not be able to break the other fellow's record, but you can at least try to break your own record.

To succeed, it is necessary to make others see things as you see them; therefore, you must see and believe before you can tell another.

The Association must have your every effort in the campaign for members.

It is your business to get other people to see your way—the A. N. A. way.

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, February 1, 1921.

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JENKINS.

In its issue of January 19 the *Norristown Daily Herald* editorially pays the following tribute to Judge Jenkins, whose death was recorded last month:

"The passing of J. P. Hale Jenkins is widely mourned, for he was a man of amiable qualities and learned.

"For nearly a half century he practiced law in Montgomery county and enjoyed a clientele that was well represented.

"Aside from the law he was engaged in good works, through instrumentality of benevolent organizations and the church.

"He was patriotic to a high degree.

"In politics he was a stalwart Republican, with high ideals.

"He was a family man—a devoted husband and father."

THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

Mr. Frank H. Shumway, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Boston Convention of the A. N. A. next August, has been visiting a number of the cities in the East, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, with the object of stimulating interest in the convention and making the attendance break all previous records. The program will be announced in due time, and it will no doubt include a trip by boat to Plymouth, where a celebration commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims will take place in August. Mr. Shumway is enthusiastic on the subject of the convention and the social features, and promises that there will be no dull moments for those who attend.

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A. N. A. BOSTON CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

The following committees on local matters connected with the A. N. A. Boston Convention next August have been appointed by the Boston Nnumismatic Society:

Arrangements.—F. H. Shumway, chairman, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan; M. H. Stafford, E. E. Shepardson; G. L. Tilden, treasurer; Dr. M. Storer, secretary.

Exhibit.—E. S. Sears, chairman, Swansea; C. S. Gifford, H. A. Gray, J. F. LeBlanc.

Social.—H. L. Wheeler, chairman, Boston Public Library; R. Faelton, Howland Wood.

Ladies.—Mrs. F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan.

President Moore of the A. N. A. announces the appointment of the following committees for the Boston Convention:

Committee to Obtain Papers to Be Read at the Convention.—Moritz Wormser, chairman; John H. Snow, Farran Zerbe, Howland Wood, Dr. Geo. P. French.

Committee to Conduct Election of Officers.—Judson Brenner, chairman; Fred Joy, Edgar H. Adams, Carl Wurtzbach, A. H. Plumb.

Committee on Proxies.—H. H. Yawger, chairman; John M. Oliver, A. W. Converse, Alden S. Boyer.

Committee to See That Nominations Are Made.—Dr. J. M. Henderson, chairman; John E. Morse, Fred Merritt, J. T. Kelly.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary and Anniversary Meetings, November 30th. 1920, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. H. A. Bennie Gray and Mr. B. W. Harris were elected Members.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher presented "The Later Nineteenth-Century Farthing Tokens of Ireland," by Dr. H. C. Hurry, to the library.

Mr. Andrew, as Secretary, presented the Council's report (from which the following extracts are taken):

In this, our seventeenth annual report, we have the honour to congratulate the Members upon the addition to the Society's list of Royal Members the name of the Prince of Wales. The correspondence, through Major Carlyon-Britton, which led to this happy and popular event has already been printed in the proceedings.

During the year death has claimed its sad toll of six Members: Mr. Charles William Bartholomew, M.A., Mr. Harry Bertram Earle Fox, Mr. David Thomas Harris, Mr. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Henry Clay Miller, and Mr. Edward Shepherd. Mr. Bartholomew joined the Society in 1904, Mr. Harris in 1916, Mr. Lawrence in 1904, and Mr. Miller as an original member was one of the first of our American supporters.

Of our late Secretary, Mr. Fox, and our colleague, Mr. Shepherd, we can only repeat the feeling terms in which the President spoke of them at our Meetings of April and October, but even those words fail to express the regret shared by all the Members at losing them from our midst.

A year ago Colonel Morrieson volunteered to undertake the duties of Honorary Secretary during the serious illness of Mr. Fox, and with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Lawrence he prepared and carried through Volume XIV of the Journal, which was issued in June. For editing this volume the Society is therefore indebted to the honorary assistance of Colonel Morrieson and Mr. Lawrence, and its quality is vouched by letters of appreciation from Royal Members and from Members generally, even so far away as in America and Australia.

Meanwhile Mr. Andrew had been reappointed to his old office of Honor-

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ary Secretary and Editor, which he had vacated for war-work at the close of 1917.

The year 1920 will be remembered by Members for two most welcome incidents which deserve their gratitude. On August 16th an English Member, who desires to remain anonymous, wrote to Mr. Andrew enclosing a bank-note for £100 as a contribution towards the greatly increased cost of printing and issuing the Society's Journal.

Only a few days later Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, of New York, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, forwarded through Major Carlyon-Britton a donation to our funds to the value of £113 18s. 1d. in English money. He had been present at the June Meeting, and it was an honour to the Members to welcome their Vice-President from over the seas, to whom the Society is indebted for financial support constantly given it.

The importance to the Society of these two most generous donations will be appreciated by the Members when we call attention to the primary question of the day in all societies—that of ways and means. For the third year in succession our Report has to refer to the ever increasing cost of production of the Journal, and maintenance of the Society.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Hon. Treasurer's accounts duly passed.

The scrutators reported that the Members nominated by the Council had been elected as officers and Council for the session 1921.

President—Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Helen Farquhar; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F. S.A.; The Right Hon. Lord Grantley, F.S.A., D.L.; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.; J. Sanford Saltus, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur; Surgeon-Capitain A. E. Weightman, R.N., O.B.E., F.S.A.

Director—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., D.L.

Treasurer—Alexander C. Hutchins, F.C.A.

Librarian—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

Council—Stanley Bousfield, M.A., M.D.; William Dale, F.S.A.; Lionel L. Fletcher; Grant R. Francis; Henry Garside; L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.; Mellor Lumb; Captain C. L. V. Marno; W. Sharp Ogden, F.S.A.; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A., O.B.E.; V. J. E. Ryan; W. Beresford Smith; H. W. Taffs; Frederick Toplis; Ernest H. Wheeler.

The scrutators also reported that the ballot for the John Sanford Saltus Medal, which is awarded by the ballot of the members triennially to the member whose paper, appearing in the Society's publications, is in their opinion the best in the interests of numismatic science, had resulted in a majority of votes for Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

Mr. G. R. Francis exhibited a silver penny of Athelstan of the Derby mint, and in a short paper identified it as from the same reverse die as the interesting fragment of Anlaf, the Danish King of Northumbria, described by Major P. Carlyon-Britton in Volume V of the Journal. Mr. Francis called attention to the historical importance of this evidence, that the same die was successively used at Derby for money bearing on the obverse the names of both Athelstan and Anlaf, the opposing kings at the Battle of Brunanburgh.

Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited and read an account of a bronze talisman and silver penny of the time of Henry III, found by Mr. G. E. Slim with the remains of a human skeleton, in his garden on the hill outside the West Gate of Winchester. The coin was by the moneyer Robert of Canterbury, much clipped, and of the sceptred long-cross issue. The burial was in unconsecrated ground, outside the city, the skeleton headless and placed north and south and covered by a layer of flints of uniform size. Mr. Andrews thought that these conditions, especially the last, which instanced the ancient superstition that flints laid evil spirits, pointed to the interment of a felon—even, perhaps, one of those executed at Winchester for clipping in the year 1278.

Miss H. Farquhar showed nine boxes made from coins between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries and intended to hold portraits or, later, counters. Also, thirty-seven pieces illustrative of Touching for the King's Evil, from the angels of the Tudors to copper examples plated with silver used by Cardinal York, probably after he was driven from Rome by the Napoleonic troops, including examples of all the known varieties, and one

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unpublished, of the admission passes issued to the patients from the reign of Charles I.

Surgeon-Captain Weightman exhibited two similar farthings of pewter and of copper of William and Mary, 1689; halfpennies of pewter and of copper, probably of 1690, and a copper halfpenny of 1694, all with portrait busts by Bowers and, like the halfpennies and farthings of Charles II, of Swedish copper. Also a copper piece with the busts of William and Mary, and, reverse, a shield with the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, inscribed BRITISH COPPER, and possibly struck as an appeal for the use of British copper. British copper, he explained, being less pure than Swedish, was blacker and harder, and therefore more difficult to strike. Rolling and punching out the flans increased the hardness of the metal, and so led the patentees to resort to casting the flans, thus obtaining the metal in its softest possible state. It was a mistake to describe the halfpennies and farthings of the period as "cast." The flans were cast, but the coins were struck.

By Mr. M. Child: Tetradrachm of Carystus, circa 500 B. C., similar to, and from the same obverse die as the example illustrated Babelon XXXII, 14; said to have been found at Andover. A gun-money crown from the reverse die on which the contraction symbols are omitted, and other coins.

By the President: Athelstan, penny of Winchester. Henry I, penny of Wallingford. Henry VII, profile groat, obverse mint-mark, lys, reverse, greyhound; another, obverse, cross-crosslet, reverse, pheon.

By Sir William Wells: A beautiful example in gold of the medal of the Landing of William III, in its original silver-mounted case.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: A series in copper, pewter, and gun-metal, illustrative of the issues of James II in Ireland between 1685 and 1691.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Collection of the colliery tokens of Cumberland, 82 varieties, including the Whingill of 1679, the Curwen in lead, the Camerton, and two varieties of Windy Hill Colliery.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: A metal pass of the early railway days, used as a then ordinary ticket, over the line which was opened between Leicester and Ratby on July 17th, 1832, and destined to become the Midland Railway. Also a free pass of copper, being the only known metal free pass over the line of that period.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Canadian cent, 1920, of new design and smaller size. Egyptian 100-piastres, 1916. United States half dollar, Pilgrim Tercentenary, 1620-1920.

By Mr. B. Mapplebeck: Impression of the seal of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham, 1771, and other works of art.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January 20, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., in the chair.

Mrs. J. Grafton Milne and Capt. S. Maurojani were elected Fellows of the Society.

The President referred to the great loss sustained by the Society through the death of Dr. Oliver Codrington, who had been its Librarian for over 30 years. He had done a great deal of work for the Society, and his place would be very difficult to fill. He had always been ready to place his wide knowledge at the disposal of members of the Society. A vote of sympathy with his relatives was passed.

Mr. Percy H. Webb showed a very fine series of Roman third brass of the early fourth century from a Belgium find.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed five brass coins of Valerian and Postumus restruck on older coins of denominations no longer current.

Mr. Leopold Messenger showed a third brass of Carausius overstruck on Claudius Gothicus, found at Cirencester, and an unpublished brass coin of Ephesus, obverse, jugate heads of Augustus and Livia, and reverse, Statue of Diana.

Mr. Henry Garside showed a mule between reverse of St. Helena halfpenny of 1821 and reverse of a Guernsey four doubles of 1830.

Mr. H. Mattingly read a paper by Mr. E. S. G. Robinson on an interesting

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tetradrachm of Alexander, types and legends, recently acquired by the British Museum. It bore in the field the additional name Aspeisas in the genitive. It is the earliest coin of this type to bear the name of the actual issuer in full, and is to be attributed to Aspeisas, who was appointed Satrap of Susiana in 316 by Antigonos (Diod. XIX, 55) during the latter's stay in Susa.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper by Mr. L. Woosnam on the alleged Anglo-Saxon mints of Bridgnorth and Harwich. Both these attributions were shown to be impossible on philological grounds, and it was suggested that the BRID coins should be attributed to Bridport. The coins bearing the mint-name HAMWIC were not of Harwich, but should rather be attributed to Southampton. Many if not all of the HAMTUN coins should be attributed to Northampton.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, January 14, 1921, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth Avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present: Messrs. Belden, Berger, Blake, Butler, deLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wernstrom, Wormser, and Mr. C. H. Rembold of Cincinnati, Ohio, visiting.

The minutes of the meeting of December 10 were read and approved.

The subject of the evening was announced, "Swiss Coins and Medals," and exhibitions and remarks by exhibitors followed.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Blake: Thaler, St. Gall, Switzerland, 1620.

By Mr. deLagerberg: Medal struck in 1914 celebrating the centenary of the entrance of the Republic of Geneva into the Swiss Confederation; medal struck by the City of Murten for their soldiers, commemoration medal, World War, 1914-1919; medal, six hundredth anniversary of the battle at Morgarten, 1315, first victory of the Swiss over the Austrian army; medal, Cremation Society of Geneva, recognition of its founder and president, Dr. Burkhard Reber, 25th anniversary, 1887-1912; placquette, bi-centennial of Jean Jacques Rousseau as citizen of Geneva, 28 July, 1712-1912; placquette, the citizens of Geneva celebrating the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the College and Academy-Institute, by Calvin, the 5th of July, 1909; medal struck by Huguenin Freres, Le Locle, to President Woodrow Wilson, January 8th, 1918; medal struck by Swiss families, 1918, in gratitude to the President and the people of the United States, designed by Hans Frei.

By Mr. Elder: 10 coins, divisions of the thaler, from Zurich, Solothurn, Vaud and Berne, fine to proof.

By Mr. Kohler: Swiss brass coins of 1918, 1919, and 1919 issue of nickel coinage resumed; also placquette of Jean Jacques Rousseau, second centenary.

By Mr. Wormser: 10 gold coins of Switzerland: Berne, 1 ducat 1718; double duplone, 1797; 4 ducats, 1798; Basel, duplone, 1795; St. Gall, ducat, 1781; Soleure, duplone, 1797; ¼ duplone, 1789; Geneva, 10 francs, 1848; ducat, 1762; Zurich, Zvingli ducat, 1719.

By Mr. Proskey: A total of 626 coins in gold, silver, German silver, nickel and copper, representing coinages of all the Swiss cantons as well as the Helvetic Confederation.

The report of the Executive Committee was a recommendation that the subject for the February meeting be "Largest and Smallest Coins and Paper Money." Report was adopted and recommendation approved.

Membership committee reported not yet ready to pass upon three names under consideration.

The committee appointed to consider and take some action regarding the so-called California gold half and quarter dollars presented resolutions which were approved and adopted by the Club.

Motion made and carried that the committee be thanked by the Club and discharged.

Remarks were made by Mr. deLagerberg commenting on the splendid progress made by the Belgian Society of Friends of Medallic Art. He also

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showed to the members a photograph of its president, Mr. Victor Tourneur, which had courteously been sent to him. Mention was made of Mr. Thorsen of Omaha having been appointed by the Swedish Numismatic Society as correspondent for that Society in America.

Mr. Wormser called attention to a new magazine being published by Memmo Cagiati, our corresponding member in Naples, Italy.

The President then called upon the guest of the evening, Mr. Rembold of Cincinnati, Ohio, manager of a newspaper in that city. Mr. Rembold told how he became interested in coin collecting a few years ago, described to some extent his manner of collecting and his collection, and narrated some interesting experiences with other numismatists while visiting cities in the middle West and in the East.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, February 11, 1921, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Case, Guttag, Henderson, Kohler, Newell, Proskey, Riley, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine and Wormser, and Mr. J. Montgomery, visiting.

The minutes of the meeting of January 14, 1921, were read and approved. The subject of the evening was announced, "Largest and Smallest Coins and Paper Money," and exhibition and remarks by exhibitors followed.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Beesley: 1/32 ducat of Regensberg; ¼ ducat of Maria Theresa for Transylvania (very rare).

By Mr. Frey: Specimens of the large copper 25 kashas and 50 kashas of Seringapatam. These thick coins were issued by the Dutch Government prior to 1784. (See Grogan Catalogue, Nos. 494, 495, and Fonrobert, Nos. 2784, 2785).

By Mr. Kohler: Widow's Mite of Morocco; gold and silver coins of Costa Rica, very small.

By Mr. Newell: Greek Coins: Largest gold, dekadrachm of Berenice III of Egypt; smallest gold (electrum), 96th of a stater of the Island of Cos; largest silver, dekadrachm of Syracuse; smallest silver, hemitartemorion of Aradus in Phoenicia.

By Mr. Proskey: Card money, one-cent values of 15 New York issues during 1862; one-cent notes of Paterson, N. J., 1794; New York City, 1790 and 1815; smallest silver coins of Athens 500 B. C.; Silver Paras of Turkey, 1223 A. H., three varieties; gold 1/32 ducats and 1/16 ducats; Sweden ½ daler, 1750.

By Mr. Smith: Gold 25c., Cal., 1856, octagonal; gold, $1 U. S., 1849; gold $20, U. S., 1914; two large copper circular pieces of Japan, about 4½ to 5 inches, believed to be medals; gold 400 reis, Portugal, 1728; gold 20,000 reis, Brazil, 1724; gold, ¼ fanam; gold 1/32 ducat.

By Dr. Valentine: 1 kwang of the fourteenth century; 1 kopeck of Russia, second issue; 10 heller of Austria, size of postage stamp, but on bristol paper; one cent, U. S., card of Rebellion period.

By Mr. Guttag: A large number of small bank notes now in use in most of the European and South American countries.

Under the head of new acquisitions:

By Mr. Proskey: Indiana medal, Chicago Republican Convention, 1920; freak cent, 1816, bearing two impressions, second date near center; proof two reales, proclamation, 1808, of Ferdinand VII, for Guatemala; VI pfennig of Stralsund, 1672.

By Mr. Smith: Gold Broad, Cromwell, 1656; gold 5 pound, England, pattern, 1826; gold stater, Greece, about 350 B. C.; gold 10 Korona, Hungary, 1892; gold 10 korona, Hungary, 1887; gold ¼ doubloon; gold 20 yen, Japan, old style; gold 10 yen, Japan, old style; gold 5 yen, Japan, old style; gold 2 yen, Japan, old style; gold 1 yen, Japan, old style; large gold oban (1860), Japan; silver piece of eight; silver ½ crown, Cromwell, 1658; two small silver medals of Frederick, 1697; Victory Medal with 6 bars; three pieces of wooden money from Austria.

A report was read stating the condition of the treasury February 1, 1921. Report approved.

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The Secretary presented applications for membership as follows: John Montgomery, 397 East 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Proskey; Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, 404 West 116th St., New York, N. Y., proposed by Bauman L. Belden, seconded by Edward T. Newell; the applications for membership to be placed in the hands of the Membership Committee and their report to be presented at the next meeting.

The report of the Executive Committee was a recommendation that the subject for the March meeting be "Metallic Coins of Odd and Unusual Shapes." Report was adopted and recommendation approved.

Hearing no report from the Membership Committee, the three members proposed at the December meeting, Messrs. Harry F. Rahr of Brooklyn; William Van Wert of New Rochelle and Carl Grinskold of New York City, were unanimously elected to membership.

Publication Committee reported progress.

Medallic Art Committee had no report to offer.

Under new business a discussion ensued relative to letters received from Akron, Ohio, and vicinity addressed to New York Numismatic Society, Englewood, N. J., the address of our former president, Dr. Valentine. The letters were turned over to the Secretary with instructions to reply in whatever manner his judgment should dictate.

A request for co-operation on the part of all the members and officers of the Club came from the Secretary with especial reference to the keeping of the records of the Club correct in every detail.

A few remarks were heard from Mr. Montgomery, stating his pleasure at being present and expressing his interest in the affairs of the Club.

Remarks were made by Dr. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio, a member not very often present. Dr. Henderson had just completed the work required of him as a member of the United States Assay Commission, and showed a United States Assay Commission medal of 1921, a mint product of the usual character. Dr. Henderson stated the belief that, following the recommendations of the Coinage Committee at Washington and the desires of those interested, the striking of a peace coin by the United States, in whatever year peace is declared, of either a one-half or one-dollar denomination, would probably receive favorable action in both the House and Senate.

A letter addressed to the Club from the Medallic Art Company, relative to their work in the past in the production of artistic medals, was read. Reference to an exhibition of the work of the Medallic Art Company, at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, contained in the letter, resulted in a motion being passed to refer the letter to the Executive Committee for their consideration.

On motion made and passed, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The 66th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Rooms, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, December 29th. Members present: Messrs. Turrill, Rosenblatt, Mohr, Twitchell, Goodman, Haagensen, Landecker, Brandon, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Guests present: Messrs. R. L. Reid, J. C. Anderson, Thomas P. Burns, Dr. Almore D. Lyon and wife, Dr. McCormick, Alfred D. Acree, D. E. Lyon and wife, and Miss D. Mabrey.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. J. H. Snow, our absent Assistant Secretary, sent greetings of the season to the Society.

The President appointed Mr. Rosenblatt to audit the Secretary's books. The accounts were checked and received the auditor's O. K.

Mr. Turrill, the committee of one appointed at the last meeting to draw up a resolution on "Commemorative Peace Coin," stated he would have the resolution at the next meeting.

J. C. Anderson of Vallejo, Cal., Dr. Paul Wegeforth of Coronado, Cal., and Wm. Kraft of San Francisco were proposed for membership in the Society, and were duly elected.

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The 1804 U. S. silver dollar was the topic announced for the evening, occasioned by the promised display of a specimen of this coin by our fellow-member Mr. E. S. Rosenblatt, who recently returned from a long Eastern trip. Mr. Rosenblatt made good on his promise and placed on exhibition for the inspection of the members an 1804 U. S. silver dollar in a fine state of preservation. This specimen had the attention of the members, who examined it carefully under powerful glasses, and the coin received a favorable verdict from all present. Mr. Zerbe supplemented the above exhibit by an interesting talk, giving the history of the 1804 dollar, and showed pictures of the best-known authenticated pieces of that date. The Society congratulated Mr. Rosenblatt on its possession and awaits with interest the report of its pedigree, which, he says, "is being investigated."

Mr. R. L. Reid of Vancouver, B. C., was welcomed by the President. They had not met since the A. N. A. Convention in Montreal. Mr. Reid gave an instructive talk on the 1862 gold coins of British Columbia, telling how the dies for this issue were cut in San Francisco by Engraver Albert Kuner, and how many years after the dies were thought to have been destroyed they were found among discarded material in the office of a British Consul in this city. During his stay here he had called at the Kuner home, seeking further information.

Mr. Turrill addressed the Society at length on facts not generally known in connection with the discovery of gold in California.

Mr. Thomas P. Burns, long associated with the San Francisco sub-treasury, now an active member of the San Francisco Clearing House, in a neat speech stated that at some future date he would tell the Society something about the earliest California Pioneer piece, "The Burns Creek coin."

The Society, by a vote of thanks to the speakers, made it known that it appreciated their talks and that they had helped entertain the Society in a profitable and enjoyable manner.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that an auction sale was mentioned as one of the features of the evening. A discussion arose as to the advisability of holding this sale, as the hour was late. Upon a suggestion by Mr. Steinman, it was left for the members to vote on, and they voted in favor of holding the sale. Messrs. Zerbe, Rosenblatt, Anderson and Steinman contributed the coins, and Mr. Turrill acted as auctioneer. Spirited bidding took place under the able supervision of Mr. Turrill, and a tidy sum was realized for the Society's treasury.

Mr. Zerbe's exhibit consisted of a collection of checks and drafts signed by famous Americans, including several recently acquired, among which was one signed by Theodore Roosevelt, together with a large collection of different issues of United States paper money.

Mr. Rosenblatt showed an 1804 U. S. dollar in extremely fine condition, together with a 50-cent sixth issue Crawford fractional currency note, uncirculated, Number 1-A, the first of this design to be issued.

Mr. Goodman displayed a $10 1862 Lincoln U. S. note, payable in New York.

Mr. Mohr exhibited some German medals and tokens.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The 67th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, January 25th, Mr. Turrill, Vice-President, in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Turrill, Rosenblatt, Mohr, Ammen, Goodman, Kraft, Haagensen, Charlot, Brandon, Hill, Seebohm, Goldsmith, Zerbe, Steinman, and Miss Twyman. Guests present: Messrs. William Downer, R. H. Willcox, Donald Piercy, Barney Frank, and H. Frank.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Motion made to spread the following resolution, drawn up by Charles B. Turrill, upon the minutes:

"Whereas at the last annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in the city of Chicago, Ill., August 23rd to 26th, 1920, a paper written by Farran Zerbe, a member of said Association, and also President of this Society, on the topic of a commemorative coin, to be struck

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by the United States Government for general circulation, designed to commemorate the ending of the World War; and

"Whereas said American Numismatic Association, after full discussion, duly appointed a committee of its members to carry out the suggestions made in said paper and fully endorsed said plan as a most worthy thing to be done, both in the interest of the public at large, as placing at its disposal a souvenir which would be treasured, and also from a numismatic point of view, as bringing into being a coin of great historic interest which in itself would show the close alliance of our country with other countries engaged in the world's most momentous war, and also would call to the front the most artistic endeavors of designers, thereby greatly augmenting interest in the science of numismatics; therefore be it

"*Resolved* by the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, in regular meeting assembled, That the plan of such commemorative coin as endorsed by the American Numismatic Association, as well as other similar societies, meets with the fullest approval by this Society; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Director of the Mint be respectfully urged to take all necessary action in causing to be designeed such coin, and further, that the Senators and Members of Congress be duly and urgently requested to support the necessary enabling act for the coinage and general distribution of such commemorative coin."

Mr. Turrill, the committee of one appointed by the President to draw up the above resolution, was, upon motion, tendered a vote of thanks.

The Secretary stated that Mr. H. B. Phillips had presented the library of the Society a magazine containing an illustrated article on "Commemorative Medals of the World War." by Theodore T. Belote. Upon motion, Mr. Phillips received the thanks of the Society for his gift.

Mr. Zerbe spoke of the advisability of augmenting the Society's library with price-lists and catalogs of the principal dealers' auction sales. In connection with his talk he showed copies of a few of the most important illustrated catalogs, both foreign and of the United States.

The Secretary read a letter he had received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London in answer to a letter which he had written. Upon motion it was decided that the Society subscribe for their catalogs.

Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to send a letter to Mr. Charles De Young, extending to him the appreciation of the Society for his efforts in behalf of numismatics through his gifts to the Golden Gate Park Museum.

Mr. Zerbe stated that there were many items left over to be disposed of by auction for the benefit of the Society, and suggested that it be held after the topic of the evening, "Money and Knowledge," was discussed. His recommendation met with the approval of the members.

The Secretary informed the Society that he had taken the responsibility of making this the evening's subject, and had written a small volume pertinent to "Money and Knowledge," and as a preface to the reading of it he stated that his fundamental idea in writing this article was to hold a brief for the science of "Numismatics," to show the outsider that there was no limitation to the height which an ardent collector might ascend—a student who used both mind and eye.

It was moved that Mr. Steinman receive the thanks of the Society for his instructive and interesting paper, and that the Society would be receptive towards having its members furnish papers to be used as topics for future meetings.

The auction was then held, Mr. Turrill again ably acting as auctioneer. Many sales were made and some lively competition prevailed for the contributions towards this sale made by Messrs. Zerbe, Steinman, Rosenblatt and Hill.

Mr. Hill exhibited a hacienda piece of Mexican origin, made from pressed rubber.

Mr. Brandon showed a medal struck in commemoration of the opening of the Manila Mint, dated 1920.

Mr. Zerbe showed several additions to his collection of European currency.

Mr. Steinman showed a small collection of broad German crowns of the 17th and 18th century, loaned by Mr. Barney Frank.

Mr. Mohr's exhibit consisted of old German siege pieces of various shapes.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

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NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal held its January meeting at the home of R. W. McLachlan, 310 Lansdown avenue, Westmount, Montreal, on Friday, January 21st, 1921. Among those present were W. D. Lighthall, in the chair; L. A. Renaud, Joseph Renaud, Dr. J. A. Nutter, the son of one of the early members of the Society; R. Allan Phillip, and about fifteen or twenty others, mainly new members.

Mr. Lighthall gave a short account of a Calumet bag worked with white wampum beads, on red flannel, which he had recently secured. He told that the white beads represented peace and the black ones war.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited the additions to his Canadian numismatic collection during the year 1920, numbering about 1100 pieces, mostly bar, bread and milk checks and merchants' advertising tokens, he having purchased from Mr. L. A. Renaud all of that part of the Campeau collection. The additions, according to provinces, are as follows:

French Regime—Miscellaneous, 1. Province of Quebec—Miscellaneous, 41; checks and tokens, 50. Province of Ontario—Miscellaneous, 5; checks and tokens, 814. Province of Nova Scotia—Miscellaneous, 1; checks and tokens, 2. Province of New Brunswick—Checks and tokens, 1. Province of Manitoba—Miscellaneous, 1; checks and tokens, 25. Province of Saskatchewan—Checks and tokens, 4. Province of Alberta—Checks and tokens, 9. Province of British Columbia—Checks and tokens, 110. Yukon Territory—Checks and tokens, 7. The Dominion—Miscellaneous, 26; checks and tokens, 3. Totals—Miscellaneous, 75; checks and tokens, 1025. Grand total, 1100.

The reason why Ontario has so many more checks than the others is that two coin makers, one in Ottawa and the other in Hamilton, did a large business in making those checks, while J. K. Cranston travelled extensively over the largest portion of Ontario, taking orders for these checks, which were made to his order in the United States. Many of these bore on the reverse Cranston's card.

Among the checks issued by the merchants were a number inscribed as follows: "The Leading House"; "The Big Store"; "Canada's Cheapest Store"; "The Cash Store." One reads as follows: "The Shirt, Tie and Men's Man." Another gives the name of the firm as "The 2 Macs," and a third reads: "When billious, take Doctor Franklin's bile beans, for billious people."

Among the most notable of the miscellaneous are two annual plaquettes struck to be awarded by the Canadian National Exhibition Company of Toronto. That for 1919 has a finely executed portrait of the Prince of Wales, while that of 1920 has that of Sir Auckland Geddes, the present British Minister to the United States, who was present and opened the exhibition in August. Both of the medals are by Roden Bros. of Toronto, and are the finest work of the kind done in Canada. Messrs. Roden Bros. must be complimented on their great contribution on the medallic art of Canada.

There were also six medals issued as Victory Loan prizes in the upper, middle and lower schools.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan for their entertainment of the Society.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting and dinner was held at the Harvard Club on Friday, January 28th, it being the sixtieth annual meeting of the Society. The President, Mr. Wheeler, was in the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. C. W. Morse, Shumway, Kimball, Joy, Gifford, Tilden, Wood, Perry, Stafford, Allen, C. H. Stearns, Comstock, Shepardson, Storer and Putnam, and as guests, Messrs. W. K. Watkins, J. F. Le Blanc, L. D. Ackerman, C. A. Davis and C. D. Morse, who, together with Mr. Shepard Pond, were elected to active membership in the course of the meeting.

The Society congratulated itself upon the large attendance, and took the fact that it was able to welcome six new members as evidence of the interest

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taken by numismatists in the coming convention, which it is quite plain that they propose to make a success.

Mr. Shumway outlined plans for the convention that assure a hectic week. The President appointed the following gentlemen as chairmen of committees in connection with the convention:

Arrangement—Mr. F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan.
Exhibit—Mr. E. S. Sears, Swansea.
Social—Mr. H. L. Wheeler, Boston Public Library.
Ladies—Mrs. F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan.

The committee in charge of the Pilgrim Centenary Medal issued by the Society reported that copies will be sent to any address, parcel post paid and insured, for $4 until the issue of 300 is exhausted. No more will be struck. Checks should be sent to the Secretary, Dr. M. Storer, 302 Beacon St., Boston.

Officers of the Society for 1921 were elected as follows: President, Mr. H. L. Wheeler; Vice-President and Curator, Mr. W. O. Comstock; Treasurer, Mr. Fred Joy; Secretary, Dr. Malcolm Storer.

Mr. Wheeler showed some new foreign coins, including Turkey, 1327 A. H., 10 and 40 para; Italy, 1920, 50 centesimi; Sarawak, 1911, 10 cents; Belgium, 1918, 50 centimes, and the badge of the 1914 meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Comstock showed ½ ore, Sweden, 1627; a very fine Thebes piece of 379-338 B. C., and one of Aegina, 650-550 B. C.; 3 early bills of Albany; 2 cents scrip of New York, 1814; a cent scrip of 1814, "A penny saved"; 2 pence of Schoharie, 1791, and a penny of the Bank of North America, 1789.

Mr. C. W. Morse showed 12 very old casts of Renaissance medals and 40 metallic reproductions of cameos.

Mr. Kimball showed a nearly uncirculated cent of 1793, and one of 1817 with 15 stars, equally fine.

Mr. Stafford showed a fine reproduction of the medal of Julia Astalla and the Begeer Pilgrim Medal in the small size.

Mr. Stearns showed the Tallmadge Fraunces Tavern Medal.

Mr. Davis showed 25 coins and medals.

Mr. Shumway showed a Bank of Louisiana note for $1000 of 1862, and a complete set of the Republic of Texas bills of 1839 to 1841.

Mr. Gifford showed a number of insignia, including those of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle; a Commander's Cross of the Order of San Marino; an unidentified Russian Order in case; an Austrian unidentified cross; the Order of the British Empire in case; the Waterloo Medal with original clip, ring and ribbon; the Crimean Medal with 4 bars (8th Hussars); the Honorable East India Co.'s medal for Rodrigues and for Ceylon; the Khedive's Soudan Medal with 5 bars; the Geneva Cross, 1870-71; the Franch Croix de Guerre, genuine and spurious; the Military General Service medal for Chrystler's Farm to Captain Richmond, 49th Regiment; the English Imperial Service Medal in original case, and the German Angra Pequena Medal of 1884.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-third monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, January 5. Those present were: Messrs. Boyer, Brown, Davis, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Lawless, and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The place of meeting for the coming year was discussed, and it was decided to hold the meetings at the present place until a suitable place in the Loop could be found. Plans for a special meeting to be held in March were also considered.

The amendment to the by-laws, separating the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, came up for action. After some discussion it was rejected. R. E. Davis was then re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for the coming year.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Josephson: Campaign medals of Van

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Buren, McClellan, Bell, Cass, Scott, Clay, Tilden, Douglas, Grant and Fremont. Also several Washington medals.

By Mr. Jonas: A number of Eighteenth Century penny and halfpenny pieces of the Isle of Man, and a store card of Peacock of Chicago.

By Mr. Lawless: A number of metallic war issues from various places in France, Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg.

By Mr. Brown: 1 ore klippe, Sweden, 1625; doit pieces from Utrecht, 1681; Zeeland, 1714; Elburg, 1618, and 12-skilling piece of Schleswig-Holstein, 1706.

By Mr. Davis: A number of New Jersey cents and a Connecticut cent, Crosby 26D.

By Mr. Wilson: Van Buren Presidential medal, George III spade guinea in brass, Campaign medal of Grant and Wilson, California gold half dollar, Civil War token of Blatz of Milwaukee, and a 10-cent Mexican piece struck for Chihuahua.

Coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts were then served, after which the meeting adjourned.

R. E. Davis, Secretary.

The twenty-fourth regular meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Wednesday, February 2. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Boyer, Baumann, Brown, Carey, Davis, Jonas, Josephson, Lawless, Kelley, Nelson, Nutt, Rackus, Ripstra and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

Membership cards for the year were given out, and plans for the coming meetings were discussed. The exhibits for the next meeting are to be coins of Sweden and Denmark.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brown: Large twopenny cartwheel, and campaign medals of Grant and Wilson.

By Mr. Boyer: A beautiful medal issued by the Belgian Society of the Friends of the Medal.

By Mr. Carey: Cyprus, 1 piastre; Ecuador, 2 centavos; German issues for Kaiu Chou in nickel and bronze, and a 1 macuta piece of Angola of 1785.

By Mr. Davis: Georgius Triumpho cent, Kentucky cent, and store cards of Talbot, Allum & Lee and Mott & Co.

By Mr. Jonas: German East Africa, 5 heller; St. Helena halfpenny; Tunis, 5, 10 and 25 centime pieces, and Civil War tokens issued by various Milwaukee brewers.

By Mr. Josephson: 8 reals Cob money, counterstamped for Costa Rica, and 2 reals Cob money in remarkably fine condition.

By Mr. Lawless: A Dewey medal commemorating the second anniversary of the Battle of Manila.

By Mr. Kelley: Several Washington cents, among which were the large and small eagle types, the double-head cent and the togated and military busts.

By Dr. Nutt: A number of medals, including the Zearing Columbus Medal, Nashville Centennial Medal, St. Louis Medal of 1904, Marriage Medal of the Prince of Orange and a Grand Duchess of Russia, and a large Washington Medal.

After partaking of refreshments, the meeting adjourned.

R. E. Davis. Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Thee 201st meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, January 4th, 1921. President W. H. Amberg called the meeting to order at 8.30 P. M. Members present were: Messrs. Amberg, Sunday, Woodbury, Hicks, Bauer, Wolff, Plumb, Potter,

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Simmonds, Loizeau, Kaufman, Putnam, Yawger, Horner and Dr. French. Visitor present: Mr. Wilbur E. Prior, introduced by the President.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Two letters were read from Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, each containing a set of three specimens of Austrian scrip, 10, 20, 50 heller, of the town of Bachmanning, and 10, 20, 50 heller of the town of Aurolzmunster. Dr. Roh said in his letter that the three specimens of the town of Aurolzmunster are very rare, due to the fact that they have the likeness of Count Anton, who was responsible for the execution of Kurt Eisner, the leader of the Extreme Communists of Munich, Bavaria. The picture of the Count caused so much protest from Kurt Eisner's sympathizers in Austria that the town decided to withdraw the bills from circulation and destroy them. Dr. Roh also stated that he was very fortunate in securing three sets of these bills, one set of which he so kindly sent to our Association. These bills will be placed on exhibition in the special case provided for war scrip, of which we now have quite a collection, and nearly all of which has been donated by Dr. Roh to our Association. Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Roh for his kind donations, and the Secretary be instructed to write to the Doctor regarding same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yawger, seconded by Mr. Putnam, that the medal sent by Dr. Roh to the Association for identification be turned over to Mr. George Bauer to be attributed and returned to the Doctor. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Dr. French, that a letter of sympathy be sent to our Treasurer, Mr. Borradaile, in his bereavement through the loss of his father. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yawger, seconded by Mr. Kaufman, that our ninth annual banquet be held at the Hotel Rochester on the meeting night of Tuesday, February 1st, 1921. Carried.

President Amberg called the attention of the members to the fact that this our first meeting of the year was also the ninth anniversary of the organization of our Association, and brought to light a coincidence in that connection, that the hour this meeting was called to order is identical with the time the first meeting was called to order nine years ago tonight; also, that Mr. Amberg acted as first Secretary of the Association, and the ninth anniversary finds him in the chair as presiding officer for the present year. This statement caused considerable comment among the members present, particularly those members who were at the meeting the night the Association was organized. President Amberg then had the Secretary read the minutes of the first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association when it was organized.

The original membership consisted of fifteen, as compared with our splendid membership of fifty-five active and enthusiastic collectors who now comprise the Association.

President Amberg proposed Mr. Wilbur E. Prior as a member of the Association, which was seconded by Dr. French, and referred to the Membership Committee, who reported favorable. Moved by President Amberg, seconded by Dr. French, that Mr. Prior be elected a member of the Association. Carried.

The President appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Membership Committee, Plumb and Horner. Coin Exhibit Committee, Bauer, Yawger, Putnam.

The President also appointed the following committee for the annual banquet: Dr. French, King, Loizeau, Yawger.

Dr. French exhibited a number of gold dollars in proof condition, also 1861 Gold Dollar, D mint, in extremely fine condition, and a number of United States large cents, uncirculated, including 1799, perfect date, in extremely fine condition.

Meeting adjourned to Sunday, January 16th, 1921, at 3 P. M.

W. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 202nd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Sunday afternoon, January 16th, 1921. President

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W. H. Amberg called the meeting to order at 3.30 P. M. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Sunday, Putnam, Yawger, Bernstein, Gillette, Dr. French, Borradaile, Bauer, Wolff, Kaufman and Savage.

A letter was read from Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, including application for membership in the Association. Moved by Mr. Wolff, seconded by Mr. Kaufman, that Dr. Roh's application for membership be accepted and that he be elected a member of the Association. Carried.

The Banquet Committee reported all arrangements have been completed for the banquet. Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Kaufman, that the menu for the banquet be left to the Banquet Committee for arrangement. Carried.

Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, donated to the Association three specimens of war scrip of the city of Munich, Bavaria, and three specimens of the new country of Latvia (Letland). Dr. Roh also stated in his letter that he wished to donate the medal to the Association which he sent several weeks ago for identification.

Mr. Geo. J. Bauer also donated 1, 2, 20, 50 heller in zinc, and 10 heller in bronze, necessity pieces used as money by prisoners of war at Kleinmunchen, Germany, which were especially struck for their use.

Moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Amberg, that we accept the Doctor's kind donation and that it be placed in the case for war money, and that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Doctor thanking him for same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Yawger, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Bauer for his kind donation and that they also be placed in the special case provided for war money. Carried.

The President spoke in reference to our ninth annual banquet to be held at Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, February 1st, 1921, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of membors who intend to be present. It is expected that 35 or 40 members with their wives and guests will attend the banquet.

President Amberg called the attention of the members to another coincidence similar to that of our last meeting of January 4th, 1921. This, our second meeting of the year, occurs on the date identical with that of the meeting of January 16th, 1912, which was the second meeting after the Association was formed.

There being no further business, on motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned to Sunday, February 20th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE R. N. A.

The ninth annual dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, February 1, at 8.00 P. M. A reception was held from 6 to 7 o'clock to enable the guests to become acquainted with one another. At 8 o'clock the guests marched to the banquet room, accompanied by the orchestra.

Those present were as follows: Mr. W. H. Amberg, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Gillette, Dr. Geo. P. French, Mr. Wm. F. Sunday, Mr. C. T. Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Tickner, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Yawger, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Simmonds, Mr. Paul C. Wild, Miss Lillian B. Albright, Dr. James A. McKee, Mr. Fred E. Merritt.

The tables were attractively decorated with large bouquets of yellow flowers and ferns. The arrangement of the tables, three in number, one for the officers facing two longer ones, formed a horseshoe of happy faces, blended with the beauty and color furnished by the presence of the member's wives and lady guests.

The President, W. H. Amberg, opened the festivities with a speech of welcome, and the guests, after being seated, proceeded to partake of the excellent menu furnished in the usual excellent "Hotel Rocehster style and quality."

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During the course of the dinner the guests were afforded a rare treat by the vocal selections rendered by Miss Margaret Daignan, which were roundly applauded by all, also the violin selections of both popular and classical numbers by Miss Hazel Smith, accompanied by Mr. Harry Sullivan at the piano.

During the course of the dinner the President introduced the toastmaster, Dr. Geo. P. French, who as a toastmaster is second to none, and his interesting speech was greatly appreciated by all. The fun started after the Doctor told his first humorous story, of which, as usual, he had an unlimited supply, causing considerable laughter from time to time. The Doctor added spice to the occasion by some witty reference in calling upon each member for some remarks. President Amberg was the first to be called upon, and in a few well-chosen words he thanked the members for the honor bestowed upon him, and expressed his appreciation and the pleasure it afforded him to be present at our annual banquet in the capacity of presiding officer of the Association for the coming year.

Mr. Gillette, the Vice President, was next called upon to speak. Mr. Gillette's talks always seem too brief, as the members are always pleased to hear from him. His remarks always seem to act as a tonic to numismatists.

The Doctor then introduced the Secretary, remarking that the best thing about him was his name, "Billy Sunday." Mr. Sunday expressed his thanks for the honor bestowed upon him as Secretary, and tried to convey in words the pleasure it afforded him to be present at the banquet. He being the only member to represent the Association at the front in the recent World War, he was unable to be with us at the last banquet. He concluded by relating an incident which occurred several years ago, called "The story of the almonds," much to the amusement of all. His remarks were sincere, and his efforts were appreciated by all present.

Mr. Borradaile, the Treasurer, was then called upon to speak. He thanked the members for re-electing him Treasurer of the Association, and rendered a toast to the ladies as follows, "Here's to the ladies, who are both beautiful and foolish; beautiful to make the men love them, foolish because they love the men." He said this toast is given without the usual beverage, as he started with water and finished with water. Dr. French then rose and stated very firmly that he started with milk, which caused considerable laughter, but the Doctor did not say on what beverage he expected to finish.

Mr. King, one of our ex-presidents, was next to speak. He briefly told the members that it afforded him great pleasure to be present at our meetings and banquets, which he tries to take advantage of, as he always has the interest of the Association at heart. He said he hoped in the future to attend the meetings more regularly.

Mr. Woolsey, another of our ex-presidents, was then introduced. He remarked that he had just celebrated his 74th birthday, and said he was very pleased to be at our banquet, and that it reminded him of the splendid growth of our Association since its organization. He also said he hoped to be with us at our future banquets. The members congratulated Mr. Woolsey on his attaining his 74th birthday, he being the oldest member of the Association.

Dr. French then introduced "The best Secretary we ever had." The Doctor remarked that he always said the same about every Secretary. He then introduced Mr. Putnam, the retiring Secretary. In his talk Mr. Putnam quoted President Amberg's remarks. "that at this very hour, nine years ago tonight, our organization was formed with fifteen members, as now compared with our splendid membership of fifty-five active and enthusiastic collectors who now comprise the Association." Mr. Putnam said that the splendid progress, and the fact that the Association now has a permanent meeting room and coin room, which was especially built for them in the Museum, shou'd be an incentive for each member to do their bit to help the continual growth of our Association. His suggestion of enlightening the public as to numismatics can now be easily arranged, as we now have the material, both in location, coin room, exhibits and membership, and that he hoped the coming year would be a memorable one for the growth of the Association, and also that it would be a good idea if the wives of the members of the Association were invited to our meetings

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and that they be encouraged to become members. Dr. French called the attention of the members to Mr. Putnam's suggestion that the wives be eligible to membership in our Association, and, upon motion by Mr. Darling, seconded by Mr. Gillette, which was carried, it was decided that the matter be brought up at the next meeting and that the ladies be invited to attend our meeting, Sunday afternoon, February 20th, 1921.

At this juncture Mr. Bunnel, one of our members, took a photograph of the group and stayed with us a few moments.

The members experienced a pleasant surprise by the sudden appearance of our ex-president, Mr. Fred E. Merritt. Owing to business, he was not expected to be present. Mr. Merritt said he was about 100 miles from Rochester and took a special train so as to be at our banquet. Dr. French immediately called upon Mr. Merritt to speak. He replied that he thought, owing to his being late, he would escape that part of the program. He said we could easily appreciate his pleasure of being with us, that he especially came to Rochester tonight so as to be at the banquet.

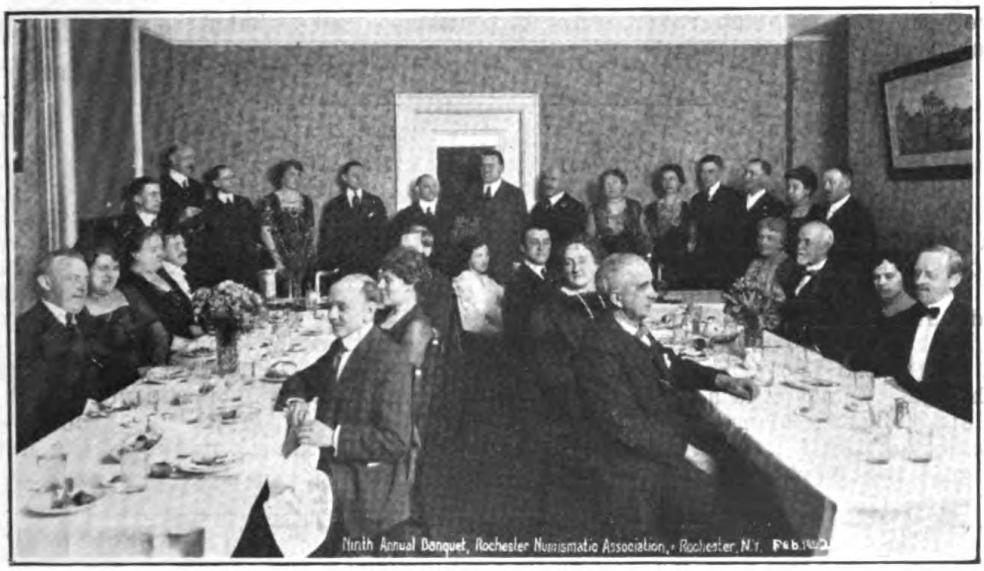
Messrs. Darling, Stanley, Simmonds, Starr and Kaufman also made appropriate remarks when called upon.

During the evening Mr. Borradaile exhibited the 1920 Association medal bearing the likeness of Mr. John C. Woodbury, which was passed around for inspection.

Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to the Banquet Committee, Dr. French, Mr. King, Mr. Loizeau, and Mr. Yawger, for the splendid preparations for the banquet.

During the evening telegrams were read from Mr. John C. Woodbury, who is spending the winter months in Santa Barbara, Cal.; Mr. Charles F. Clarke, LeRoy, N. Y.; Mr. Moritz Wormser, of New York, chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, and Mr. Henry Chapman, the First Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association.

The hour being late the members dispersed and agreed that the Ninth Annual Banquet was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable ever held by our Association.



NINTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE R. N. A.

Seated at the left table, commencing at the left: Mr. H. R. Darling, Mrs. H. R. Darling, Mrs. E. D. Putnam, Mr. E. D. Putnam, Dr. J. A. McKee, Mrs. H. H. Yawger, Mr. H. H. Yawger.

Seated at the right table, commencing at the right: Mr. Paul C. Wild, Miss Lillian B. Albright, Mrs. L. J. Woolsey, Mr. L. J. Woolsey, Mrs. I. B. Bernstein, Mr. I. B. Bernstein, Mrs. E. L. Stanley, Mr. E. L. Stanley.

Standing, commencing at the left: Mr. C. F. Starr, Mr. F. B. King, Mr.

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C. T. Borradaile, Mrs. F. B. King, Mr. Wm. F. Sunday, Mr. W. H. Amberg, Dr. Geo. P. French, Mrs. Geo. A. Gillette, Mr. Geo. A. Gillette, Mrs. F. R. Simmonds, Mr. F. R. Simmonds, Mr. A. J. Kaufman, Mrs. A. A. Tickner, Mr. A. A. Tickner.

SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PLAQUE.



The Swedish Numismatic Society has issued a plaque in recognition of its appreciation of the gift by the philanthropist, C. W. Burmester. (See THE NUMISMATIST, July, 1920, page 314.) The plaque was designed by the well-known medal engraver, Adolph Lindberg, and finished by his son and successor, Eric Lindberg.

J. DEL.

THE QUALITY OF INK ON OUR PAPER MONEY.

The *American Banker* has the following: "When someone produces different colored inks as fast and indellible as the black used on the face of our notes, we may then have denominational colors. When last at the Bureau they told me black was so far the only color that could not be easily bleached out. I have some notes that someone has tinkered with, the green back and the blue in seal and numbers are gone, with the black but little changed, if any; also with the green back changed to blue and yellow—a chemical change. Another is a note that was unintentionally left in the pocket of a plate printer's overalls that went to the Bureau laundry. The process of removing the ink from the overall fabric took all the color out of the note except that part heavily printed in black."

WHERE THE MATERIALS FOR OUR PAPER MONEY COME FROM.

The materials that go to make up our paper money are gathered together from all parts of the world. Part of the paper fibre is linen rag from the Orient. The silk comes from China or Italy. The blue ink is made from German or Canadian cobalt. The black ink is made from Niagara Falls acetylene gas smoke, and most of the green ink is green color mixed in white zinc suphite made in Germany. The red color in the seal is obtained from a pigment imported from Central America.—*Bankers Monthly.*

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WHAT BECOMES OF THE CENTS?

(Justin Fair in the Washington Post.)

The vogue of the cent is immense at this writing because it has to be employed in more than half the small cash transactions the average person undertakes.

Of course, department stores have always created a large demand for cent coins because of the habit of marking a necktie for John at 69 cents, and those school umbrellas at $1.49, and guaranteed silk hosiery at $2.98. But these odd prices which called for cent coins for the change were not universal until Uncle Sam himself started the vogue with the war tax.

Street car fares in 59 large American cities range from six to nine cents. In only 19 of these cities is there any plan for buying tickets or "tokens," as our own traction company blandly names the metal counters now issued.

So in the traction game itself more than $5,000,000 one cent coins are handled every day.

The war tax on soda fountain beverages alone calls for the interchange of 15,000,000 one cent coins every day in the year, and in the shuffle probably 20,000 one cent coins are lost every day. This percentage of mysterious disappearance of the coins is based upon the steadily increasing demand for more cents.

There are no counterfeiters of one-cent coins, because it wouldn't be worth the trouble. They could not be produced even in immense quantities so that the forger would reap a profit.

Well-meant plans of congressmen who feel the urge to help the mint out of this predicament in authorizing a new coin—a two-center or a three-center—have not been encouraged, for the good reason that during the years when two-centers and three-centers were commonly current, they disappeared just as fast as they were made.

There was a mountain of two-cent coins a quarter of a century ago.

The mint decided to call them in, but relatively few were redeemed, and we made no more. The bulk of them just disappeared. So, too, with the three-cent pieces, which were not popular with shopkeepers, but which small boys thought to be a very fine institution, for many times one might pass one of them off for a dime.

The half-dime, another silver coin, very thin and smaller in comparison with the dime, as the quarter-dollar is with the half, was a confounded nuisance, as all America agrees, and it lives today only as a reminiscence of the age when pretty high school girls wore a dozen of them strung on a silver wire, which performed all the functions of a bangle bracelet.

So, reader, you will gather that the despised one-cent piece isn't so ornery as you fancied.

Do not cast the cent aside as of no account. One cent will not help much when it's all alone, but if you are away out in Takoma Park, and plan to ride to the Post building, and find that you have only a nickel and two cents, oh! what will you do if you cannot find another cent hidden in your vest pocket!

What will you do? You'll walk six miles, unless the street-car conductor is a good fellow.

Five or ten millions of the one-cent coins disappear every year. A slightly smaller number of a certain large yellow-metal coin, one with an eagle rampant upon its face, also disappear from circulation.

In this disappearance performance these two coins are similar.

But there is a distinction. The wastrel who loses a cent never thinks about it, nor does he know where it goes.

AMERICAN CURRENCY CIRCULATES IN SALVADOR.

Permission of the Salvador Government for the free circulation of American bills throughout the Republic means that American currency can be used freely in business circles in Salvador, according to an official report just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Authorization has also been given for the free importation of American bills into the country.

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PORTRAITS IN AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

One of the interesting exhibits of the United States Treasury hangs on the north wall of the south corridor on the main floor of the Treasury Building, says the *Kansas City Star*. It is enclosed in a large frame. It has been there a good many years and is looked at lovingly and covetously by strangers who stray that way. In the middle of the frame is the following handsomely engraved notice:

"United States Treasury Department, Charles J. Folger, Secretary; John C. New, Assistant Secretary. Specimens of Engraving Executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington. T. N. Burrill, Chief of Bureau, 1883."

Around this notice are steel engravings of the faces of men and women which have appeared on the currency, bonds and other papers of the Government. Among the portraits are those of George Washington, Martha Washington, Henry Clay, General Sherman, General Grant, George Bancroft the historian, Professor Morse the inventor, James G. Blaine, Lafayette and Daniel Webster. There are scores of others.

Mingled with the portraits are samples of paper money—fresh, crisp and inviting. There is a $10,000 gold certificate with a portrait of Andrew Jackson on the left side of the bill; a $5,000 gold certificate with Madison's portrait; a $1,000 gold certificate with Hamilton's head, and a $100 gold certificate with a picture of Thomas H. Benton.

There are Treasury notes of the denominations $10,000, $5000, $1000 and $100, representing various issues of currency up to 1883. There are bills of many kinds, and the denominations come down to plain $1 bills, with which some of us are more or less familiar.

All these specimens of "money" are incomplete in that they are not numbered, but they have a pleasing and reassuring aspect notwithstanding this defect.

There is also an impressive paper in the big frame which is as beautifully printed as any certificate of stock in a gold mining company which has no gold mine. It reads thus: "$50,000 Funded Loan of 1891. The United States of America." Near this monster of value is another which reads: "$20,000 Four Per Cent. Consols of the United States, 1877-1907."

Internal revenue stamps standing for a fortune also are in the frame.

WHEN A GIRL WAS "WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD."

Collectors are familiar with the story of John Hull, the Massachusetts mint master, who gave his daughter her weight in Pine Tree Shillings as a wedding dowry. In telling this story to its readers the *Detroit News* also relates a story of a Philadelphia girl who upon her marriage was given her weight in gold, which is not so well known, and which is as follows:

"There is a tradition that Joseph Richardson, an eminent Philadelphia merchant, went still further in the following century in estimating the worth of his daughter Sarah when she was to become a bride. Nicholas Waln won the hand of Richardson's daughter a few years before the Revolution, whereupon Richardson said that he would not only say that Sarah was 'worth her weight in gold,' but would actually bestow the precious metal upon her to that equivalent. Instead of placing silver coins on scales, as in the case of Captain Hull, Richardson rated on a higher scale of value, using gold instead."

MEDAL PRESENTED TO VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT COOLIDGE.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, held in New York City, Vice-President-elect Coolidge was presented the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Science in recognition of his public services. The gold medal is the highest award of the Institute, and has been presented to only two other distinguished Americans—President Wilson and Ex-President Taft.

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THE DANTE MEDAL.

The official Dante medal, designed by Romagnoli and struck at the Italian mint for the Dante House in Rome, will be awarded to persons who render conspicuous services in connection with the Dante Year. The awards will be made in Italy by the Dante House, and in the United States by the National Dante Committee. The medal is in commemoration of Dante, the Italian poet (1265-1321), the present year being the 600th anniversary of his death.

A. N. A. RENEWALS.

The General Secretary of the A. N. A. requests that those members who have not yet renewed for 1921 will do so during this month. Membership dues and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST—$2 for both—should be sent promptly to H. H. Yawger, General Secretary, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

My entire Numismatic Collection, including the

DOLLAR OF 1804!

will be sold at auction.

I have placed it entirely with Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, who will, in due time, make further announcement regarding the date of Sale, catalogs, etc.

JAMES H. MANNING,

Albany, N. Y.

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of the

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Size
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No more will be
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MENGELBERG MEDAL



The medals commemorating the 25 years of conductorship of Willem Mengelberg are introduced herewith to the American public on the occasion of Mengelberg's visit to this country.

The obverse of the medal shows bust of Mengelberg with the inscription around the circumference, translated:

"WILLEM MENGELBERG, CONDUCTOR CONCERT HALL ORCHESTRA, AMSTERDAM, 1895-1920."

The reverse shows bust of Mahler, Mengelberg being considered one of the best, if not the best, interpreters of this famous composer. The inscription is, translated:

"MAHLER FESTIVITIES, AMSTERDAM, MAY, 1920."



Model designed by Toon Dupuis, medals struck by Royal Begeer.

Prices: Genuine Bronze, 65 mm. diameter $ 4.50
Sterling Silver, 65 mm. diameter 15.00
Octagon Gun Metal Paper Weight Mounts, $3 extra.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

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PALESTINE MEDAL




The Palestine Medal is designed by J. C. van der Hoef and struck by Royal Begeer to commemorate the RECOGNITION BY THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS OF PALESTINE AS THE JEWISH HOMELAND.

Prices: Genuine Bronze, 29 mm. diameter$1.80
Sterling Silver, 29 mm. diameter..... 4.50

With eyelets for wearing purposes, 10c. extra for the bronze and 25c. extra for the silver medals.

Five cast bronze medals, diameter 95 mm., enumerated out of ten medals cast, are being introduced for sale in the U. S. A. at a price of **$15.00** each.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

WISON MEDAL

Struck by Royal Begeer.




Translation of Latin inscription on reverse:

"SPARE THE VANQUISHED; IN CONQUEST FIND THY PRIDE."

Prices: In cast Sterling Silver, 115 mm. diameter. $150.00
In cast Genuine Bronze, 115 mm. diameter 45.00
Struck in Sterling Silver, 29 mm. diameter 3.20
Struck in Genuine Bronze, 29mm. diameter 1.80
Postpaid in U. S. A.

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Georgia Gold Five Dollars. Bechtler Rutherf. 128 G 22 carats. Very fine.. 75.00

Carolina Gold Five Dollars. C. Bechtler 134 G 21 carats. Very fine 30.00

Carolina Gold Dollar. A. Bechtler 27 G 21 C. Extremely fine 7.50

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Watch Our Ads. For Notices of Important Spring Sales. We have several of them coming, and we will hold sales up to July. Consignments solicited. Our Results Speak for Themselves. We Have Not Advertised Many Individual Records, but We Are Making Them. We sold a U. S. Wreath Cent at Auction Last Year for $515. This is a World's Record for This Variety.

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1900 Lafayette Dollar, Unc.....$2.50
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I pay the above prices. Rare ones higher. Let me know of any you have to sell.

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After April 1st address me,
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Rare Numbers of Hard Times Tokens.
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Give full description, with price, in first letter.

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A simple method producing results superior to any of which I know.

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By THEODORE J. VENN,

Author of "U. S. Three-Dollar Gold Pieces," "Large U. S. Cents," etc.

Appended will also be found a table giving the total coinage of the various issues year by year since the establishment of the United States Mints.

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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

APRIL, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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BY

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Sale of the Hunter Collection, held on December 9th and 10th, was a great success, all the rare Indian Chief medals bringing record prices. Catalogs with nine quarto plates and price-list may be had postpaid for $5; price-list alone for $1.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XXXIV. APRIL, 1921. No. 4.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

The few countermarked coins included under the heading "West Indies in General" embrace principally those issues which cataloguers have not attributed. A number of them are not, perhaps, official issues, and it is possible that some of them were intended for use in countries other than the West Indies.

WEST INDIES IN GENERAL.

1225. Square portion cut from center of 8 Reals, Cm. "L."
1226. Triangular portion of 8 Reals, Cm. a blazing star or sun.
1227. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. "G."
1228. Portion (one-tenth) Spanish-American 8 Reals, Cm. "L. B." in oval.
1229. France, Half Franc, 1833, Cm. "J/10."
1230. Republic of Colombia, Popayan, Real, 1829, Cm. "R" incuse.
1231. Portion (one-half) of Bolivia 4 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. "CO" in an oblong indention.
1232. Spain, 2 Reals, 1777, Cm. with 3 stars or wheels of eight spokes each.
1233. Spain, 2 Reals, 1789, Cm. "H. S."
1234. Triangular portion of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "R."
1235. Portion (one-third) of Spanish-American 8 Reals (not countermarked).
1236. Worn silver coin, Cm. on obverse "I:F" and "H C" and a mussel. Cm. on reverse, "D D 2 S... RINS I" in five lines and a small "K."
1237. Worn silver coin, Cm. "W C" in an oblong depression.
1238. The center portion cut from a Spanish-American 8 Reals, Cm. a French "c."
1239. Worn copper coin, Cm. with an object that resembles a portcullis within a circle.
1240. Worn silver coin (two-real size), Cm. "ME," incuse.
1241. Mexico, Real, 1737, Cm. "R F" in a small oblong depression.
1242. Zealandia, Doit, 1740, Cm. "W I."
1243. Piece from center of English Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "W I."



No. 1244.

1244. Caracas, ¼ Real, ——, Cm. "1 C P P" in two lines in large letters.

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One of the above pieces was forwarded to us by Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, of the American Consulate, Antofagasta, Chile, with the following information:

"When I was in Venezuela recently I ran across a lot of 40 or more old Caracas quartillas countermarked '1 C P P,' like the enclosed. Finding such a large lot made me think they were countermarked seriously rather than as an idle pastime by someone. Perhaps they were to pass current at one centavo on some hacienda or in a mercantile establishment, and were possibly marked at the time decimal currency was coming into use. These are just suppositions on my part, and you may have other explanations."

1245. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1769, Cm. a small fleur-de-lys behind the king's head.

1246. Brazil, Half Dobra, Maria I and Peter III, ——, Cm. with five stamps: "G X" within a square; a four-pointed star; "G H" within a serrated circle; "B" within a serrated circle; "M H" within a parallelogram.

The above piece was catalogued among coins of Brazil and was stated to be a siege piece countermarked during the insurrection by adherents of the King.

1247. Brazil, Half Dobra, Maria I and Peter III, 1781, Cm. with six stamps: On obverse, "G I" within a square; a four-pointed star; "G H" in monogram in a circle; "L" within a square; "B" in a serrated circle; "M H" in monogram in a square. On reverse, "W" in a circle.

The two preceding pieces are similar in description, and may possibly refer to the same piece.

1248. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1771, plugged in center, the plug countermarked with "I H" in an oblong depression (the initials of the official who plugged the coin?).

1249. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1757, plugged in center, the plug countermarked with "F. & G." in an oval depression.

1250. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1767, plugged in center and plug countermarked "G. H." Around the edge of obverse the letter "S" stamped in three places.

1251. Cob Doubloon, 1774, plugged in center, plug countermarked "I B" in oval.

The above completes Section II of this list. Section III, which includes countermarked United States coins, as well as foreign coins countermarked for use in the United States, will appear next month.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Hudson Bay Company and Its Currency.

By M. SORENSEN.

About two and a half centuries ago a deputation of shrewd, soberly-clad London merchants made their way within the precincts of the royal palace of Whitehall, England, where was held the merriest court of the merriest monarch that ever sat on the British throne. The object of the deputation was the tendering of the governorship of the new Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson Bay, to Prince Rupert, the cousin of Charles, King of England, Scotland, Ireland and France, etc., etc., and the brilliant cavalry leader of a war which even his daring and generalship could not save from disaster to the cause of his royal and unfortunate uncle.

It seems so remote from the present time, that day when this company of London merchants made their way through the purlieus of Whitehall,

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passing the be-wigged and be-laced couriers in the lobbies and banqueting hall. It seems remote when we follow the footsteps of these merchants of the Stuart period, the charter members of the Hudson Bay Company—a company that for more than two hundred years was an important factor in the business and life of modern and greater Canada. How profound must have been their bows as they passed Mistress Nell Gwynne! How strange to our modern ideas of business must have been their interview, the ceremonials, with the bluff but princely soldier and sailor as he put his name to the charter, permitting the new company to trade in furs, etc., in the country drained by the rivers tributary to Hudson Bay in North America!

Out of the gayest, most reckless court in Europe came what is today the oldest commercial institution in the world, whose operations were conducted more seriously, more strenuously and throughout a wider area than any other corporation on earth.

Picturesque and thrilling is the story of the Hudson Bay Company throughout its long life. Nothing so picturesque has ever occurred in the annals of the fur-trading business. It dominated the Great Lone Land of the past, from Labrador to the Pacific, from the Arctic down to Missouri. The history of the Hudson Bay Company has been a long-drawn-out story of daring adventure and enterprise; it is a history of absorbing interest, both to the student of the world's progress and to the lover of deeds of men.

No Robin Hoods of legend ever lived in more complete security than those "Gentlemen Adventurers Trading in Hudson's Bay" for whom Prince Rupert had secured from his cousin, King Charles, in 1670, complete monopoly of all furs north and westward of Hudson's Bay. A thousand miles of juniper swamps and impassable cataract cut the Hudson's Bay fur traders off from the fur traders of New France to the south. The new company numbered among its patrons King Charles II, Prince Rupert, General Munck, the Duke of York, the Duke of Marlborough, and a host of other worthies ranging from the nobility down to the goldsmiths and merchant princes of London. Many hundred thousand dollars' worth of beaver pelts —of otter, mink, marten, ermine and sable—was sent to London yearly, and it was soon evident that the Hudson Bay Company had found a gold mine as rich as the Spanish El Dorado.

The white men in the employ of the company were given their choice of three whitefish, three rabbits or three pounds of dried deer meat per day. If they desired tea, they were permitted to purchase a limited quantity, for which they had to pay out of their meager wage. The same rule applied to tobacco and sugar. At Christmas each man was presented a pound each of flour, sugar, tea and tobacco, a clay pipe and six small packages of matches. Despite all hardships and privations the company had no difficulty in securing men.

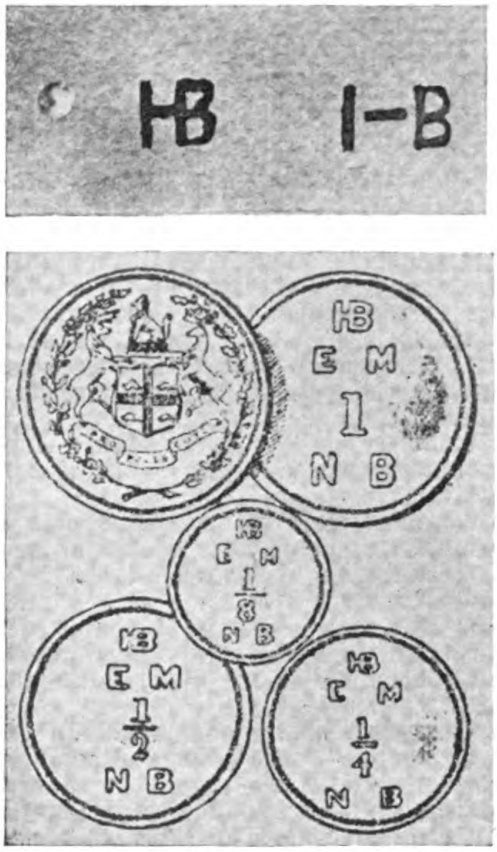
For a brief period the Hudson Bay Company had a competitor in the Northwest Fur Company, but this was soon routed by the older and stronger company, and the Hudson Bay Company was virtually the ruler of what was called the "Great Lone Country"—all of the present Canada, excepting the old eastern provinces. The factors sat like governors at their factories. Their words were law. But it must be said that they, as a rule, were fair in their dealings with the trappers and Indian hunters. Everything was barter, and no money was used in buying and selling. The unit of value was not a dollar or other piece of money, but a "skin," worth about 50 cents. Later metal tokens were employed, both by the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company. These tokens represented the value of a "skin" and its divisions in halves, quarters and eighths. By "skin" was meant beaver, and the tokens were also "beaver." In certain places the former company used wooden tokens, also termed "beavers" and its divisions.

In 1867 the Hudson Bay Company relinquished its charter to the British government for the snug sum of $1,500,000, and since that time all dealings are done in cash, though in many places in the North are values still calculated in "skins." The latest evidence of this have I seen in Geo. M. Douglas: "Lands Forloren," 1914. A gun nominally worth forty shillings brought twenty "skins." One "skin" (beaver) is supposed to be worth two shillings, and it represents two martens, and so on. "You heard a great

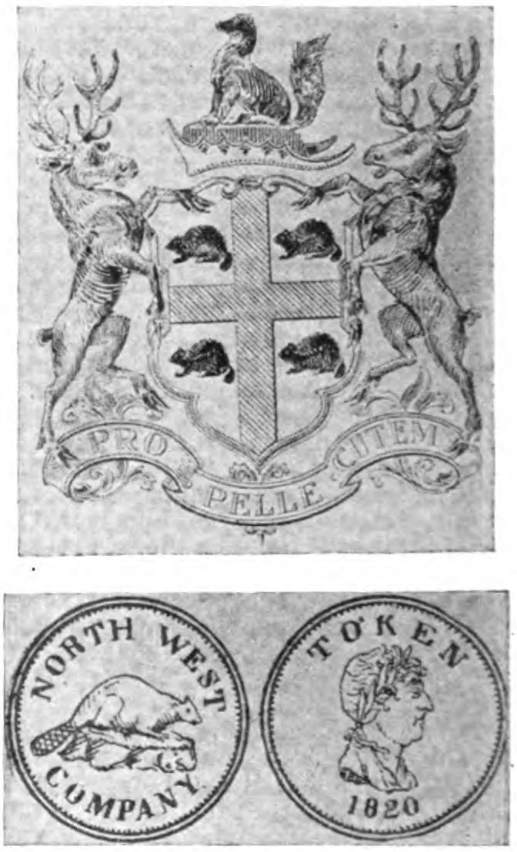
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deal about 'skins' at Fort Yukon, as the workmen were also charged for clothing, etc., in this way." Among the Haidas and all along the coast the blanket now takes the place of the beaver-skin currency of the interior of British Columbia and of the Northwest Territory. The blankets used in trade are distinguished by the points or marks on the edge, woven into their texture, the best being four-point; the smallest and poorest one-point. The acknowledged unit of trade is a single two-and-a-half-point blanket, now worth about $2. Everything is referred to by this unit; even a large four-point blanket is said to be worth so many blankets.

The Hudson Bay Company tokens are much sought after by collectors. Until recently they were very rare. They are in brass, and much resemble gold. On the obverse side are the well-known arms of the Hudson Bay Company. On the reverse are the letters H. B. together (Hudson Bay), E. M. (East Main Coast) and 1, ½, ¼, or ⅛ N. B. (New Beaver).



Hudson Bay Co. Wooden Token.
Hudson Bay Co. Tokens.



Hudson Bay Co.'s Coat-of-Arms.
Northwest Company Token.

Prior to the issue of these tokens, an Indian trading at Hudson Bay post would receive in exchange for his packet of skins, goods such as tobacco, ammunition, blankets, etc., or would have a certain quantity of such goods placed to his credit. With these tokens, however, his pack was purchased outright in the same way as with ordinary money. The pack being valued at so many beaver skins, some of the more valuable furs being worth several beavers, others less. The beaver was thus the standard of value, the same as the dollar in our money. The Indians gradually used up these tokens in making necklaces and other ornaments, or by losing them, so that they fell into disuse, and, in time, became exceedingly scarce. The first copy of the "half" known to collectors sold for $125. Now, however, more have been brought to light, but it was only a few years ago that the British Museum came into possession of a complete set.

The token of the Northwest Fur Company is also in brass. It is dated

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1820, and shows on reverse a beaver, the unit of calculation in the fur country. It is one of the rarest Canadian tokens, and a fine specimen would probably bring $50.

The wooden tokens are very rare, and are probably an emergency issue. They are nothing more than a small stick of hard wood, marked with a branding iron H. B. together, and 1-B. A hole permitted them to be struck on a deer-skin thong. The illustration shown here was drawn from memory of one I saw several years ago in Pelly, Canada.

Recent German Commemorative Silver Coins.

By MORITZ WORMSER.

During the days of the Empire the various German States and Principalities have been in the habit of commemorating historical anniversaries by the issue of silver coins, and it has been a matter of speculation to American collectors of this series whether this practice had been continued during the war. We believe that it would interest our readers to have us chronicle and illustrate several of these issues, notice of which has just come to our attention. They are issues likely to be held in high favor by collectors, and their description follows:



No. 1.

1. 1915. Saxony-Weimar, William Ernest, 3 Marks, commemorating the first centennial of the elevation of the ruler to the title of Grand Duke. Obverse, conjoined busts of Charles Augustus MDCCCXV and William Ernest MCMXV. Reverse, a rather unusual drawing of the Imperial eagle, crowned, with the Prussian center shield. Inscription, "Deutsches Reich 1915, Drei Mark." Edge, "Gott Mit Uns."

It is interesting to note that this coin does not on its face state that it was struck for Saxony-Weimar.



No. 2.

2. 1916. Wurttemberg, William II, 3 Marks, commemorating the 25th year of his reign. Obverse, bearded head to right. "Wilhelm II, Konig v

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Wurttemberg." Below neck, laurel branch, "1891-1916." Mint mark F. The conventional reverse of the regular three-mark piece.



No. 3.

3. 1917. Saxony, King Frederick Augustus, 3 Marks, commemorating the fourth centennial of the Lutheran Reformation. Obverse, bust of Frederick the Wise to right, copied from coins of the period. Inscription, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott. 1517 (Saxon shield) 1917." In the field, both sides of the head, "Friedrich Der Wise." The conventional reverse of the three-mark piece.

It is reported that only 100 specimens of this coin were struck, which should make it a great rarity.



No. 4.

4. 1918. Bavaria, Ludwig III, 3 Marks, commemorating his Golden Wedding Anniversary. Obverse, conjoined heads to right, "Ludwig III, Marie Therese V, Bayern. 1868-1918." Mint mark D. The conventional reverse of the three-mark piece.

It is quite likely that all these coins are very rare, as a recent catalogue of a German dealer sees fit to illustrate them.

Recollections of Coin Dealers and Collectors.

By HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

(A paper read at the complimentary dinner tendered by Mr. Thomas L. Elder to the Coin Collectors on Wednesday evening, February 23, 1921, at Engel's Chop House, New York.)

My earliest recollections of men who collected coins date back to about 1866 or 1868, when, with my father, I called on Mr. Sidney Mason at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 18th street. This is the same location that was later occupied for many years by Chickering Hall, and is now covered by one of New York's proverbial "sky-scrapers." There was a tall iron railing around the corner and a pretty garden inside, with, I think, a fountain, the house being set back from the street. I well remember

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Moorish carvings and beautiful tiles from the Alhambra which were in this attractive home.

Unfortunately, I was so young that the coins did not make much of an impression on me, and all I recall is some gold "cob money"—Spanish—which to me looked curious and unusual. I would hardly have recalled this but for the fact that he called one of the pieces a Mico Kino doubloon, and I have often wondered since how this came to be applied to "cob money."

The next coin man I remember calling on, I judge about 1873, was that great collector of the American series, Mr. Charles I. Bushnell. He then resided in a house on the east side of Fourth Avenue, I think between 29th and 30th streets. I am impressed with the fact that it had no front stoop. Mr. Bushnell, who was then quite advanced in years, had his coin cabinet in a small room in the rear of his house on the second floor. I remember particularly his showing me his rare varieties of the 1793 cents—wreath, chain, liberty cap, etc., which I had not seen before; also some of the differences in the cents of 1794. He also showed his "Good Samaritan Shilling" as something of special interest (of which our good friend Mr. Ryder is now the fortunate possessor), as also the New England and Pine Tree Shilling series. He gave me several coins and medals, some of which I still have. The cataloguing and sale of his remarkable collection by the Messrs. Chapman was, at the time, a great event in numismatics.

About 1875 I called on Captain Wilson Defendorf, who then resided in East 12th or 13th street. I remember him as a very agreeable man who had some foreign crowns and other coins, but what interested me most was his collection of ancient coins. I particularly remember his Greek pieces, tetradrachms of Syrian kings, Alexander the Great, Athens, Syracuse, etc. As I had seen nothing of this kind before, I was greatly interested. He really had quite a fine small collection. On my second visit he presented me with coins of Gades and Carthage to encourage my youthful enthusiasm.

Mr. William H. Strobridge I first met in 1876, when I began to attend auction sales. The sale was held by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. in Clinton Hall, Astor Place, where the coins were exhibited on long tables on the third floor. I remember being quite impressed by the number of people interested and the prices some of the coins brought. Mr. Strobridge was a very well educated, pleasant man, slightly deformed, and I believe later was in poor health and lost his eyesight, for soon after that he seemed to have retired from the field.

Coin sales were also being held in 1876 at Bangs, Merwin & Co. at 656 Broadway, and it was there I first saw and met that genial old coin dealer, Mr. Edward Cogan, who held frequent sales. I remember, when asking him questions, that he always put on and adjusted his glasses, and seemed to look harder at me than he did at the coin. He had a good-looking son who succeeded him in the coin business, but would seem to have retired after a few years.

Mr. Henry G. Sampson always attended sales in those days, and was such a straightforward man that I always admired him. He kept a little stand outdoors against the iron fence of St. Paul's churchyard at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, where he took orders for rubber and metal stamps and had coins fastened to boards, which he sold. While he did not appear to have had many early advantages, he certainly was well educated in numismatics, and must have been well known to collectors, for he always had a great many bids, which he executed most carefully and conscientiously. As a youthful collector I was often indebted to him for advice as to the genuineness of coins and what they were worth.

W. Elliott Woodward of Roxbury, Mass., should now be mentioned. He also had important sales at Bangs & Co., notably the McCoy and Holland collections. He was a large man with, unfortunately, only one eye, and always seemed to have bids from a lot of people.

Edward Frossard of Irvington, N. Y., I also met at Bangs & Co., and later he made his office with Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., when they were located at 9th street and Broadway, where he held frequent sales. He published a monograph of United States cents and half cents, and a numismatic paper called "Numisma." I found him an honest, reliable man, who, when he made mistakes, took back the coins and cheerfully refunded the money. One winter I took French lessons from him, and also acquired much infor-

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mation in regard to coins. Many of the rare coins in the Parish collection were acquired by him at sales. On his death his son attempted to carry on the business but did not succeed, and left New York.

John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia I used to see occasionally at sales of United States coins in New York, and also called on him in Philadelphia in 1876, when I acquired a Pine Tree Shilling and some Centennial medals. At one time he seemed to do quite a large business, and evidently had friends connected with the United States Mint.

Mr. John W. Scott was for many years a prominent figure in the stamp and coin business in New York City. His fine catalogues were considered authority, and his store in John Street was well known. Years ago he occasionally had sales at Leavitt's, but most of his business was done in his store. I remember his having a very fine collection of Colonial and Continental notes, in which he was much interested.

Gaston L. Feuardent had a showroom of antiques and coins on the east side of Lafayette Place, where he exhiibted many interesting objects. His legal controversy with Gen. Louis Palma Di Cesnola of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was probably unfortunate for him, though well meant, for I remember when some of the Cypriote statues underwent a change in the museum. He had several sales in New York and was a fine expert on ancient coins.

Harlan P. Smith, a hale and hardy man, of the New York Coin & Stamp Co., for many years located at 14th street and Broadway, in the Singer Building, was a frequent attendant at coin sales, and also had several auction sales. He had a very fine and complete collection of United States coins, which was sold in New York, and his remarkably fine foreign and ancient coins were sold at Sotheby's in London.

The rest of my remarks I shall confine mainly to coin collectors whom I have met and known since 1882, when I became a member of the American Numismatic Society.

Dr. Charles Edward Anthon I just remember as the President of the Society who greeted me when I first became a member, and who presided at the meeting. He was a learned man; his school was quite celebrated in his day, and he had a remarkably fine collection, which was dived into five parts and sold in this city, as follows: Part I, British Empire; Part II, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy; Part III, Russia, Poland, Greece, Germany, Denmark, Sweden; Part IV, Ancient Greek and Roman; Part V, American, including United States.

Charles H. Wright, then the Curator, was an enthusiastic collector of the coins of Ireland and United States private gold coins. In business life he was a bookkeeper for Smith, Hogg & Gardner, 115 Worth street. He devoted a great deal of time to the Society and helped me very much in attributing foreign coins.

Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer at that time, and for several years afterwards when the writer was Secretary, was particularly interested in the coins and proclamation pieces of Spanish America, as well as those of the United States. He not only collected, but published some numismatic material.

Edward Groh, who also was Curator of the American Numismatic Society, was a great collector of Civil War tokens, and presented his remarkably large and fine collection to the Society.

Wm. Poillon had a fine collection of United States coins and medals, which was sold many years ago, when, after the death of his wife, he gave up his business connection with the Salamander Pottery Works here in New York and moved to Chicago. Later he returned again and collected Masonic Medals and Chapter Pennies, and was for several years Curator of the American Numismatic Society.

Mr. James Oliver was an early collector of War Medals and Decorations, and used to tell many interesting stories of how he captured rarities in pawnshops on the Bowery in former years. His fine collection was sold at auction.

J. Coolidge Hills of Hartford, Conn., also followed enthusiastically in this same line and gave the subject much study. His valuable collection was left to the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn.

David L. Walter, a lawyer doing business at 320 Broadway, was a col-

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lector of German coins and very well posted. The extent of his collection, or what became of it, I don't know, but I well remember his telling me that a curious incident started him collecting. Dropping into an auction room one day he heard the auctioneer crying, "How much am I offered for five German-silver dollars." Somebody bid fifteen cents, and he bid twenty, and they were knocked down. To his surprise he found he had bought five silver German dollars, which pleased him so much that he took up collecting. Shortly after this in looking over a lot of coins he had purchased cheap, he discovered an Austrian copper coin of Maria Theresa which rattled, and upon investigation proved to be a box containing within a gold ducat. This gave his enthusiasm a further boost.

Henry Booth of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., collected ancient Greek coins, and when he went abroad loaned his collection to the Society, and we had them for several years. They were very interesting, and at the time—years ago—a great acquisition for study, as we then possessed nothing like them.

Alexander Balmanno collected fine and rare coins and paper money, and his magnificent collection was sold in several parts. His remarkable English coins attracted much attention and brought many bids from abroad. He was a man whom it was a pleasure to have known.

Robert Hobart Smith was a collector of Greek coins, and loaned many fine specimens for the exhibit which the Society had at the National Sculpture Society at the time when prizes were offered for the best design for a United States dollar.

John M. Dodd, Jr., former Vice-President of the American Numismatic Society, collected fractional currency and United States paper money; also United States coins and medals. He had a fine collection of bills, and made a careful study of our silver coins, discovering many interesting die varieties. His son, Chas. D. Dodd, succeeded him as an active spirit in the Society, but unfortunately met an untimely death.

Herbert Valentine, a very quiet little man, collected United States coins, medals and tokens, was Librarian of the Society for many years, and willed his entire collection to the Society.

Nelson Pehr Pearson we should all remember well, as he served the Society many years. He ardently collected the coins of Sweden and was well posted on this subject. His collection was acquired from his widow and presented to the Society as a memorial of his faithful services.

Dr. Joseph Wiener was a man of fine personality and most interesting to talk with. He lived in East 68th street and had a house full of rare old paintings, statuary and bric-a-brac that he had been many years collecting abroad. It was a museum in itself. He had a fine collection of medals, and was specially interested in coins of ancient Greece and Rome, Continental Europe and the United States. His collection was sold at the American Art Galleries.

Professor Sigmund Oettinger was quite a numismatic enthusiast. His particular hobby was medals by Scharf, and I am glad to be able to say that this fine collection was purchased from his widow and presented to the Society. He also had a fine collection of Roman family denarii and a number of other coins. He was an instructor of languages, and had a large correspondence abroad with numismatic societies and dealers, and assisted both the Society and his friends in securing many desirable specimens.

My friend Commodore Charles Pryer, late Treasurer of the American Numismatic Society, lived in an old colonial mansion on the Sound at New Rochelle. He collected the coins of England and France, of which I recollect his having many fine and rare pieces. Also Roman bronze coins, and doubtless had a great many other kinds that I did not see or do not recall. He also had many fine medals. I regret to state that he willed his collection to the Huguenot Society, and they have since reposed unseen in a safe-deposit vault.

Joseph N. T. Levick had a fine collection of fractional currency and Civil War notes. He also was an enthusiastic collector of store cards and Hard Times tokens.

Frank W. Doughty was quite a numismatic student and well posted on coins of almost every country. Just what he collected I do not recall beyond the fact that there were a great many Roman and medieval coins in his sale. He kindly helped me to attribute many pieces of the tenth and eleventh centuries, which I still possess.

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Charles Gregory presented his fine cabinet of Oriental coins to the Society. The rest of his collection, consisting of ancient coins of Greece and Rome, early coins of Europe and America, and particularly "The Dollars of the World," was so finely catalogued and sold so recently that it needs no comment.

Col. John Ward of West 37th street had a beautiful collection of Roman gold aurii in magnificent preservation, and a number of rare English gold pieces, some miscellaneous modern coins and a great accumulation of Roman denarii, many of which were in fine condition; also a number of Russian medals. It was from his collection that I secured the ten-dollar "Vanquero" private gold piece for $100 for Mr. Zabriskie, which later, in his sale, brought nearly $500.

Professor Charles E. West of Brooklyn, who was celebrated as an archaeologist and educator, made a specialty of collecting coins relating to the Bible, and had many rare ancient pieces in fine condition. I was invited to his house several times to see his collections of Japanese and Egyptian curios, in regard to which he delivered a lecture on one occasion to numerous scientific men and guests.

Andrew C. Zabriskie, late President of the American Numismatic Society, was always a collector, but during his lifetime sold his miscellaneous coins, United States pieces, political medals, United States private gold coins, which latter was one of the finest in the country, and included the Brasher New York doubloon and many rare pieces secured from the Humbert estate. After this he devoted himself particularly to the medals of Lincoln and the coins of Poland, all of which may now be seen at the Society. He started the raising of a building fund for the Society, and delivered several lectures on numismatic subjects he was working on, and on more than one occasion entertained the members at his home in New York.

Herbert Niklewicz called on me several times. He lived in Brooklyn, and, while not a large collector, was very particular as to the securing of fine specimens. His specialties were coins of Poland, Transylvania, Saxony and Central Europe. His sale disclosed the fact that he had collected medieval coins quite generally, and also some ancient.

Henry C. Miller was a fine numismatist, who made a special study of Connecticut cents. He had a beautiful collection of Roman coins, remarkable for their fine preservation, and also many of the rarest English silver coins ever sold in this country, and very fine American Colonial and United States cents. The sale of this collection was so recent and attracted so much attention that I think no further comments are necessary beyond the fact that Mr. Elder's catalogue was a very creditable production.

Daniel Parish, Jr., of 2 East 16th street, also a late President of the American Numismatic Society, I had the pleasure of first meeting about 1881, and at his suggestion joined the Society. He also invited me to his house to see his collection, and it was really the first large and important one that I had ever seen. His ancient and modern gold coins, large Brunswick crowns, very complete series of the coins of Germany, England, France and Italy, as also medals, were certainly a revelation to me then and an education in themselves. He was a man who spent his life collecting and endeavoring to benefit the societies he was interested in, and before his death gave all his wonderful collection to the Society.

Gentlemen, in closing, I can only hope that in these brief sketches I have recalled to your mind some few of the good men who, in years gone by, we have had the good fortune to meet and associate with in the pursuit of our favorite hobby, and who, I feel sure, were they alive, would be glad to be with us here tonight to enjoy the bounteous hospitality of our good friend Mr. Elder.

Let us drink a toast—To our old friends, GONE but NOT FORGOTTEN.

AMERICAN LEGION BADGE BILL SIGNED.

The bill passed by the New York Legislature, designed to make the unauthorized wearing of a badge or button of the American Legion or other military orders a misdemeanor, became a law on March 10 with the signature of Governor Miller.

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Mr. Thomas L. Elder's Dinner.

Tendered by him to Coin Collectors in New York on February 23rd last.

The idea of a dinner to numismatists to bring all classes of collectors together was one which Mr. Thomas L. Elder seems to have worked out to a fine success. The attendance of about 65 collectors from all Eastern points, and from as far west as Pitsburgh, and four advertised speakers, made it a function second in importance to none ever held. The affair was strictly stag, and it was 65 live men who sat down at 7 o'clock at Engel's Chop House, on West 36th street, New York. The number included about all of the officers of the big numismatic societies of New York, excepting only Mr. Edward T. Newell, whose name headed the list of speakers, but who was confined to his bed with an attack of the grippe. The guests were comfortably seated around several long tables, and they showed by healthy appetites an appreciation of good things to eat, as well as a fitting regard for coins and addresses on coins and collectors. Good cheer and good fellowship were already present when Mr. Elder, the host, made his appearance in tuxedo at about three minutes after 7 o'clock. The guests who had already arrived were seated at their places and the room was well filled. Dr. Comparette, the first speaker, arrived a few minutes later. After him came Mr. L. H. Low, who was about the last arrival.

Mr. Elder feelingly said that he regarded the presence of so many prominent collectors at such a function more of a tribute to him personally than a dinner tendered by him to them. Said he:

> "Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,
> Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found,"

and promised to be brief in his remarks. Then he started to explain several of the humorous numismatic gibes on the menu. Under "Coffee" was added "From Frey Catalogue." In explaining this phrase he said Mr. Higgins, who had inspired and illustrated the menu, had said that friend Frey was a "coffee hound" and that he drank only coffee.

For the benefit of any whose Latin was a bit rusty, those who had forgotten how to decline "Bos," an ox, or "Caro," flesh, the references to his dog Hector on the medal on the back cover of the menu were explained. For Hector, said, Mr. Elder, was just as faithful to his master as ever Rozinante had been to Don Quixote, or the ass to Sancho Panza; and had not Hector attended over fifty auction sales of coins? So there was some justice in portraying him on the medal as "Hector the First, King of Bones and Defender and Protector of Numismatics." Fittingly, the reverse bore his coat of arms, with two crossed beef-bones, a dog biscuit, a water bowl, and a crown surmounted with two smaller knuckle-bones, and around these we read that "My hope lies in Elder." Underneath, to carry out the same idea, the piece is termed "One Bone." Mr. Elder closed his remarks by quoting from Shakespeare's Henry VIII, Act I, Scene IV:

> "A good digestion to you all,
> And, once more, I shower a welcome on you—welcome all."

At this point Mr. Elder announced that Mr. Walter Scott, the son of the late John W. Scott, had with him a letter from Jefferson Davis, the late President of the Confederacy, which had a reference to the Confederate Half Dollar, struck at the New Orleans mint, and which referred to the coin having been stolen from his trunk. This letter had been written to his father, Mr. J. W. Scott, who possessed one of the original four half dollars, together with the original die. This interesting letter Mr. Scott then presented to Mr. John W. Reilly, Treasurer of the American Numismatic Society, for the archives of the Society, which possesses the Scott Confederate Half Dollar. Mr. Reilly thanked Mr. Scott and accepted the letter for the Society.

Dr. T. Louis Comparette, curator of the Mint, was then introduced to the diners, and he spoke for fifteen minutes, and made in his address a strong plea for specializing in collecting. He said collectors should have a definite

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purpose in the collecting of coins or anything else. He added, however, that this was his own personal view, and that every collector had a perfect right to collect whatever he chose. He advocated directing one's attention to definite lines rather than dissipating it over a large number of objects. The men who had made the best collections of coins were those whose collections were complete enough so that their numismatic benefits did not vanish at the auction block. He advocated the kind of specializing which would produce collections in single classes of coins, resulting in a series of monographs on the subject. Such literature, Dr. Comparette averred, was in great demand at present in the United States by libraries and universities. Picture collectors, he said, should unite on certain lines so as to bring together more complete collections, and thus the collections would have a definite purpose and use. He cited great European collections which were described and preserved in excellent catalogues, the former owner thus having his name preserved for posterity, and the collection earning for its maker and for the subject an esteem that it would not otherwise have, and the publication or catalogue furnishing information that is reliable.

Mr. Albert R. Frey, President of the New York Numismatic Club, then spoke interestingly on "Some Peculiar Mint Marks." His paper will be printed in THE NUMISMATIST, so further comments here are superfluous. Henry Russell Drowne, ex-Corresponding Secretary of the American Numismatic Society, and the present Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, then read a most interesting paper on "Recollections of Early Dealers and Collectors." This paper will also be printed in THE NUMISMATIST.

Following Mr. Drowne's paper, Mr. Elder introduced Mr. Lyman H. Low, who read a short but interesting paper, which is soon to be given to our readers. When Mr. Elder mentioned the name of Mr. Low he referred to him and to Mr. E. D. Smith, another guest, as both being soldiers of the Civil War, Mr. Smith having been in the Army of the Potomac. These veterans were then loudly applauded by the diners. Mr. E. D. Smith, while 0 years of age, is hale and hearty, and remained for the entire evening.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, ex-President of the American Numismatic Association, made some humorous remarks, which the collectors appreciated and applauded. Mr. Hudson Chapman told the interesting tragedy of the finding of the unique 100 stater gold coins of Eucratides, over whose possession several natives fought to the death with knives, and he spoke of having met personally the oldest American coin collector, the late Joseph Mickley, who was born in the year 1799. Mr. Henry Chapman told of some of the prized coins which had passed through his hands. Short addresses were made by Messrs. Moritz Wormser, Howland Wood, Elliott Smith, Dr. Valentine, D. F. Platt, Elmer S. Sears, David Proskey and others.

The dinner was finished and coffee and cigars reached about nine o'clock, and speechmaking occupied two more hours. The pound English mutton chops, sirloin steaks and Falmouth oysters on the half shell seem to have rested well on the digestion of those present, for we have since heard no words of dissatisfaction voiced, but, on the contrary, everyone felt he had had a most enjoyable evening with no less respect for the science of numismatics.

Among those present were the following: Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Henry Russell Drowne, A. R. Frey, Dr. Martin Burke, Elias D. Smith, H. R. Forbes, S. Hudson Chapman, Herbert H. Marble, Elmer S. Sears, Edgar H. Adams, J. Guttag, Charles N. Schmall, George H. Blake, W. W. Garrabrandt, H. C. Hines, D. W. Valentine, J. M. Swanson, Howland Wood, Carl Wurtzbach, Arthur C. Wyman, Moritz Wormser, C. E. Walters, Harold Swain, George C. Arnold, Sidney P. Noe, John Reilly, Jr., Bauman L. Belden, Reeves D. Batten, A. L. Orcutt, Dr. Edwin P. Robinson, A. Strasser, M. Beistle, Robert Robertson, J. delagerberg, V. Berger, Gottlieb Krafft, W. P. Beaver, Dudley Butler, S. Von Lieven, Jno. A. Jacobs, L. C. Gehring, Hillyer Ryder, E. Beesley, D. Proskey, M. Schappe, A. Kreutzburg, Wayte Raymond, W. G. Beatty, V. T. Hammer, Walter S. Scott, Rudolph Kohler, T. Pearsall Field, Elliott Smith, O. E. Olsen, Leonidas Westervelt, N. E. Homsey, Daniel R. Kennedy, D. F. Platt, W. F. Morgan, Henry Chapman and Lyman H. Low.

Attached to each copy of the menu by a ribbon was a coin—a one-tenth of a penny—of Nigeria, British West Africa. The menu and the illustrations accompanying it are reproduced below.

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Tipping the waiter in the days of Servius Tullius

DINNER

TENDERED TO THE

COIN AND MEDAL COLLECTORS

BY MR. THOMAS L. ELDER

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd

MDCCCCXXI

AT ENGEL'S CHOP HOUSE

NEW YORK

MENU

Celery and Olives
"The latter from Athenian Tetradrachms"

Falmouth Oysters
On the half shell

Clear Soup with Okra
"The finest I have ever seen"

One Pound English Mutton Chop
Usually brings a high price at Sotheby's

Sirloin Steak
"Undated"

Baked Potatoes and Green Peas
"A mixed lot, containing some good specimens"

Half Head of Lettuce Salad and French Dressing
Commemorating that Paris dinner the Kaiser didn't get

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Ice Cream and Cakes
"Of various reigns"

Cheese	Crackers	Coffee
"Unperforated"	"From both round and square dies"	From Frey catalogue

Ginger Ale Cider White Rock, Etc.
"A nice collection, suitable for beginners"

Cigars Cigarettes
"Many duplicates in this lot"



ONE "BONE"

THE CAREER OF JOSEPH LESHER.

From a letter written by Mrs. Joseph Lesher, dated February 7, 1921, to Mr. Chas. E. Briggs of Lisbon, Iowa, we take the following extracts, which form a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Lesher, who issued the referendum coins bearing his name, and which are now engaging the attention of a number of collectors. These coins formed the subject of a paper read by Mr. Briggs at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. last year:

"Joseph Lesher was born at Fremont, Ohio, July 12, 1838, and died at his home, Victor, Col., July 4, 1918. He was a veteran of the Civil War. All of his company were captured by Mosby, except Mr. Lesher, his brother and three or four others, all of those captured dying in Libby or Andersonville prisons. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business, but, tiring of this, he decided to go to Colorado. He crossed the plains behind a yoke of oxen, without encountering any Indians, though they had been troublesome that year and had killed a number of travelers. On arriving at Georgetown he went to work as a miner, and was the first man to use a Burley drill in Colorado. He worked for a company for over two years, then engaged in the mining business for himself, and was very successful. He remained in Colorado for four years, then returned to Ohio and engaged in the livery business with W. S. Wait. He finally sold his interest in this business and returned to Colorado. One day while talking with some business men he remarked that he thought he could make something that would be accepted as money. They did not agree with him, but soon afterwards he produced his first Lesher Referendum Coin."

In her letter to Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Lesher states that last summer she sold one of the coins for $53. The particular variety is not mentioned, but Mr. Briggs states that it was probably one of the Bumstead pieces. This is a record price for any of the varieties of the coins.

Mr. Briggs, who is an ardent collector of these issues, writes that he has recently acquired one of the George Mullen pieces, and that his collection of Leshers is now complete, so far as is known, with the exception of the D. W. Klein piece.

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RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING ISSUE OF GOLD COIN-TOKENS.

Following is a copy of the resolutions passed by the New York Numismatic Club at its meeting on January 14, protesting against the issue of gold tokens or metal discs in the likeness of gold coins of dollar size and smaller:

Whereas the United States Government has never authorized or issued any gold coins in California, or elsewhere, of a smaller denomination than one dollar; and

Whereas from about 1852 to 1886 certain merchants, bankers and brokers in California did make and issue gold tokens inscribed with dates of issue and face values of "¼ Dol.," "½ Dol.," "Half Dol.," "Fifty Cents" and "1 Dollar," said issues not being forbidden by the United States Government until 1886, thereby giving them an historical and numismatic value to collectors; and

Whereas certain unscrupulous persons have since that time manufactured and sold small metal discs in the likeness of gold coins, with inscriptions such as "1," "½," and "¼" and a date, but of a low standard of fineness and intrinsic value; and

Whereas such fabrications, which are in no sense coins, have been sold to uninformed persons as genuine California gold coins; and

Whereas such deception tends to discredit numismatics and discourage collectors in the collecting of the private issues of California gold coins, issued previous to 1886, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York Numismatic Club unqualifiedly condemns the manufacture and sale of said articles or modifications of same, and calls upon all numismatists to protest against the further tolerance of their manufacture and sale as coins, and to endeavor to suppress the traffic therein; be it also

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the coin clubs and numismatic societies, in Boston, Springfield, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, and other places, with the request that such clubs take similar action in the matter; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy be forwarded to the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, in Washington, asking if anything further can be done by this Club to aid the Secret Service in stamping out this evil.

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE ISSUES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following recent issues of counterfeit notes:

$10 National Currency Note on the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, Maryland; check letter "F"; charter No. 4285; bank No. 60747 in lower left face of note; Treasury No. T469419B upper right face of note. This counterfeit is apparently printed from wood-cut plates, on a single piece of paper, red and blue ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The note is very poorly executed, and a glance at the portrait of McKinley should readily detect it. About eight or ten of these bills were passed in Baltimore, Maryland, in January.

$50 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "A"; face plate No. 3; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This counterfeit is printed from etched plates, of crude workmanship, on a single sheet of thin paper, red and blue lines being used to imitate the silk fiber. It should not deceive the ordinarily careful handler of money.

$50 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, California; check letter "A"; plate No. 6; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This note is also printed from photo-etched plates, but silk threads have been distributed between the two pieces of paper on which it is printed. It is a poor counterfeit. Its circulation so far has been in the Hawaiian Islands, but it may be expected that some of them will make their appearance in our Pacific Coast cities. Care should therefore be exercised in handling all $50 notes of this issue.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
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1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

STATUS OF COINAGE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

In response to a letter to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., as to the status of the bills providing for the coinage of the Roosevelt two-cent piece and the commemorative half dollar of the 100th anniversary of the admission of Missouri to the Union, we have received the following:

"Replying to your letter of March 8, you are informed that the bill to coin a Roosevelt two-cent piece was pending in the committee when Congress adjourned. The bill authorizing the coinage of a commemorative half dollar for the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of Missouri in the Union was not reached for consideration on the calendar."

The failure of these two bills to pass the recent Congress before it expired on March 4 will necessitate entirely new bills in the coming Congress if the pieces are to be authorized. The bill for the Roosevelt two-cent piece had passed the Senate, but failed to reach a vote in the House. The Missouri commemorative half dollar was a House bill, had been reported favorably, and was on the calendar, but had not reached a vote when Congress expired. This bill was similar to those authorizing the Maine and Alabama half dollars.

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SILVER DOLLARS AGAIN BEING COINED.

After a lapse of 17 years the coinage of Standard silver dollars was resumed at the Philadelphia Mint in February, the report of the month's coinage printed in this issue showing that 56,000 pieces of that denomination were struck during the month.

In response to a letter addressed to the Superintendent of the Mint, asking for particulars, the following was received:

"Replying to your letter of the 11th instant, you are advised that the Standard silver dollars now being coined at the mint are of the same design as those coined in 1904. These coins are not being paid out."

As the new coins are not obtainable by the public at the mint, the inference is that they are being coined to replace those sold to foreign Governments during the late war, and on account of which many silver certificates were retired from circulation.

"WHEN, HOW AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS?"

In response to our invitation last month to our readers to send in replies to the question, "When, How and Why Did You Start to Collect Coins?" we have received the following:

Mr. Sigmund Krausz, 5847 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

I was a boy of 12 when I received the first impetus to start a coin collection. It happened the following way: Several of us children were pitching coins in the school yard, and one of the boys, losing to me, offered in payment an old, black coin such as I had never seen. Being able to decipher the word "Caesar" on it, and having a keen interest in history, I accepted it and was all excitement while trying to clean it, for several days, of its beautiful patina, the value of which, alas! I did not then appreciate. Naturally, I took it to be a coin of Julius Caesar until an old goldsmith in the town informed me that it was a Licinius. From this old man I gained my first knowledge of numismatics. He had a small collection, and I at once started to collect, too. This was an easy matter, as the town I was born in (Tolna, Hungary) had, in ancient times, formed one of the Roman military outposts on the Danube, in the province of Pannonia, and, very frequently, coins and other antiquities of Roman origin were unearthed by the plowshare or the spade of the builder. I gathered a number of copper coins and denarii by canvassing the houses of peasants and the small stores in town, thus originating my first little collection. At the same time I took up more seriously the study of Roman history, and the fascination of the two pursuits has not diminished to this day. I am as keenly interested in Roman numismatics now as I was then in my first enthusiasm.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

First Fifty-Ore of Sweden Struck in Nickel.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The writer desires to state that the 1920 fifty-ore Swedish coin illustrated in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST, page 102, is not struck in silver as stated (probably by some party not familiar with the coin), but in nickel, and is of the same design as the first nickel coin, a ten-ore piece, also 1920, shown on page 481 of the October number. It should be noted that this fifty-ore piece is a new issue and the design entirely different from the 1919 fifty-ore illustrated on page 19 in the January issue, which was struck in silver, and regarding which confusion has also reigned.

The reverse of the 1920 fifty-ore depicts an entirely new design on any Swedish coin, viz., the denomination "50 Ore" between two heads of barley, with the mintmaster's initial "W" (Wallroth) at the bottom.

J. DELAGERBERG.

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ON THE CLEANING OF COINS.

In the matter of cleaning coins, we have received the following from a Philadelphia correspondent:

"In reference to your inquiry (on page 13, January, 1921, issue) about cleaning coins and medals, I beg leave to state that a number of years ago I cut from a publication the following directions for cleaning coins, etc., which, while I have not tried them, appear to me to serve in some cases. I quite agree with Mr. Zerbe (March issue, page 96) that one who does not know how should not attempt to do so. It is dangerous and likely to injure permanently any specimen subject to unskilled hands. It is possible our Kansas friend's bronze medal may be suffering from the bronze disease. I would recommend him to read the book on 'The Preservation of Antiques,' Rutgen and Anders, Cambridge University Press.

"For Silver and Copper—Soap and water, flannel and soapstone.

"For Brass—Ammonia, 2 parts by weight; prepared chalk, 1 part by weight.

"For White Metal—Alcohol, soap, water, or as for brass."

IT BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER.

Mr. C. H. Rembold's letter published in our issue of last month had the desired effect, as the following letter will show:

"It might interest you to know that I was able to get into communication with the gentleman to whom I wanted to redeem my promise to get him two quarter eagles. I received a letter from him under date of March 9, and have sent him the two coins, which I trust will make him happy, and also ease my mind.

Mr. Rembold also states that he has just come into possession of a $5 gold piece of 1797, which had been in one family since 1805. He says that it shows only slight traces of circulation, and that he is of the opinion that there has been no sale of that issue for some years past.

U. S. COINS WITH A GOOD NUMISMATIC FUTURE.

We have received from the author, Theo. J. Venn, of Chicago, Ill., a copy of his recent work, "United States Coins With a Good Numismatic Future," published by Norman Shultz of King City, Mo. The author takes up each denomination of the silver, nickel and copper coins of the United States, as well as the $3, $2.50 and $1 gold pieces, and points out which of the dates or varieties in each series is likely to enhance in value among collectors. The United States commemorative coins are also considered from the same point of view, and there is an introductory chapter on "Facts for Collectors." Tables showing the amount of coinage of each denomination at each of the mints of the United States are also included in the book.

INFORMATION WANTED ON DIE-STRUCK LINCOLN PIECES.

Mr. Robert P. King, Scott Building, Erie, Pa., who has the distinction of being the pioneer collector of Lincoln medals and tokens, announces in our advertising pages in this month's issue that he is compiling a catalogue of die-struck Lincoln issues, and that he would like to be advised of any new or unusual issues, and also to learn the different cities issuing the large souvenir Lincoln pennies with the crude bust of Lincoln. The number of collectors of Lincoln issues has increased greatly within the last decade, and Mr. King's catalog, when issued, should be of great help to such collectors, and it is hoped they will promptly respond to Mr. King's request for information.

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GERMANY S PORCELAIN TOKENS.

The extent to which porcelain has been used as a material for coins or tokens in Germany is more or less of a mystery. Reports last fall were to the effect that the German Government was about to issue porcelain tokens in small denominations and up to the value of five marks. Illustrations of various denominations of these tokens appeared in illustrated magazines, and were reproduced in THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1920. There is no question but what such pieces were actually struck, for specimens have been received by collectors in this country. Closely following the announcement that they were to be issued came the news that the Government had decided not to put them in circulation, one of the reasons given being that they were easily broken.

This news closely followed a report that the Hamburg Elevated Railroad was issuing porcelain tokens for use on its road. This has not been denied, and they are believed to be in use in that city. We reproduce one of them here of the value of 40 pfennig, the specimen being furnished by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash.

Now comes the information that porcelain tokens have been issued in Saxony, perhaps for general circulation. The first report of this issue was in a news dispatch several days ago, as follows:

"Passengers arriving from Europe on the Red Star liner Lapland said that the people in Saxony were using coins of red-brown porcelain in place of paper money which has been in circulation for the last three years. The coins were made at the factory at Meissen, and bear the usual Dresden mark. As an advantage over paper money they are washable, it is said. They have proved popular, and many of the larger pieces have been made into brooches, to take the place of ornaments disposed of during the long war."



Porcelain Tokens of Saxony—1 and 2 Mark.

Specimens of two denominations of these tokens are reproduced here, having been furnished by Messrs. Guttag Bros. of New York City. Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco sends us rubbings of what seems to be a full set—20 and 50 pfennig and 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks. Mr. John Winnberg of Jamestown, N. Y., also sends us illustrations of several of the pieces.

The Hamburg token and the Saxony pieces closely resemble each other in appearance, and both are doubtless the product of the Meisen Porcelain Factory. But to collectors in this country the name of "porcelain" coins has probably conveyed a wrong impression of their color, for to us the term "porcelain" suggests a snowy whiteness. On the contrary, these tokens have that color so much desired by collectors of the large copper cents—a light chocolate, but with a reddish tinge. They are very thick (no doubt to make them more durable), and this fact alone would make such pieces

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unpopular in this country. But the Germans probably prefer this inconvenience to the issues of paper money of small denomination.



Hamburg Street Railway Token, Struck in Porcelain.

According to a recent report from Economist Consul Maurice Parmelee of the American Mission in Berlin, metal coins amounting in value to 15,096,899 marks were turned out in six German mints during November, 1920. Of this total, 469,650 marks were 5-pfennig iron coins, 2,002,549 marks were 10-pfennig zinc coins, and 12,624,699 marks were aluminum coins. The period covered in this report was just following the announcement of the issue of the Government porcelain coins, of which no mention is made. But as these pieces were not a product of the mints, it is doubtful if they would have been included in such a report, even if issued for circulation.

Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, who has examined full sets of the Government and Saxony issues, writes as follows concerning them:

"I enclose graphic relief impressions of 13 pieces, which I. Leland Steinman has just received from Germany. The Reich pieces are as noted, page 487, October, 1920, issue, seven varieties. The six varieties of Saxony, 20 and 50 pfennig and 1, 2, 3 and 5 mark, are of the same material and finish and made in the same factory as the Reich's pieces. All are with dull surface and plain edges. The Reich pieces are with flat edge, the larger ones showing a line as if from a mold. Edges of the Saxony pieces are beveled or rounded. While they apparently were properly wrapped for safe carriage, three of the thirteen pieces were received broken The Reich pieces are with dished, or concaved, obverse; flat reverse. The Saxony pieces are more or less dished on both faces. All would easily break under heavy weight or hard hit. Some of the different denominations are about alike in diameter and thickness, and can only be distinguished by inscription. This is the first indication of porcelain pieces for Saxony to come to my notice. It will be noted some of the Saxony pieces are dated 1920, others 1921, suggesting that the production has passed the experimental stage. The last information I had as to the Reichs pieces was that the porcelain project had been abandoned as impracticable. They lack the essentials for commercial utility. Woe will be with the cashier that must handle many of them, and 'cement to mend your money' will be in demand. Ye shades of numismatists may well exclaim, 'There must have been an awful war'!"

NUMISMATIC DEPARTMENTS IN THE DAILY PRESS.

A copy of the *Cincinnati Times-Star* of March 12 is at hand, which carries a department headed "The Numismatist," containing numismatic news of interest. Mr. C. H. Rembold, a member of the A. N. A., is the manager of the *Times-Star*, and if this new department is given his personal attention, we know that its readers will be supplied with reliable, up-to-date numismatic news.

The *Baltimore Sunday American* has for some time been carrying a department headed "Stamp and Coins," which is edited by C. Lat. Wilhelm, a member of the Philatelic and Numismatic Sections of the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

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PEORIA SOCIETY OF ALLIED ARTS MEDAL.

We illustrate here the first issue of the medals just made by the Peoria Society of Allied Arts. It is an award medal, and is to be issued annually for special recognition of achievement.



It was designed by Paul Fjelde of New York City, and the medals were struck in silver and bronze by the Medallic Art Co. of New York City. The illustration is reduced. The medals measure 2½ inches in diameter. The issue was in the hands of a committee, of which Mr. Charles A. Bennett of Peoria, Ill., was chairman.

A COUNTERMARKED WASHINGTON PENNY.

A coin bearing unusual countermarks is sent to us by Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., of Hamilton, N. Y. The coin is a Liberty and Security Washington penny, and has two countermarks—one a crowned "G R," below which is a broad arrow, and the other has two crossed swords, above which is a crown. The coin is illustrated here.



We do not recall noting another instance of the use of either of these stamps. They are evidently British, and have every indication of being official. The Liberty and Security pennies are believed to have been made in England as patterns for a United States coin. Regarding these countermarks, Mr. Eaton writes:

"I had hitherto supposed that the official 'broad arrow' (as this evidently is, and not the pheon, somewhat like it) belonged to some penal colony, but on consulting the encyclopedia I find it has rather to do with Government stores, the encyclopedia (Century) stating: 'The royal mark of British Government stores of every description, which it is a felony to obliterate or deface.' I suppose I had the penal institution in mind, as it is a crime to

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have any stores so marked in one's possession unlawfully. In any event, I consider the coin very interesting, and wish we could get some clue as to where it was used, it being evidently an official countermark of some kind."

We would be glad to receive further information on these countermarks, if any of our readers can give it.

THE WEISS SILVER WEDDING PLAQUETTE.

Below we illustrate a plaquette recently issued to commemorate the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. Alfred and Mrs. Helene Weiss, which occurred on March 10, 1921. Mr. Weiss is vice-president of the Goldwin Moving Picture Corporation.



The plaquette was designed by Mr. Julio Kilenyi, sculptor, of New York City, and is struck in bronze. Only 60 copies were struck, and these were presented to the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Weiss at the celebration, which took place at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City on March 10.

ENGLAND'S NEW COINS NOT POPULAR.

England's new coins, which are only 500/1000 fine, are not at all pleasing to the people, according to the following from the *London Daily Express*:

"Nobody likes or wants the new silver coinage. It is too various in its complexions, too unpleasant to the touch, to find a single friend. The money has had a public life of ten days only, and already the coins have lost their minted whiteness. They are disreputable in appearance and chameleon-like in habits. At the end of a week they change to a nasty sickly yellow tint, and then become a greasy, unhealthy black. They are dirtier to the hands and pockets than copper.

"Shop assistants, booking clerks, omnibus conductors, and the people who are constantly changing money, are all enemies of the Mint's latest effort. They say the silver has that peculiar 'soapy' feel previously associated with counterfeits."

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TWO ADDITIONAL SWEDISH TOKENS.

Two additions to the list of Swedish tokens published in our January, 1921, issue are reproduced below. These also come from Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., who submitted the previous lot.



No. 18.







No. 19.

No. 18—Lead. Backhammer's Iron Works, Westermanland. 12 TUNOR KOL (12 Tunnor, a measure. Kol-12 Barrels of coal). Reverse, B. H. (Back Hammar). Early eighteenth century. Struck on square lead flan. This metal was very seldom used for coinage in Sweden. Very rare.

No. 19—Pewter. Same place as No. 18. 8 TUNNOR KAL (8 barrels of coal). Reverse, 8 TUN:STIG (same measure). A different issue, struck in pewter. Very crude, and on account of the ancient spelling, undoubtedly issued during the seventeenth century. The works was established in 1620 by J. B. Back. Very rare.

THE ASSAY COMMISSION OF 1921.

Organized numismatics was again recognized in the appointment of members of the Assay Commission for 1921, which met at the Philadelphia Mint about the middle of February to test the weight and fineness of the coins struck at the different mints during the calendar year 1920. The personnel of the Commission included the following members of the A. N. A. or A. N. S.: Messrs. Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Osgood Field and James E. Fraser of New York City, all of whom attended the sessions of the commission. Other members in attendance were: Messrs. Louis Fisher, Bureau of Standards; Seymour P. Gilbert, Bloomfield, N. J.; John M. Graham, Rome, Ga.; John Heck, Jersey City, N. J.; Albert Levitt, George Washington University; George P. Merrill, Smithsonian Institution; C. A. McLain, Harvard University; Joseph C. Phelan, Lynn, Mass.; Mrs. Katherine S. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Representative Albert H. Vestal, Indiana, and the Assayer, United States Assay Office, New York. Representative Vestal was chairman of the commission.

Dr. J. M. Henderson writes us that an unusual feature of this year's commission was the subscribing of funds by the members to have a copy of this year's Assay Medal struck in gold to be presented to Ex-President Wilson as a token of appreciation.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Standard Dollars, 56,000.
Nickel—Five Cents, 2,238,000.
Bronze—One Cent, 11,172,000.
Coinage executed for other Governments:
Colombia—Nickel, 5,625,000; Silver, 400,000.
Salvador—Nickel, 2,090,000.
Peru—Nickel, 7,036,000.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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Lewisburg, Ohio.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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I. LELAND STEINMAN, Room 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.
B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Tex., for Southern States.
JOHN A. WOOD, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1921.

2208 Louis Goodman, 758 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
2209 Gertrude Twyman, 758 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
2210 J. V. Cowles, 1524 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2211 W. E. Cosgrove, 1629 N. Shore Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2212 William Kershaw, 820 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
2213 Charles A. Davis, 38 Howe St., Uphams Cor. Sta., Dorchester, Mass.
2214 H. C. Moore, 2005 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.
2215 Edward C. Kohler, 113 Pleasant St., Holyoke, Mass.
2216 A. F. Keene, 106 Central Park, W., New York.
2217 Dr. W. Frederic Nutt, 17 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
2218 J. D. Frendigman, 188 Coplin St., Detroit, Mich.
2219 M. W. Emrick, M. D., 1426 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
2220 Ernest Cerny, 2023 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.
2221 S. L. Moore, Commerce, Texas.
2222 Elmer E. Doe, Orleans, Vt.
2223 Michael J. McKinley, 332 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2224 A. G. Fletcher, Keeseville, N. Y.
2225 C. H. Martin, Revenue Office, Lancaster, Pa.
2226 Donald Dare, 604 So. 3rd St., DeKalb, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the May issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
A. R. Hanna (General),	A. C. Boyer
Siloam Springs, Ark.	B. E. Davis
R. L. DeHaan (General, U. S.),	J. Guttag
409 Edgecombe Ave., New York	Moritz Wormser
Oscar L. Olson (General),	Carl A. Johnson
Lake Park, Minn.	H. H. Yawger
Hanson C. Griswell (Ancient, Old European),	Dr. C. F. Roh
274 North Washington St., Tiffin, Ohio.	H. H. Yawger
Henry Brohl (Foreign Silver, crown size),	Waldo C. Moore
252 N. Washington St., Tiffin, Ohio	Hanson Criswell
Million M. Bree (U. S. Coins),	Norman Shulz
Culbertson, Neb.	Moritz Wormser

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary

Rochester, N. Y., March 20, 1921.

ADDITION TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

General Secretary Yawger announces the receipt of a copy of Mr. Theo. J. Venn's latest work, "United States Coins With a Good Numismatic Future," from the author, for the A. N. A. library.

DEALER KIMBALL TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Dealer F. R. Kimball of Boston, Mass., announces in our advertising pages that on account of ill-health he is giving up the coin business, which he offers for sale. His many friends in the A. N. A. will wish him a speedy recovery of health.

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ASSOCIATION SUCCESS.

To Every Member:

The prosperity of the Association depends largely upon the co-operation of **every member**, from the newest to the oldest.

Nothing in the world can keep success away from the Association, but **every member** must feel the responsibility.

Every member means **you**, and **you** means **each individual fellow** of the Association.

Individual effort means everything; attack, and keep on attacking; success is the goal—the result of effort.

Be a booster for the A. N. A. at every turn, and **you** will soon notice what a wonderful effect it has on yourself, as well as on others of the Association.

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, March 9, 1921.

Obituary.

OLIVER HERMAN BRUCE.

Prof. Oliver H. Bruce of Westernport, Md., a member of the A. N. A., whose death has just been reported to the General Secretary, died on September 2 last at the Hoffman Hospital, Keyser, W. Va., as the result of an injury to one of his knees received a few days previously. He was about 70 years old.

Mr. Bruce was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of his community. For 46 years he had been principal of the public school at Westernport, and for the past 35 years he had held the office of Clerk of the Town of Westernport. He was a member of the Prohibition party, and at different times had been its candidate for State Senator and State Comptroller. He was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias, and for 25 years had been associate editor of the *Piedmont* (W. Va.) *Herald*.

As a collector he was partial to the United States coins, of which he had quite a collection. He had also an extensive collection of medals, both of the United States and England. Although not a Catholic, he had gathered together quite a number of medals of the Popes.

He is survived by two sons—Norris Bruce, cashier of the First National Bank of Piedmont, W. Va., and O. H. Bruce, Jr., an attorney of Cumberland, Md.—and two daughters—Mrs. C. E. Dellinger of Westernport and Mrs. J. M. Davis of Gassaway, W. Va.

ERWIN G. WARD.

Erwin G. Ward, who had been a member of the American Numismatic Association almost since its organization, died at his home, 397 Pleasant street, South Weymouth, Mass., on November 15 last, in the 72d year of his age.

Mr. Ward was born in Buckland, Mass., and as a boy he collected birds' eggs, and later Indian relics, and finally coins and stamps. He was interested in anything curious or unusual. For seventeen years he was superintendent of Hampden County Training School for Truant Boys in Springfield, Mass., and while living in that city was an active member of the Springfield Stamp Club. He was also a member of the American Philatelic Association. On account of ill-health he resigned his position in the school and removed to South Weymouth, where he spent the last seven years of his life. He attended the convention of the A. N. A. at Springfield in 1914.

At the time of his death he had collections of various kinds, including coins, and a practically complete collection of Confederate notes, in which he was deeply interested.

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Ward.

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Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, January 26th, 1921, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President explained that as Colonel Morrieson was unable to be present this evening, the presentation of the John Sanford Saltus medal to him would be postponed until February 23rd.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: Henry I. Silver penny of the Canterbury mint, Hawkins, type 262, showing an annulet over the right shoulder. Mr. Parsons remarked that with the exception of certain coins of Stamford, he knew of no other instance of the addition of a symbol upon this type. He also exhibited for comparison a penny of the same type and mint on which the symbol was absent.

By Miss H. Farquhar: Charles II. An unrecorded badge bearing the same bust as Medallic Illustrations, Vol. I, p. 453, No. 38, but with a different reverse. Obverse: Head of Charles II in profile to right, bareheaded, with hair long. No legend. Reverse: The royal arms within the garter, crowned. Incuse.

By Mr. H. Garside: A specimen of the bronze Memorial Plaque to those who fell in the Great War.

Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton contributed a short paper upon a groat of the first coinage of Henry VIII which he had sent for inspection. Obverse of the usual type of the first coinage, but with mintmark portcullis-crowned, struck over T-crowned. Reverse, with an ornamented trefoil within each of the forks which terminate the arms of the cross; mintmark portcullis-crowned. He suggested that the dies were originally, that is, before the alteration of the obverse mintmark, intended for the Tournai issue of English type, following the two earlier Tournai issues of French workmanship; but, having been rejected in favor of the type actually struck, of which we have specimens, they were used for the ordinary English issue from the Tower mint, and the mintmark on the obverse altered to the portcullis-crowned accordingly.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe read a paper entitled "The Golden Solidus of Hama, called Rex Britanniae." The piece in question was found at Harlingen, in Friesland, and engraved as No. 58 under "Bracteates, etc.," in Stephens's Runic Monuments. It had always been regarded as a copy of an aureus of Theodosius the Great, A. D. 379-395, but Mr. Anscombe construed certain imitation letters in the legend as FIL A, for filius Arcadii, and attributed it to Theodosius the Younger. The curious divergences of opinion, he said, respecting the figure of Hama on the reverse were exposed and the light weight of the piece explained. The letters in the exergue were read as VG and he explained them into Vandogara, which he identified as Bonchester in Roxburghshire. "This place-name need not be regarded as that of a mint town. It was much more likely to be the place at which Hama Rex Britanniae experienced the victory, the surprising and unexpected nature of which is indicated by the circumstances depicted on the reverse of Hama's aureus." The change in late Latin pronunciation from v to b was explained, and Vinovium, or Binchester, was proffered on the authority of the Holy Grail as the official residence of "Camaor seneschal of Orberique," or Binchester, in whom Mr. Anscombe recognized Hama. In the Morte d'Arthur he appeared as Duke Cambines, in a fifteenth-century manuscript of the Liber Historiae Francorum as Cham, King of the Bretons, A. D. 560; and, finally, subject to a very free correction of dates, he was claimed as the "Hama Rex Britanniae," of the title of the paper, stated in the Historia Danica of Saxo Grammaticus to have been father of Aella the ninth-century king of Northumbria. As King Arthur, said Mr. Anscombe, won a great victory over the Saxons of Cair Guinuion, or Binchester, shortly before A. D. 470, the approximate date of Hama's aureus would be A. D. 465.

The runes composing the name, which was placed in the legend to the

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left of the reverse design, were explained, and the third, which was in dispute and had been read d by recent authorities, was asserted to be m for the reasons that the point of intersection of the crossbars was above the center of the letter, and the crossbars did not make an angle at the base of each staff.

The meeting, however, did not accept Mr. Anscombe's theories. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Andrew thought that any such person as "Hama Rex Britanniae" was an historic myth. The alleged "golden solidus" was neither coin nor medal but, like the Scanomodu piece, the subject of Mr. Anscombe's previous and similar paper, it belonged to a numerous class of pendant ornaments worn as golden charms against sickness and evil. Any doubt as to this was set at rest by the fact that both ornaments still bore remains of the curious, but usual, barrel-shaped loop for their suspension from a cord round the neck. Both were copied from Roman coins, probably already rare in northern Europe, because of the cabalistic superstition attached to written characters of unknown meaning—a superstition that has survived almost to modern times. As such, they bore the Roman emperor's head on the obverse, and on the reverse an imitation of the then common design of the Roman emperor standing, holding a standard and the figure of Victory. In each case, in a position on the reverse where it would least spoil the picture, was the name in runes of the goldsmith who made the ornament. This, again, was certain, because other examples existed bearing the same reverse design, with the fuller runic inscription that so-and-so "made this for luck." Even the fylfot, the symbol of luck, was added to many; and one copied from a Byzantine aureus informed us in Latin that OTI ME FECIT.

Mr. Parsons was quite sure that the third rune ought to be read d, and not m. The upright staves projected equally above and below the crossbars, and the rare name Hama must give place to the then natural, and common name Hada. Also, the ornament was found in Friesland, where the d-rune in use was exactly as shown upon it.

Finally, the President believed that the ornament was copied from an aureus of Theodosius the Great—not the Younger—and that the letters VG in the exergue which Mr. Anscombe had expanded into Vandogara were taken from a worn or imperfect impression of the exergual legend AVG OB on the Roman prototype.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

February 17. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited and read a note on an unpublished seventeenth century token of Staines, Middlesex. Obverse, RICHARD . BARNATT . IN . (the Bakers' Arms). Reverse, STANES . MALLSTER . — R. E. B. The token was in very fine condition, the patina indicating its having been buried. The E in centre of reverse is the initial of his wife's name. This was Elizabeth, as in the parish register of Staines from 1654 to 1660 there is mention of the birth of Mary, Joseph, James and Sarah, children of Richard and Elizabeth Barnet.

Mr. Gilbert also has a token of a John Barnatt of Staines, which is dated 1653, and which is described (incorrectly) in Williamson. He was probably the brother of the above Richard Barnatt. A John Barnet married Anne Pool at Staines on May 25th, 1655. It is a curious fact that the surname Barnet (which is also a well-known place-name) is very rarely met with on the seventeenth century tokens. Williamson only gives the one example (John Barnet mentioned above) for the whole of the British Isles.

Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited three tetradrachms, three drachms of the Seleucid mint of Tyre of unpublished dates and officinae.

Mr. Frederick A. Harrison exhibited two very fine double thalers of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Luneberg, 1665, and Adolph, Duke of Holstein, 1592.

The President exhibited six fine tetradrachms of Philip II of Macedon.

Mr. John H. Pinches read a paper in which he surveyed the changes made

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by the introduction of machinery in the work of the medallist and die-engraver in the past fifty years. The most revolutionary measure had been the invention of the reducing machine, which automatically engraved a die of the size required from a model of any size. The art of the medallist as formerly understood seemed at present to be threatened with extinction. An interesting discussion followed on the merits and demerits of the reducing machine, with special reference to the deterioration in the art of the British coinage since its introduction. Among those who took part were the President, Mr. F. A. Harrison, Mr. John Pinches, Jr., and Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas.

The following resolution had been unanimously passed at the meeting on December 16 and ordered to be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"That this Meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society desires to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the appearance of the coinage recently produced by the Royal Mint, more especially of the latest issue of base silver. The execution of the British coinage, irrespective of the design, has during the last twenty-five years become steadily worse; and the latest issue is without exception the worst and most carelessly struck that has been produced in any great mint since the establishment of the coining press in the seventeenth century. The Society would accordingly beg for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the possibility of remedying what is nothing less than a national disgrace."

The President announced that he had received the following reply from the Chancellor.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W. 1, 28 Jan. 1921.

Dear Oman:

I have considered the proposal made by the Royal Numismatic Society in their resolution of which you forwarded me a copy on December 20th.

The terms of the resolution invite comment, but I will confine myself to saying that the Society appears to have given insufficient attention to the difficulties attaching to the work of the Mint at the present time, and to the overriding necessity of speed of output. I hope that as the issue proceeds it will be improved, and without accepting the Society's criticisms as accurate or well-founded, I am free to admit that there is room for improvement. I am not, however, of opinion that any public advantage would be derived from the institution of a Commission at the present time.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Austen Chamberlain.

Professor, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, March 11, 1921, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beatty, Belden, Blake, deLagerberg, Kohler, Montgomery, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, and Mr. G. S. Perez, Superintendent of Schools, Philippine Islands, as a guest of the Club.

The minutes of the meeting of February 11, 1921, were read and approved.

The subject of the evening was announced: "Metallic Coins of Odd and Unusual Shapes," and exhibitions and remarks by exhibitors followed.

The exhibitions were:

Dr. Valentine: ½ daler Swedish plate money of 1750.

Mr. deLagerberg: The Royal Academy of Sweden's Anniversary Silver Medal, 1920, designed by Erik Lindberg, conferred on Mr. deLagerberg for his many years of activity in the United States in furthering Swedish Numismatics and Medallic Art; Societe Hollandaise, Belge des Amis de la Medaille d'Art, last placquette struck by said society, exercises 1914-1919,

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by title "A l'aube de la Victoire," designed by G. Devreese; two exquisite delicate and unusual patinated commemoration medals by the famous Norwegian medallist, Mr. Ivar Throndsen; University of St. Thomas, Philippine Islands, Tercentenary, commemoration placquette, issued at Manila, designed by Crispulo Zamora.

Mr. Robertson: Sweden, 16 ore klippe, Erik XIV; 8 ore klippe, Johan III; 4 mark klippe, Johan III; 1 ore klippe, Gustavus Adolphus. China, Pu coin, Jen She Province, B. C. 450; Pu coin, Wang Mang, A. D. 9-23; Bridge money B. C. 600. Japan, Sendai sen, 1784; Kanragori lead coin, 24 Fun; "E" Sen, pretzel-shaped; Sword-Guard sen, Akita 1860. New acquisitions: ½ ortug, Sten Sture, dated 1480, the second dated issue of any coin of Sweden; riksdaler, Gustaf Vasa, 1544; riksdaler, Johan III, 1576; ½ ore, Sigismund, 1597; riksdaler, Christina, 1643; 8 mark, Carl XI, 1665; 4 mark, Carl XI, 1673, with the 4 retrograde, extremely rare, only eight specimens known; riksdaler, Carl XII, 1718; riksdaler, Ulrika Eleonora, 1719; riksdaler, Frederik I, 1728, all from Sweden.

Mr. Kohler: Tempo, Japan; tempo, Loo Choo; modern nickel coins of lozenge shape, crenated and multi-cornered edges.

Mr. Newell: Agrigentum, bronze trias in shape of a seal; Olbia, in Thrace, fish-shape bronze coin; Aegina, silver stater whose "blank" took a freak shape (three-leaf clover) when coined; square-shaped silver purana of Ancient India covered with punch marks; another similar, but octagon shape; square silver drachma of Appollodotus, Greek King in North India.

Mr. Reilly: An extensive exhibition of Oriental odd-shaped pieces of great variety, containing a number of rarities.

Mr. Proskey: A very large exhibition of odd and unusual shapes.

Mr. Wood: France, 1920, 2 francs and 1 franc, issued by the Chambers of Commerce of France, made in an alloy of bronze and aluminum.

Mr. Frey: Eight of the copper "bonks" of Java of 1 and 2 stuyvers, dated from 1797 to 1818, all in beautiful condition.

Mr. Smith: Many gold coins from various countries.

Mr. Wormser: Square thalers and gold coins, among them 8 of Saxony, 1 of St. Gall; sets of Nurenberg and Stuttgart; 9 siege pieces of Netherlands, Spain, Vienna, and Landau; square and octagonal coins of Salzburg, East Frisia, Austria, Lippe, Wurttemberg and Breslau; a collection of about 75 odd-shaped pieces of German war money, 1917.

Mr. Blake read a letter from W. H. Moran, Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of the copy of resolution passed by this Club denouncing the manufacture and sale of imitations of the California gold coins under a misrepresentation, stating also that the Secret Service is suppressing this industry wherever it is found possible under the Federal statutes, and calling attention to the fact that in addition it is necessary to reach some phases of such misrepresentation through State and municipal authorities. The letter was delivered to the Secretary for the Club files.

An interesting statement was read by Mr. Belden concerning Pontiac, Chief of the Ottoway Nation, taken from "Biography and History of the Indians of North America," from its discovery, by Samuel G. Drake, Eleventh Edition, Boston, 1860, page 547:

"Pontiak. Chief of the Ottoway Nation. In his war of 1763, which is justly denominated 'Pontiac's War,' he appointed a commissary, and began to make and issue bills of credit, all of which he afterwards carefully redeemed. He made his bills or notes of bark, on which was drawn the figure of the commodity he wanted for it. The shape of an otter was drawn under that of the article wanted, and an otter was the insignia or arms of his nation."

The above was thought to be of interest to paper-money collectors as it was knowledge not heretofore mentioned among numismatists in general.

Remarks were made by the visitor, Mr. Perez, relative to educational work in the Philippines, mentioning that although the University of Santa Thomas had been in existence in the Philippine Islands since 1611, before the landing of the Pilgrims in America, most of the educational progress had been made since the occupation by the United States. Since the year 1908 most of the Filipinos had learned to speak English, and the children were being taught and were learning to speak English, implying that the

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progress of education in the Philippines was rapid and gratifying. English textbooks were being used, published in New York, and especially applicable for use in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Perez described very minutely and commented upon a placquette which he showed of the university mentioned above. He commented upon the tendency among the Filipinos to acquire and use for ornamental purposes United States gold coins, especially the $5 and $10 pieces, the men wearing them as buttons on their clothing and as scarf pins, the women as earrings, chains on which the inevitable fan is hung, etc. He also commented upon the tendency of the Filipino to purchase and retain diamonds whenever possible. Mr. Perez' remarks were highly interesting and greatly appreciated.

The Executive Committee recommended that the subject for the next meeting, April, be "Coins and Medals of Great Explorers and Navigators." After a discussion and upon motion made and passed, it was decided that the subject for the April meeting be "Coins and Medals of Explorers and Navigators and Massachusetts Coinage."

A motion was made and carried to express appreciation and thanks to Mr. Wormser for the manifestation of his enthusiasm and interest upon having brought an exhibition and made interesting remarks, notwithstanding adverse circumstances threatening to hinder his coming.

The applications for membership of John Montgomery, 397 East 3rd street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, 404 West 116th street, New York City, were acted upon, and both were unanimously elected members of the Club.

Under the head of new business, a recommendation was made to consider the publication of illustrations relative to exhibits of members in connection with the printing of the Yearbook and was referred to the Publication Committee, that committee to carry out such recommendations if found advisable.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a letter be sent to Theodore J. Venn, 2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill., thanking him for his gift to the Club of his publication, "United States Coins With a Good Numismatic Future."

A copy of Miscellanea Numismatica for February, 1921, was received from our corresponding member, M. Cagiati, in Italy.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary, Mr. G. S. Perez was elected corresponding member of the New York Numismatic Club.

Upon motion made and carried, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, February 1st, at 8 P. M., with President F. N. Boyle in the chair. Other members present were: Messrs. Kraft, Marlier, Piper, Locker, Gaede, A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich, Zimmerman and Woodside. Messrs. Stone and H. Abczyinski were present as visitors.

A communication from General Secretary Yawger, requesting that every effort be made to get former members of the A. N. A. back into the fold, was read, and a committee was appointed to try to reach the delinquent brothers and show them the "error of their ways."

The application of Mr. R. Abczyinski for membership in our Society was presented by Mr. A. Frohlich, and upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the application was approved and he was elected by a unanimous vote.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

By Mr. Zimmerman: $20 Federal Reserve note (No. 4 Branch) with reverse printed upside down; $1 Federal Reserve note (No. 4 Branch) with serial numbers upside down.

By Mr. A. Frohlich: Set of proof silver dollars, 1880-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90.

By Mr. Gaede: Half dollars, 1801, 1812, 1818; U. S. cents, 1820, 2 varieties; three British half-pound gold pieces; French medal "Department of Interior."

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By Mr. Woodside: Medals of Alsace and Lorraine; Italian 50c piece, new issue; varieties of street-car checks from different cities.

By Mr. Locker: O Mint half dollars, 1839-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49; half dollar, 1795; 1804 quarter dollar.

By Master D. Frohlich: French 50 and two varieties 20-franc pieces; Cuba, 5 and 1 pesos; Spanish 2 escudos; Brunswick-Luneburg, 10 thaler.

By Mr. Kraft: U. S. half cent, 1806; cents, 1796-1803; half dollars, 1827-35-36-61; California gold dollars, 2 varieties, 1854; 2 varieties, 1871; 2 varieties, 1872.

By Mr. Marlier: U. S. $5 gold pieces, 1795-1800-07, 2 varieties 1811; Mexican 2 and 20 pesos; German East Africa, 15 rupees, 1916; Edwarrd VI, sovereign; Germany, Wm. II, new type 20-mark piece, 1913; Albert of Saxony, 20 marks, 1894; Guadeloupe, Mexican dollar, 1796, with center cut out and counterstamped "G" crowned, both sides.

By Mr. Piper: Two sets of Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society medals; medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City; Opening of the New Theatre, New York City, and Columbian Exposition.

After the exhibits the meeting was adjourned.

D. FROHLICH, Acting Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 203rd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Sunday, February 20th, 1921, at 3.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Stanley, Putnam, Neintimp, Savage, Horner, Bauer and Plumb.

Letters were read from Metalic Art Co. of New York; Bethamy Home Society, New Jersey, and from Member No. 52.

The Coin Committee reported that there would be a public entertainment in the near future for the purpose of enlightening and interesting the public in numismatics.

A motion was made by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Gillette, that the letter from the Metalic Art Co. be turned over to Mr. Putnam, the Curator of the Museum, and the letter from the Bethamy Home Society be left to the discretion of the Secretary. Carried.

A motion was made by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Putnam, that the Secretary acknowledge receipt of donations from Member No. 52, thanking him for same.

Member No. 52 donated several fine specimens of war scrip and two medals.

Mr. Bauer spoke in regard to not mentioning the name of members giving donations to the Association if so requested by the donor.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 1st, 1921.

W. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 204th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, March 1st, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Plumb, Kaufman, Savage, Yawger, Putnam, Bauer and French.

A book on Coins was donated by Mr. Theodore Venn, 2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill. Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Bauer, that a letter be sent to Mr. Venn, thanking him for same. Carried.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. French exhibited the following large United States cents: Three varieties, 1793, one of the wreath variety, Crosby's 11-j, considered finest known; 1801, two varieties in extremely fine condition.

By Mr. Gillette: Following large U. S. cents: 1795, two varieties; 1799, extremely fine, very strong impression; 1801, 1802, 1805, 1816 two varie-

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ties, 1817 two varieties, 1820, 1825, 1827, 1829 three varieties; 1839 two varieties, including Booby Head, all in extremely fine or uncirculated condition; 1859 dime with reverse of 1860, brilliant proof. Following Hard Time Tokens: Low's Nos. 5, 7, 14, 133, 144, 171, 175, all uncirculated.

By Mr. Horner: Hard Time Token, Low's No. 61, practically uncirculated.

The regular business being finished, the members adjourned to the lecture hall, where a talk on coins and medals was given by Mr. Bauer, who, with the aid of a Belopticon, exhibited a number of coins on the screen. The talk was very much enjoyed by the members. Mr. Bauer enlightened the members with some interesting and historical facts of ancient Roman history, which was very much appreciated by the members. He showed the coin on the screen of the particular city or period in which the coins were issued which he spoke about during his talk.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned to Sunday, March 20th, 1921, at 3 P. M.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 68th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Bldg., San Francisco, Wednesday evening, February 23rd. Members present: Messrs. Turrill, Rosenblatt, Mohr, Goodman, Kraft, Haagensen, Sherow, Hill, Goldsmith, Goodman, Twitchell, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Guests present: Mr. R. A. Kuner and Miss Kuner.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary called the members' attention to the fact that the Society's library was increasing to such an extent that it was crowding him to take care of it, and to remedy this he suggested that in order to save the Society the expense of buying a new book case, it should buy some sections, and he would attach them to his library equipment. Upon motion of Mr. Turrill, seconded by Mr. Rosenblatt, duly carried, it was ordered that the Secretary be empowered to purchase these sections.

A catalog of ancient Greek coins, containing plates of over three thousand of these coins, was received from Dr. Jacob Hirsch of Lucerne as a gift to the Society's library. The Secretary acknowledged receipt of this gift. Upon motion, a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Hirsch for his beautiful catalog.

The President read a letter he had received from the Medal Art Co. relating to a loan of medals for display purposes. Upon motion, a vote of thanks was given to the Medal Art Co. for their kind offer. It was suggested by him that we take advantage of their kind offer when the opportunity presented itself. The matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Steinman stated that he had noticed among the visitors at our last meeting several of San Francisco's prominent philatelists, and he had taken the liberty to address them letters relative to using their efforts towards creating friendly intercourse between this Numismatic Society and the philatelic societies of this city and the Bay cities. Mr. Turrill, our Vice-President, a member of San Francisco's principal philatelic society, spoke to this subject, giving his views on the above plan.

Mr. Zerbe gave an interesting talk on California's foremost engraver of the Pioneer days, Mr. Albert Kuner. During his discourse he read extracts from Edgar H. Adams' autobiography of Mr. Kuner. An interesting point was brought out when a photograph of Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the designer of our Lincoln cent and a famous American sculptor and medallist, was placed alongside that of Mr. Kuner. The resemblance was striking.

The Secretary gave a short talk on the porcelain money of Germany, and quoted THE NUMISMATIST in verification of some of the facts which he brought out. In connection with his talk he placed on exhibition a set of these coins, ranging in values from 20 Pf. to 5 marks, which he had just received from across the pond.

Mr. R. A. Kuner, son of Albert Kuner, was present at the meeting, and gave some interesting reminiscences of his father, who was not only a great

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medallist, but was a master sculptor. In connection with Mr. Kuner's talk he placed on display many notable examples of his father's handiwork, such as the $50 U. S. Assay Office, Baldwin $10 horseman, British Columbia 1862 $10 and $20 in silver, which had been gold-plated, a large number of medals, and a copy of the seal of the State of California, of which he was the engraver, together with a number of carvings on wood and bone.

Upon motion of Mr. Rosenblatt, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was unanimously carried that Mr. R. A. Kuner receive the thanks of the P. C. N. S. for his contribution to the Society of this numismatic treat.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited medals of Washington and Lincoln, together with their signatures appearing upon checks.

Mr. Goodman showed a rare card of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which was published in 1915, commemorative of the San Francisco Exposition and the rebuilding of this city. The inscription on the reverse reads: "It is labor to restore what flames destroy."

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GETS GOLD FROM TURKEY.

The first shipment of gold from Turkey since before the war arrived in New York recently aboard the steamer Angeles. The gold, which amounted to £50,000 Turkish gold coin, worth $219,500, was forwarded for the account of the Turkish Government to the Guaranty Trust Company by the latter's Constantinople branch.

An odd and rather embarrassing feature of the shipment was that it was made in an iron safe manufactured in Birmingham, England, before combination locks were in vogue. This safe was locked with a key, which was sent to the Guaranty Trust Company on the same steamer.

The gold was taken to the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company, still in the iron safe, and because the safe could not be unlocked at that time, and was entirely too large to go into the trust company's vaults, a special guard was set over it during the night. The following day the whole business was moved to the Assay Office.

THE MANNING COLLECTION TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The collection of coins formed by Mr. James H. Manning of Albany, N. Y., will be sold at auction by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex., as he announces in our advertising pages this month. The date has not been fixed, but it will take place in the near future. The contents of the collection have not yet been made public, but it is known to contain many desirable coins, and includes a specimen of the silver dollar of 1804.

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY HONORS MR. DE LAGERBERG.

At their annual meeting in Stockholm the Royal Swedish Academy conferred its silver medal (13 inches, Swedish scale) on Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City in recognition of his many years of devotion and untiring efforts for the spread of Swedish numismatics and medallic art science in the United States.

BANKING GROUP ADVANCES MONEY FOR SHANGHAI MINT.

A cable dispatch from Shanghai says that a Chinese banking group, or internal consortium, has advanced a loan of $2,500,000 to the Government for the construction of a mint at Shanghai. This loan is significant, since the building of a mint is the first step toward stabilizing the currency of the nation.

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B. MAX MEHL

ANNOUNCES

The SALE at AUCTION

OF THE

Fine and Valuable Collection of Rare Coins and Medals of

HON. JAMES H. MANNING,

Albany, New York,

Containing among many rarities the most famous of all American Coins,

The Dollar of 1804!

The CATALOG will be an especially fine illustrated edition. It will be sent free by INSURED mail to all who are on my list and to those who write for it.

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Dutch Centennial Medal

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Holland's Independence from the French Rule Under Napoleon.



The obverse of the medal shows Neptune and Mercury, gods of the Sea and of Commerce, drawn by Neptune's sea-horses. Around the circumference is the inscription:

"DE ZEE IS VRIJ; DE KOOPHANDEL HERLEEFT,"

which is the Dutch for

"THE SEA IS FREE; COMMERCE REVIVES."

The reverse of the medal depicts a female figure, holding outstretched in her hands a streamer with the word

"ONAFHANKEL-

IJKHEID"

Or

"INDEPENDENCE"

written thereon, and the year numbers, 1813-1913, indicating the century of freedom from the French occupation of Holland.



Prices: Genuine Bronze, 70 mm. diameter$5.00
Sterling Silver, 70 mm. diameter 17.50
Postpaid in U. S. A.

MEDALS STRUCK BY ROYAL BEGEER.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
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PALESTINE MEDAL




The Palestine Medal is designed by J. C. van der Hoef and struck by Royal Begeer to commemorate the RECOGNITION BY THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS OF PALESTINE AS THE JEWISH HOMELAND.

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Sterling Silver, 29 mm. diameter..... 4.50

With eyelets for wearing purposes, 10c. extra for the bronze and 25c. extra for the silver medals.

Five cast bronze medals, diameter 95 mm., enumerated out of ten medals cast, are being introduced for sale in the U. S. A. at a price of **$15.00** each.

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WILSON MEDAL

Struck by Royal Begeer.




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Prices: In cast Sterling Silver, 115 mm. diameter. $150.00
In cast Genuine Bronze, 115 mm. diameter 45.00
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Published by

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Numismatist,

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See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MAY, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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PUBLICATION OFFICE: FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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VOL. XXXIV. MAY, 1921. No. 5.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

Section III of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World, which begins with this issue, embraces the United States coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States or foreign countries, foreign coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States, overstrikes, restrikes, etc. It will be observed that comparatively few United States coins have been officially stamped for use in other countries, and a still smaller number of foreign coins have been stamped for use in this country.

By referring to the different countries in the Foreign Sections, the reader will find explanations of and information on many of the countermarks given in this section.

SECTION III.

Comprising the Coins of the United States Countermarked for Use in Foreign Countries, Foreign Coins Countermarked for Use in the United States, Overstruck Pieces, Restrikes, etc.

AZORES.

1252. U. S. Half Dollar, 1857, Cm. crowned "G. P." for the Azores.

BRAZIL.

1253. Brazil, 80 Reis, ——, struck over a U. S. copper Cent.

CANADA.

1254. Hard Times Tokens, Cm. "Devins & Bolton."
1255. U. S. Cent, 1827, 1852, 1853, Cm. "Devins & Bolton."
1256. Token of Thomas Church, Ottawa, struck over U. S. nickel Five Cents.
1257. Un Sou Token, struck over a U. S. Cent.
1258. Token of Starr & Shannon, Halifax (B. 884), obverse die struck over obverse of U. S. Cent of about 1845.

CHILE.

1259. U. S. Cent, 1819, Cm. on obverse, a square with border of pearls containing three mountains; under it, "VALP" (for Valparaiso). Mexican and South American coins are also found with this countermark, said to have been done about 1829 by President Francisco Roman Vicuna after being driven from Santiago.
1260. U. S. Half Dime, 1831, Cm. with the star of Chile.

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COLOMBIA.

1261. Token of Manuel Platienda, Carthagena, 1838, struck over a Hard Times Token dated 1837. These pieces are found struck on original planchets as well as Hard Times Tokens.

COSTA RICA.

1262. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1825, 1838, Cm. the stamp of Costa Rica dated 1846.
1263. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1805, 1825, 1835, Cm. a lion within a circle.
1264. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1853, Cm. as preceding. (This is probably an error in the date of the coin, as this stamp was used before 1853.)

CURACAO.

1265. U. S. Cent, 1795, Cm. three lower-case "a's" in relief in a frame similar to those found on necessity pieces for Curacao.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1266. U. S. Dollar, 1842, Cm. "F VII" in monogram under a crown.
1267. U. S. Half Dollar, 1850, Cm. as preceding.
1268. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1849, Cm. as preceding.
1269. U. S. Cent, 1840, 1848, Cm. as preceding.

ENGLAND.

1270. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. bust of Geo. III in oval.
1271. U. S. Half Dollar, 1795, Cm. bust of Geo. III in oval.
1272. U. S. Dollar, 1799, Cm. bust of Geo. III in octagon.
1273. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, struck over a Connecticut Cent.

GUADELOUPE.

1274. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, 1818, Cm. "R. F."
1275. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1818, Cm. "R. F."
1276. U. S. Cent, 1817, Cm. "R. F."
1277. U. S. Dollar, 1879, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1278. U. S. Half Dollar, 1854, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1279. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1876, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1280. U. S. Half Cent, ——, Cm. a rosette.

HAITI.

1281. Hayti, 100 Centimes, An. 27, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1833.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

1282. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1785, Cm. "B" (for Bourbon). (This particular coin was described as from the cabinet of Zay, the authority on coins of French colonies and possessions.)

LIBERIA.

1283. U. S. Cent, 1834, Cm. with the obverse die for a pattern 10 Cents for Liberia, dated 1847. (This same stamp is also found on a Republic of Colombia 8 Reals (listed in the Foreign Section under "Liberia." It may have been merely a trial impression of the dies, or the pieces so stamped may have served as currency in Liberia.)

MARTINIQUE.

1284. U. S. Cent, 1809, Cm. a heart deeply impressed.
1285. U. S. Half Cent, 1803, Cm. a heart.

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1286. U. S. Half Cent, 1828, a heart-shaped piece cut from it, and also Cm. a bird.

MEXICO.

1287. U. S. Half Dime, ——, Cm. on obverse, "MORALES" (incuse), Cm. on reverse, arms of Spain. (A very similar countermark (possibly the same) is found on a circular piece cut from a piece of 8 Reals. See No. 597, in Foreign Section).
1288. U. S. Cent, 1798, Cm. "D : : R" with a cinquefoil between the two letters. (Attributed to Durango.)
1289. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1892, struck over a U. S. Trade Dollar of 1875.

PARAGUAY.

1290. U. S. Cent, 1844, 1856, Cm. a sitting lion beside a pole with liberty cap separating the date, 18 68.

SAN DOMINGO.

1291. U. S. Cent, 1848, Cm. "S : D" in a square.
1292. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "S N D" incuse.
1293. San Domingo, ¼ Real, 1848, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1842.

SPAIN.

1294. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. on one side with the die for Spanish gold 8 Sueldos.
1295. U. S. Cent, 1822, Cm. on both sides with the dies for Spanish gold ⅛ doubloon.
1296. U. S. Dime, 1831, Cm. with die of coin of Isabella.

The preceding three are probably die trial pieces.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.



No. 1297.

1297. U. S. Cent, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1803, Cm. a U-shape shield with crossbar, trefoil above.

ST. MARTIN.

1298. New Jersey Cent, ——, Cm. "S M" in oblong indent. (Other coins with a similar countermark are attributed to St. Martin.)
1299. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "ST. MARTIN" in a depression.

TOBAGO.

1300. U. S. Cent, 1798, Cm. "TABAGO" in an oblong indent.
1301. Washington Cent, 1783, Cm. "T B."
1302. Connecticut Cent, ——, Cm. "T B" in relief in serrated border.
1303. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1806, Cm. "T."
1304. U. S. Cent, 1827, Cm. "T."

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VIEQUE.

1305. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1783, 1785, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1306. U. S. Cent, 1821, Cm. a globule within a "V."
1307. U. S. Cent, 1845, Cm. a heart in rays in form of a "V."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The So-Called "Baron Goertz Dalers" of Sweden.

By ROBERT ROBERTSON.

These much-collected coins, of whose history so little is known in this country, I choose as my first contribution to THE NUMISMATIST. Their story is interesting enough to be more generally known, whence this article.

A short historical resumé is necessary to understand the reason why Baron Goertz's name has been linked to them.

Georg Heinrich Goertz, Baron von Schlitz, better known as Baron Goertz, a native of Holstein-Gottorp, won the confidence of King Charles XII upon the latter's arrival at Stralsund in April, 1715. He became his prime-minister, and was instrumental in securing loans from the English Jacobines, Holland and France to build a new and efficient army. In 1716 he formed a new financial department, with himself as its head, with absolute power, and the most known of his financial ventures was the coining of the tokens that in this country bear his name, although wrongly spelled, but their origin, according to himself, was not his.

Fredrik of Hessen, Ulrika's husband, thought that Goertz would try to have Duke Carl Fredrik, a nephew of Charles XII, proclaimed King on the death of Charles, Nov. 30, 1718, and, knowing that the unpopular German's apprehension and punishment would meet with public favor, had him arrested on December 2, 1718, under the trumped-up charges of "alienating the people's affection for their king, spreading defamatory tales about the King's Council to gain the King's confidence, giving wrong counsel, being against peace and wanting to prolong war."

His trial was a farce, its ultimate end decided beforehand, carried on, as it was, in an unlawful and hasty manner. Goertz was not allowed counsel, was not allowed to write his answer to the charges, and was only allowed a day and a half to prepare his verbal reply.

On the 19th of February, 1719, he was beheaded, having been found guilty as charged, but not for having been instrumental in the coining of copper tokens.

In 1771 King Gustaf III wrote a celebrated letter to Baron Goertz's daughter, Frau von Eyben, exonerating her father and giving his memory a glowing tribute, and paid personally to her a sum of 60,000 riksdalers to wash out the bloodstain on Sweden's memory.

The Swedish name of the subject heading is "Nödmynt" (necessity coins), or "Mynt-tecken" (coin tokens).

On March 14, 1715, was issued the royal warrant for the coining of copper tokens at the face value of one daler* silver, augmented March 8, October 12, 1716; April 8, 1717; January 6, June 23, 1718, and May 4, 1719, to include tokens of different designs. These tokens were released in groups, the idea being to redeem and diminish the previous group with the later.

"Cronan" (The Crown) was recalled May 1st, 1717, when it was redeemed with "good coins," government bonds or smaller paper notes, after which date its value was diminished to 3 öre copper, or 1 öre silver.

"Publica Fide" was declared unlawful at its face value after February 1st, 1718, until which time it was exchanged for "Vett och Vapen" (Reason and Arms), and was thereafter lowered in value to 4 öre copper, which was subsequently raised to 6 öre copper or 2 öre silver. "Vett och Vapen" was

*1 Daler silver—4 mark—32 ore silver.
1 Riksdaler—52 ore silver.
1 Daler silver—3 daler copper.

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THE BARON VON GOERTZ DALERS.

First Row—Mercurius, Phoebus.
Second Row—Flink Och Fardig, Wett Och Wapen.
Third Row—Publica Fide, Saturnus.
Fourth Row—Jupiter, Hoppet.
Fifth Row—Mars, Cronan.
Sixth Row—The so-called "Eleventh Daler" and a 1 ore of Ulrica Eleonora, 1720, struck over a Jupiter Daler.

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recalled for exchange until April 11th, 1719, until which time it was redeemed with other still current tokens.

Through the bill for these tokens withdrawal April 23rd, 1719, the value of "Flink och Fardig" (Agile and Ready), "Saturnus," "Jupiter," "Phoebus," "Mars" and "Mercurius" was halved and were redeemable at this value, 16 öre silver, with tokens to a value of 2 öre silver and a scrip for 14 öre, which was promised for redemption before June 16, 1719, after which date "Cronan" was current for 1 öre copper and all the rest at 2 öre copper.

August 23rd, 1723, a new bill was passed regarding these tokens. All those outstanding had to be turned in to the treasury before February 1st, 1724, in return for scrip at their depressed value of 1 and 2 öre copper.

Before their de-valuation they were "lawful and current coin" for taxes, interest, rent and trade at their face-value of 1 daler silver, but they were not accepted nor paid out in the Government's banks.

Notwithstanding a royal proclamation of December 11, 1718, that these tokens were lawful coins and that "No one may dare to refuse them, or for their sake the price of his wares increase," they soon lost all credit, so a new proclamation of April 23rd, 1719, declared that "inasmuch that these tokens have fallen into such low esteem that they not, without great loss, no longer can be used for current coin," they should be collected and redeemed until June 1st of same year.

When this proclamation was issued about 15,000,000 had already been redeemed at face value.

After their de-valuation in April, 1719, no one was forced to accept more than 10 dalers of them, but if the sum to be paid was greater, then 10 dalers on each hundred.

The following amounts were struck at Stockholm: "Cronan," 2,189,000; "Publica Fide," 3,808,600; "Vett och Vapen," 9,059,000; "Flink och Fardig," 7,368,000; "Jupiter," 3,000,000; "Saturnus," 3,000,000; "Phoebus," 3,000,000; "Mars," 3,000,000; "Mercurius," 6,000,000, and "Hoppet,"* 1,500,000.

The last one was never current for 1 daler, as, according to the royal letter of May 4th, 1719, its value was placed at 2 öre silver. In 1719, '20, '21, '22 and '23 these tokens were re-struck to 1 öre K. M. and ½ öre K. M.

That there is another, an "Eleventh Daler," the coining of which "cost Baron Goertz his life," is pure fiction, as Baron Goertz was beheaded three months before the tenth token, "Hoppet," was released for circulation.

This story about the "Eleventh Daler" seems to have been started by Frank C. Higgins in "An Introduction to the Copper Coins of Modern Europe," London, 1892. This article is referred to in a Swedish numismatic publication under the heading of "Numismatic Mistakes."

The "coin" in question is classified in Swedish numismatics as an "uncertain jeton"; it is not known where, when, or to what purpose it was struck. The obverse shows the laureated head of Charles XII, with a reverse of the god Mercury. It is known in several variations, some with letters counterstamped on the reverse, as: K, L, LSG, S or W, the meaning of which no one knows.

So much for the "Eleventh Daler."

It is to be hoped that cataloguers henceforth will at least call the authentic tokens: "Baron von Goertz Dalers."

Brooklyn, January, 1921.

A WORK ON "THE CURRENCY OF THE GREAT WAR."

The currency that was pressed into circulation as the result of the World War has been made the subject of a book by Benjamin White of London, just issued. Mr. White is a banker, and his own collection of war money formed the basis for his book.

*Designed, and some of the dies possibly engraved, by the great Swiss medalist, Johan Carl Hedlinger, who had been tendered the position of chief engraver in the mint by Baron Goertz.

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Some Peculiar Mint Marks.

By ALBERT R. FREY.

(A paper read at the dinner of Mr. Thomas L. Elder.)

The collector who confines his studies to the coins of the United States experiences no difficulties in familiarizing himself with the various mint marks. This is due to two reasons: In the first place, there are but six abbreviations to be memorized; and secondly (with a single exception), every one of these abbreviations represents the initial letter or letters of the locality at which the coin was struck.

Difficulties, however, arise as soon as the research extends beyond the United States, for the same method does not always apply. In many European countries the first letter of the alphabet indicates the principal mint, the letter B the next important one, etc. For example, in France, since the year 1539, "A" represents the mint at Paris; on Austrian coins since 1766 it means Vienna, etc. Besides these letters a large number of curious and interesting figures and designs are to be found, which will be described to some extent in this treatise. The letters, marks, figures, and abbreviations on ancient coins must necessarily be omitted, otherwise this paper will exceed the time limit specified by our host.

The history of the mint officials is so closely connected with the mint marks that a few words concerning them will not be out of place. In England during the latter part of the sixteenth century it was customary to oblige the workers of the mint, in the indentures made with them, to put a private mark "in all the money that they made, as well as of gold as of silver, so that at another time they might know, if need were, which were of their own making, and which not." This, of course, was done to guard against debased money, and after the periodical trial of the pyx they changed their private mark for a new one, or rather a different one.

A century before this the French officials introduced a period or similar mark under certain letters of the inscriptions on coins to indicate the mint. Thus a dot under the fourth letter showed that the coin was struck at Montpellier, etc. At later periods these secret points were altered or improved upon, and some of the most fanciful designs gradually took their place. A scrutiny of these marks will frequently enable the student to identify the place of mintage without much difficulty.

In attempting to classify mint marks one of the most frequently found is a representation of some celestial body. Codrington (Musalman Numismatics, p. 18) mentions the sun-face on some of the coins of Indore; a half-moon and cross occur on a Thaler of Bohemia (1529); and a hand grasping a half-moon on a Thaler of Brunswick-Luneburg (1627). On another Bohemian Thaler (1611) is a star and crescent; in fact, the star frequently appears on this series.

Another favorite mark is the picture of some animal. Among the fabled ones are a unicorn on a Thaler of Leopold II (1790), and dragons and similar mythological creatures are common. An unusual type is a tarasque, a nondescript monster, the effigy of which was formerly carried in processions in Provence, and the town of Tarascon is readily identified by this symbol.

Of the domestic animals the French series has a cow for issues of Pau, in the Department of Bearn, and there is a horse's head on some coins of Louis XVII (1822). A dog's head appears on such coins of Switzerland as were made by the elder Barre in Paris when he held the position of chief engraver (1848 to 1857); another dog's head is on a Thaler of Bohemia (1591) issued under Rudolf II; and this mark is of frequent occurrence on coins of Lubeck during the sixteenth century.

Among the wild animals delineations of lions and bears are the most common. Sometimes the mint master is satisfied with a lion's head with the tongue sticking out, such as appears on a Joachim's thaler of 1618; and occasionally he puts only the bear's claws, as is shown on some ducats of Danzig of 1612 and 1614. A fox running is the mint mark of the Dutch province of Gelderland, and a tiger occurs on a paisa of Elichpur in Hindustan. (Fonr. 3555.)

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The birds are great favorites with the mint masters. Unidentified types occur on an octagonal rupee of Assam (Fonr. 3381) which has a bird on one side and a deer on the reverse. An écu of France (1762) has a bird standing on one leg, and a Thaler of Lubeck (1559) has a very small bird above the double eagle. This is the customary mint mark of Joachim Dalemann. The eagle is, of course, one of the most common types, but sometimes only a pair of eagle's wings are used, as on certain Thaler of Bohemia (1574 and 1623).

On a ten-ducat piece of Vienna (1643) there is a crane (the mint mark of J. Stadler), and a similar emblem is to be found on the doits struck in Gelderland for Java (1757). West Frisian coins when issued for Java have a cock (1745-1748); a swan occurs on issues for Surabaia, and the same device was used in Berlin (1598-1603) for certain coins of Brandenburg.

Fishes present some curious examples. Many coins of Hindustan, especially those struck at Agra and Benares, have fishes on them. In some instances these have a curved shape as if they were leaping out of the water. At the beginning of the eighteenth century a mint master named E. P. Hecht was employed by the government of Poland. Now, the word Hecht also corresponds to our English pike, i. e., a voracious fish. This mint master has therefore used this emblem on a ducat of 1702, and on a Thaler of the same date. On a very rare crown of Enkhuysen, in the province of West Frisia, dated 1673, there are three small fishes in an oval frame. They resemble herrings.

The botanical kingdom has always been a favorite with the mint masters to supply them with devices. The field is so extensive that it is impossible to enumerate all of the roses, lilies, leaves, flowers, branches of trees, etc., that have been utilized, and a few must suffice. In Freiberg (circa 1525) the leaf of a linden tree was used; a pine cone is common to Augsburg; a palm tree appears on a crown of Charles X of France (1826), and a turnip on various doits of West Frisia. The trefoil and fleur-de-lis are on the London coinage of Charles I (1625-1626).

Finally, there are a large number of miscellaneous designs, some of which are worthy of mention. The St. Andrew's cross, which occurs as a mint mark, was probably the predecessor of the crossed keys on the Thaler and half Thaler of Brunswick (1626 to 1634) and the crossed swords on a ducat of Transylvania (1615). The adoption of the crossed hammers for the Norwegian issues may have been copied from the Polish types (circa 1640), where there are crossed flags. The Archbishop of Magdeburg and the governors of the Swiss canton of Zurich have a similar design on their coins.

Among other familiar objects which have been used as mint marks the following are interesting: An anchor, used by the younger Barre while at the Paris mint from 1855 to 1878; this design had been previously employed on a ducat of Prague as early as 1656. The half shillings and groats struck at Oxford during the reign of Charles I have an open book; a hand is found on such Swiss coins of 1850 as were struck in Paris; an outstretched hand was used on a Thaler struck by the Bishop of Metz in 1551, and two clasped hands on a double ducat of Mainz in 1639. There is a bee on the Dutch coins issued for Java during the brief reign of Louis Napoleon, the brother of the emperor (1806 to 1810), and doits struck at Utrecht for Java in 1790 have a mummy for a mint mark.

Castles, portals, rings, shields, daggers, wheels, etc., are all very common; on the other hand, the following unusual ones may aptly form the conclusion of this paper:

On some of the paisas and rupees of Shah Alem II, mogul or emperor of Hindustan from 1759 to 1806, occurs a peculiar mint mark, which can only be described as resembling what railroad men call a tell-tale. This is a warning signal consisting of a horizontal wire or cable from which are suspended ropes, and the latter strike any persons standing on the roof of freight cars in the face and on the body, thus cautioning them that a low bridge is close at hand. A second odd mint mark is a flaming torch, which appears on the ducats made in Poland during the revolution of 1831. These coins were made of wedding rings sacrificed by both nobles and common people in their fight for independence.

Lately it should be noted that a complete contrast occurs in the mint marks of certain coins of one of the Archbishops of Salzburg and one of

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the early kings of Hungary. Of the former there exists a piece of six ducats struck in 1655 which has on the reverse a small mint mark depicting an angel's head. Of Louis I of Anjou when king of Hungary (1342-1382) there is a ducat on which appears the head of a moor.

Address of Mr. Lyman Haynes Low.

(Read at the recent Dinner of Mr. Thomas L. Elder to Coin Collectors in New York.)

Sitting in the quiet of my coin den at home and typewriting my expressions, to read to you, on this grand and eventful evening, is far easier for me than it would be to otherwise address you.

It is a rare pleasure to look into the face of so many devotees, and much credit is due to our genial host for drawing us together here. Let us wish the absent ones were present; it is our loss and theirs.

This assemblage is one indicative of harmony and demonstrative of unity in the common cause of loving coins.

The A. N. S., the A. N. A. and the N. Y. N. C., have each done their share in propagating our interests, and without which this would indeed have been a smaller gathering. They have achieved by ways and means that have appealed to the majority. May their future be magnified one hundred fold above the little struggling bands that inaugurated them. I trust to be pardoned for associating the dealer in my commendations of those who are responsible for the pinnacle we have reached.

The A. N. S., of which I have been a member for forty years—its librarian six—at this time comes to my mind, and I shall speak more directly to it. I have long pondered seriously, in the matter of the medals it has published, if it has done quite all that it should, in choosing for its highest gift, those for honor and remembrance. Surely modesty in its own behalf could hardly have impeded the way, to honor the name and perpetuate the memory of its own.

Our circle has never been deficient in worthy subjects. Authors, scientists, students of note and others whose ardent interest and constancy in the welfare of the Society, is perfectly recorded and as well remembered. At this point and in the particulars I have spoken, my reference is solely to portrait medals. There is an identity and individuality to them not conveyed by those confined to inscriptions, however appropriate or justified.

Would it not be singularly fitting to issue on the event of our great advancement to prosperity and prominence, when acquiring the premises we now occupy, and extend grateful and thankful remembrance to the donor, our fellow-member, who, towering above all others, made it possible for us to attain them? Not in the whole world is there such a monument to numismatics, with its thousands upon thousands of coins, medals and books relating to them, and which is daily open to the public and its members.

It is bewildering to choose a particular subject to dwell upon; the field is so large and attractive, in which ever direction we may survey; therefore, I shall not make one, but confine myself to a few general observations.

Numismatic books are great, but in the fullest sense it is the use and study of their contents, however modest or inferior in compilation, through which we may be able to reach harbours otherwise inaccessable. If all of our thoughts on the subject, with their deductions, were in type, they would be far more useful to ourselves and doubtless of value to the collector seeking information. There have been many in this country who have contributed credible and creditable compilations, which could not well be dispensed with today, yet there is room and need for more, and it is to be hoped that the unassembled thoughts on the subjects may eventually be developed and put in print. While most of the varied series in our science have been probed and treated, there is always a word to add, as students are constantly joining our ranks, and the older ones have planted their spade deeper.

Several important discoveries have been made in our colonial and United States mint series during the past fifteen years, increasing the number of

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rarities, while all of the precious pieces have advanced greatly in value. Some reference and comparison with the past seems in place.

The doubloon issued in 1787, by Brasher, a New York goldsmith, carries the highest figure ever recorded at a public sale. Its first appearance, I believe, was at the Bushnell sale in 1882, starting with a record of $505. In 1887, at a sale in June, one was offered in the catalogue and withdrawn; no one appeared to be tempted to bid for it; a little later it was sold to Mr. H. P. Newlin for $325, and possibly soon thereafter disposed of to the late Dr. Davis, in whose sale, in 1889, it realized $480. At the Parmelee sale in 1890 it appeared again and sold for $415. The next appearance of this celebrated coin was at the Stickney sale in 1907, realizing $6200. Its final offering I believe was two years later, at the Zabriskie sale; the price then paid was $3650.

The Moffat & Co. $16 oblong was sold in December, 1885, for $32.50, having been withdrawn from a sale in 1882, where it was limited at $32. In 1902 it realized $545. The Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co. $10, 1849, sold in 1887 for $51; in June, 1908, $3,000, though in 1909, Zabriskie sale, it fell to $1800. Other interesting figures are:

Templeton Reid, 1835, $5, in 1902 brought $555.

Conway & Co. $5, in 1908 made the record of $3200.

J. S. Ormsby $10, a London sale, $1300; 1909, Zabriskie sale, $1600.

The Half Eagle of 1819 sold for $42 in 1890; 17 years later it mounted to $650.

Perhaps the latest marvel is the sale of the Washington-Confederatio a few months ago, when the price paid was $1150—I believe the most ever given for any copper coin or token. It has been stated that but two are known. The specimen came from the Parmelee sale in 1890 and brought $152.

A final tribute to the rarities in our mint series is the New Orleans Half Dollar of 1838. Only four are known. The first date of its sale, so far as I am able to learn, was at the Davis event, in 1889, bringing just $51. Its wanderings and present resting place I am unable to give.

Many other pieces, scarcely less notable, marked quite as great an advance, and these particular observations could be woven out to a considerable length, but the object of my citations is satisfied.

In the matter of high tariffs for acknowledged rarities we greatly exceed other countries, having many running from $2000 up to $6000.

Simon's famous Petition Crown, 1662, of which only 15 are known, has the modest record of $1500. But two in pewter have come to the surface, and the highest either has sold for is $150. The rare Geneva Thaler marks but $1600.

Sales privately made exceed some of my references, which have been exclusively to public auctions.

A few remarks about public sales may not be out of place. The records from 1883 to 1904 inclusive is 467 sales, an average of 21 annually. In 1885 there were 41, the greatest number. The least took place in 1892, when there were but 11. In the period named there were 13 cataloguers, against 5 at the present time. There is little if anything new in what I have sought to interest you, it is rather an attempt to assemble certain features in which we are all interested, and thereby give them emphasis and force them into memory.

MONEY BEING MADE OF LEATHER, PIGSKIN AND PLATINUM.

Because of scarcity of gold and silver, Austria is issuing leather bills and leather coins. They are made of pigskin, which is said to be very hard to counterfeit. Russia is issuing platinum money. This is not due to scarcity of other material, but the money is so made because of the scarcity of platinum in the hope that the desire to obtain the scarcer metal will foster outside trade. The new money is also used in domestic business as a means of stimulating traffic, because it is "good" in that country for only thirty days after date of issue, and everybody is eager to get rid of it as soon as possible.—*The Classmate.*

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The Eagle Cents of 1857.

By COMMODORE W. C. EATON, U. S. Navy.

The above sub-heading should really read "By F. R. Alvord and W. C. Eaton," the main part of the work having been done by Mr. Alvord, who sent to dealers for their entire stock of uncirculated cents of this date and made an exhaustive study of them. As, however, he did not publish his findings, but kindly presented me with his discoveries of some thirty-six varieties, together with his notes and descriptions, I will let it go at that with due credit to him for his work.

I have taken all his discoveries, compared them under a powerful magnifying glass with the original proofs and verified his findings, adding a few touches here and there as to outlines etc., and have rearranged them to include, interspersed here and there, some ten other sub-varieties from my own collection. I have found myself intensely interested in this examination, as there appear to be, in addition to the sub-varieties of recuttings etc., what might be termed four major varieties, viz., the thick and thin high leaf and the re-engraved dates and the re-engraved legend, as well as the open and closed 5s, showing at least from four to five different dies. It should also be noted that the legend with the A and M joined and the thick and thin high leaves being the same as on similar cents of 1858 would evidence the continued use of some of the master dies for that subsequent issue. Unlike the cents of 1858, it will be noted that there is almost an entire absence in this list of recut (or outlined) reverses, there being but two specimens out of the forty-six listed. From this it would appear that the recutting of the reverses, so common in the 1858s, did not occur to any extent till these dies were used and worn in striking that date.

Before tabulating I would explain the meaning of different expressions used. "Recut" and "outlined" may be taken to mean the same thing, the use of the word outlined being observed in deference to the view of some collectors that these outlines are caused not by recutting but by shifting or double-struck dies. I am satisfied that this is an error and that these lines are really caused by the recutting, or sharpening, of worn dies. For example, we will find a letter outlined, the next two perfect, the next outlined again. Were the outlines due to shifting of the die, surely the intervening letters would also show like outlines, at least in the sharp uncirculated cents with which only we are now dealing. An outlined date or letter is therefore an old die which has been recut. The "re-engraved" date or legend is used here differently. By that I refer to an entirely different form of date or word, that is, in a different position, figures or letters differently made or differently spaced, thus showing an entire new die.

The difference between the "thick" and "thin" high leaf has been explained in my first article on the cents of 1858, the "thin" leaf appearing as if the lower part at the left had been gouged out of the thick leaf or, rather, perhaps, as if the thin part of the thin leaf had been further cut out wider in the die to make them thick. That both these forms of leaves appear in both the 1857s and the 1858s would evidence that they are different dies. It will be noted that the "low" leaf does not appear at all, that being evidently a new die for the 1858s.

Some of the cracks noted are so slight or fine that they might be taken for simple scratches on the coin but for the fact that they appear in other copies, thus showing that they are in the die. I will now form them into groups of similar types.

First Group.

A and M joined. Thick high leaf. Open 5 (Nos. 1 to 24).

(1) The perfect coin. This is evidently the original form, as the specimen is a proof.

(2) Same type, date started too low; traces of bottoms of all figures seen plainly some distance below the date as finally struck. Not like ordinary recuts.

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(3) Date outlined at left; D ST outlined; crack across tail to claw.
(4) TED recut; date recut at top; crack from C to border.
(5) Outlined date; S TES OF AMERICA outlined.
(6) U I D S A and T outlined.
(7) MERICA outlined at right.
(8) Date outlined at right; lower half of right wing outlined; tail outlined at end; F AMERICA retouched; crack from D to border.
(9) Date outlined at right; D STATES OF AMER outlined.
(10) U ITED STATES RICA outlined more or less.
(11) Date outlined at right; lower part of right wing outlined; end of tail outlined; AMERICA outlined.
(12) AMERICA outlined; crack from 8 through 5 and 7 to tail.
(13) Date outlined at right; OF AM outlined at right and RICA at top.
(14) Break over STATE; tail outlined at top, making last A of AMERICA touch tail (in general it does not).
(15) Straight horizontal line through middle of front wing; on reverse crack from leaf on right through middle of T and bow to wreath; another from bottom of T through wreath to border below bow.
(16) Double crack from beak to border.
(17) Crack from tail to border only.
(18) Crack on reverse from right bloom to leaf on left wreath; another from small leaf on right through EN and back to wreath above.
(19) Crack from wing to bottom of U; another from beak to top of U; crack on reverse from wreath to edge at right.
(20) Crack from border above last A down through tail to border below. Suction marks showing reverse design in part on obverse.
(21) Break on border over last A of STATES.
(22) Bad break over ITE to border.
(23) Bow outlined at bottom. (First example of outlining on reverse.)
(24) Long feather of wing broken apart.

Second Group.

A and M joined; thick high leaf; figure 5 **closed** (Nos. 25 to 35).

Note.—This variety of closed 5 is caused by the knob of the 5 being brought up to an angle above the lower part of the upright, touching and closing it at the left of the upright.

(25) Perfect die.
(26) Crack on reverse from right top leaf to border.
(27) Crack from border through beak and UN and back to wing; another through top of date.
(28) Cracks on reverse from leaf to border; both right and left.
(29) Crack on reverse connecting ribbon at left to wreath.
(30) Heavy crack from border over M down through ERICA to tail and then to border; another from middle of wing down through beak to border; suction marks on obverse showing offsets from portions of reverse.
(31) Crack from first S of STATES down through wing and neck to border; bottom of bow and ribbon outlined (second and last example).
(32) U only of legend outlined. Eagle's head outlined.
(33) Flaw in die under E of ONE, making raised lump on coin.
(34) This might be termed a "superposed" date, portions of a raised date showing with another raised date superposed above it about half the thickness of the figures to the left. (Note.—I am told these figures were punched in the die; if so, this date was probably double punched; it is not a shifted die, and not simply outlined.) Lower right part of left wing and bottom of tail feathers outlined.
(35) Different type of closed 5. In this case, instead of the ball coming up past the upright, the upright itself is extended down in a sharp line till it touches the ball.

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Third Group.

Re-engraved date; thick high leaf; A and M joined. (No. 36).

(36) Re-engraved date; 1 narrower than date on proof and differently spaced; date retouched. (Note.—Some of the preceding numbers may also be the re-engraved date, as when the figures are recut it is difficult to determine whether the date was originally the first type or a re-engraved.)

Fourth Group.

Thin high leaf; A and M joined; open 5. (Nos. 37 to 43.)

(37) Thin high leaf; A and M joined; perfect die.
(38) Long feather in wing broken; crack 5 to border; A of STATE recut.
(39) Crack on reverse from leaf at left to border.
(40) Raised bump on lower part of front wing.
(41) Crack from middle of neck up to wing; on reverse parts of design of obverse showing by suction.
(42) Crack through upper part of date and thence to claw of eagle; another from top of head to border; UNITED poorly recut.
(43) Very thin high leaf; crack from beak to U; crack on reverse from leaf to border at right. (Note.—In this variety the lower part of the high leaf hardly shows.)

Fifth Group.

Legend re-engraved as well as date; A and M **not** joined; AMERICA poorly engraved or punched; A leans too far to the left; wider space between M and E than on previous types; R too high, being above foot of I; I defective at top; open 5; thick high leaf. (Nos. 44 and 45.)

(44) As above; date recut.
(45) Date outlined at right; bottoms of letters of UNITED outlined; crack from U through beak to border.

Sixth Group.

As fifth, but 5 closed.

(46) Crack through upper part of date.

As this obverse die does not appear in the 1858s, one might conclude that it was the first used but for the fact that the proofs are like the numbers first given.

Personally, I do not care greatly for mere cracks in these dies, and they are given here mainly for the sake of completeness in the coins so far examined. I do, however, consider the different dies and recutting of considerable interest. As for the cracks, it is sometimes difficult, after carefully eliminating anything that might be a scratch on the coin or a suction offset, to surely determine whether some of these cracks might not be in the planchet instead of the die, though many of them are surely in the die, as shown by their persistence through several specimens. In the early half cents I do have considerable interest in the cracks, for they are practically all progressive and one can tell from them the states of the die in regular succession, but it is difficult to so follow the cracks in these cents.

As for the "re-engraved date," while I have mentioned but one, I doubt not that with the different dies accurate measurements might show any number of them. I have reason also to believe that the "re-engraved date" listed by Scott refers to the recut dates, though I have not so used the word.

My friend Alvord writes: "Do not quote me as a reference." No, as having given me all his 57s and 58s, he will naturally no longer have any to refer to; but all the same, we must give him the credit for the work he has done.

And so endeth the first lesson.

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Numismatic Notes.

By M. SORENSEN.

A correspondent of mine in New Brunswick, Canada, wrote me lately, asking information about some tokens he is collecting. He sent a rubbing of one, stamped "BP." on a smooth copper disc, and thinks it belongs to Mexico, where it has been used as local money. As I am not posted on these tokens, I cite from one of his letters:

"My reason for hunting the token with ST:P. stamped on it is to find just where it belongs. In R. W. McLachlan's list of Canadian Communion Tokens, a piece with ST:P. counterstamped on an old copper coin, listed as No. 166, is said to have been used as a communion token in Truro, Nova Scotia. I claim that this is not a communion token, as they are all made of soft metal. I wrote to Lyman H. Low, and he tells me that the piece belongs to Mexico, where old, smooth copper coins were counterstamped and used as money by the big ranch owners, and that such pieces were very numerous in Mexico. I also had a letter from Mr. S. S. Heal, Toronto, and he writes me that such pieces were used in the West Indies, and more so in Mexico. The BP. is said to stand for Bonafacio Pena, Tepic, Jalisco, Mexico. From what I have gathered, I think these pieces were counterstamped in Mexico. It is my aim to get a ST:P. counterstamped token to prove that it is not a communion token. No one around Truro, Nova Scotia, knows anything about a token stamped ST:P. being used there, as claimed by Mr. McLachlan. Of the 241 tokens mentioned in his list I have 236."

My correspondent will be thankful for any information regarding such tokens in copper, and especially about one stamped ST:P. Who can give further information?

Mr. W. R. Adams, Toronto, Canada, informs me that a queer coin was recently passed to him over his counter. It is a Canadian cent of the Edward period, both sides of which are obverses. One side is double struck, so it reads Edward VIII. I think it must be a trial piece, as it is inconceivable that two obverse dies would be placed in the press when coining for circulation. However, queer things do happen at times.

A 2½-cent piece is advocated by an Eastern paper on the ground that it would enable a purchaser to exact the half cent due him in many transactions. It points out that "an article worth more than 5 cents and less than 10 cents could be sold at 7½ cents, and thus conveniently paid for." In this connection a California paper remembers the time when the nickel was regarded with contempt out there, and the dime in small transactions played the dual role of 10 and 15 cents. The one-cent piece has now become familiar out there, but it is not likely that a half-cent piece would receive a hearty welcome. It would be too suggestive of an approach to conditions such as those prevailing in China, where "cash" circulates.

Many libraries contain small collections of coins seemingly unknown to the local collectors. In the Masonic Library here in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are found some of the finest collections of books and curios in the State. All kinds of interesting things from nearly every corner of the globe may be seen here. And everything is properly described and arranged in cases.

There are many items of interest to the numismatist, and of these I mention:

25 Japanese fractional currency notes, ranging in value from 1 rin to 50 sen. Some of these are over 170 years old; they are narrower than our money, and are quite curious. The bills were collected by the United States Consul at Yokohama, and by him sent to a banker here.

$3 note, issued by the city of Wapello, Iowa, 1857, bearing interest, and payable at the city treasury. As usual on such old bills, the last two figures are added in pen and ink.

$1, $2, and $3 notes, issued by the Western Exchange Fire & Insurance Co., Omaha, Neb., 1856. The center of the $1 note shows Indians watch-

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ing a railway train in the distance; the $2 note shows an Indian with his horse, and the $3 note an Indian on horseback hunting buffalos.

$100 note, issued by the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Co., 1866.

$1 note, issued by the Dubuque & Western Railroad Co., 1866.

$3 note, City Bank, Leavenworth, Kans., 1856. The center shows three men cradling wheat.

United States note for $40, issued 1778.

There are various Confederate notes and a great many U. S. fractional notes from the '60's.

Even some of Villa's currency has found its way up here and is posing serenely beside other curios. But this is not to be despised, even if it is plentiful now, as it will be of historical interest in the years to come.

In the collection are many coins, ancient and modern, some being of more than passing interest. Of special interest is a large copper coin of Ptolemy Philadelphus. This coin is larger than our silver dollar and twice as thick. It is notable for its supply of a connecting link between the earlier mysteries and the earlier Christian gnosis. Between the eagle's feet is the monogram (P in a cross), which Constantine the Great adopted as the insignia of Christian Rome, placing it upon the Laborum and calling it (Ch R), "the Monogram of Christ." Around the eagle is the inscription: "Of Ptolemy, the King."

Several cases are filled with Masonic badges, medals and pennies, some of which are the finest examples of the medalist's art.

In one case I found a collection of newspapers, published in English at Manila in 1898. One is "The American," another "The New Orient," etc. One of these papers contained a lengthy write-up about counterfeit money being passed upon the people by one of the banks in Manila.

Of local intrest is a copper token of 1866, used as a footman's pass for a toll bridge built across the Cedar River during the early days here. It is the size of a U. S. two-cent piece. A number of these toll tokens are still in existence and are being kept as souvenirs and relics by those of the old settlers who have them. One of the tokens was passed in a local bank a couple of years ago, the cashier later refusing $5 for it.

DESIGNS FOR VASA COMMEMORATIVE COIN.

The Swedish Mint has submitted the design for the commemorative two-crown piece to be struck by the Government in commemoration of the 400th anniversary and delivery to freedom from superstition by King Gutaf Vasa.

An alternative suggestion is proposed by Mint Engraver Eric Lindberg. The one shows the likeness of the present King, Gustaf V, on the obverse side of the coin and King Gustaf I on the reverse. The other, which presents possibilities from an artistic point of view, shows King Gustaf Vasa's likeness surrounded by a wreath taken from the 1542 daler, and the reverse side the Government crest, also surrounded by a wreath, the same as the one used around King Gustaf Vasa's likeness. The latter alternative the mint considers preferable, and proposed striking 250,000 specimens of the coin in conformity with the design on which the Government passes favorably.—(Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.)

MADAME CURIE HONORED.

The National Institute of Social Sciences announced that its gold medal had been awarded to Mme. Curie. The award was made in recognition of her discovery of radium and its subsequent benefit to humanity.

Nine of the medals have been awarded since the founding of the institute in 1912. They were given to Dr. William C. Gorgas, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Dr. George W. Crile, Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. William Henry Welch, Dr. Alexis Carrel, Herbert Hoover and Vice-President Calvin Coolidge.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE COLLECTOR'S DIGEST.

We are indebted to the publisher, The Index Service Co., Station G, Buffalo, N. Y., A. H. Pike, editor and manager, for a copy of the Collectors' Digest for 1919. For reasons explained by the editor, this issue is somewhat late in appearing, but its contents are none the less valuable on that account.

As its name implies, it is a digest of the contents of publications devoted to various lines of collecting during the year 1918, the greater part being devoted to numismatics and philately. Of THE NUMISMATIST it says: "THE NUMISMATIST is the leading periodical devoted entirely to coins, paper money, medals and other means of exchange and barter, in the United States, if not in the world. It is worth its subscription price to anyone, whether collector or not, for the historical matter which it publishes."

The contents of THE NUMISMATIST for 1918 are listed, with the name of the author, the month and page number given.

There is also a "Roll of Honor," which, the editor states, is a list of those "who have contributed in one way or another to the growth, progress and uplift of hobbies during 1918." In numismatics at least, this list is

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not as complete as it should be, as the names on the roll include mainly those who contributed articles to numismatic magazines during the year. The names of many others are omitted who have labored earnestly and faithfully in other ways to promote the growth of numismatics, and are equally entitled to recognition in such a list.

The publication of the Digest is entirely a labor of love on the part of the editor, and the price—50 cents—is much less than its actual value as a handy work of reference.

"WHEN, HOW AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS."

In response to our invitation given in the March issue, the following has been received:

Mr. Fred R. Fancher, Redondo Beach, Cal., writes:

Away back in the 70s the writer, then a boy of 10 or 12, living in one of the New England States, found it profitable to take any of the large copper cents which happened to come into his possession to a certain store, where the young son of the proprietor, acting as clerk, would give twice as much candy in exchange for a "big cent" as would be given for one of the ordinary variety. Money was not as plentiful then as it has later become, and the small boy who was so fortunate as to get hold of even a penny would not lose an opportunity of boastfully showing his possession before spending it. In this way the writer discovered in the hands of another lad a "cent" differing from anything he had before seen. This was nothing more than a well-worn specimen of the "Fugio" issue of 1787. But what struck my youthful fancy was the motto, "Mind Your Business." Immediately I pictured the afore-mentioned clerk as being willing to give all the candy in his father's store in exchange for such a "funny cent." The problem which confronted me was to get possession of this most unusual cent and then make the trade. This proved to be no easy task, as will be understood when I state that before the ownership was acquired I had given the other boy about all my earthly possessions—top, marbles, a broken pocket-knife, a kite, and perhaps many other things which memory does not recall. But, alas, picture the shock to my young nerves when, upon presenting this "find" at the candy counter, I was told that I could get no more sweet stuff in exchange than I had been receiving for other "big pennies." I well remember how I left the store declaring that I would never bring him another cent. Also I remember how I, with great force, informed this collector that he didn't know as much about the value of "old money" as did my baby sister. I think that I kept my resolve not to patronize him again. Certain it is that he never got that Fugio Cent. I still have that same identical coin (properly labeled to prevent its losing its identity). It proved the nucleus of my modest collection, for from that day on any coin having an unusual appearnace that came into my possession was promptly hoarded.

THE COIN COLLECTION IN THE ROCHESTER MUNICIPAL MUSEUM.

Under the heading, "Notable Coin Display in City Museum," the *Rochester Democrat-Chronicle* of March 27 contains almost a full-page description of the Rochester Numismatic Association and its collection of coins in the Municipal Museum of that city. The article is illustrated with portraits of President Amberg, Vice-President Gillette, Secretary Sunday, Treasurer Borradaile and Curator Putnam; the coin room in the museum, the last issue issue of the R. N. A. annual medal, and specimens of ancient Greek, Roman and Chinese coins.

In addition to giving an intelligent and well-written description of many of the coins on exhibition, and a general review of the history of money, the article describes the coin room as follows:

"The arrangement of the Rochester Numismatic Society's coin room is as peculiar as some of the old coins which it contains. Showing such valuable

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coins in glass cases is all very nice, but they are apt, in such a condition, to lure some wandering safe-blower from his efforts at holding up a bank, to extricating some choice ancient coins which, sold, would bring him a handsome fortune. Perhaps the average thief isn't aesthetic enough to appreciate the worth of old coins, but anyhow, the Municipal Museum doesn't take any chances.

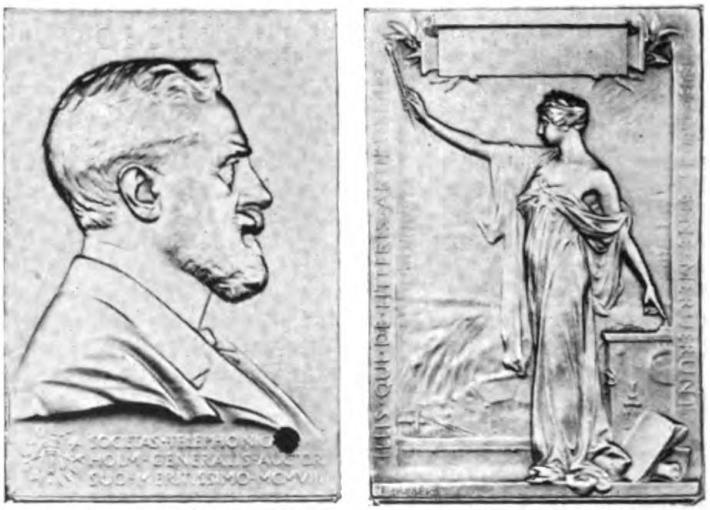
"The room is surrounded by iron bars—nice bars, painted green and exquisitely carved and attractive looking—but nevertheless, bars. There is only one entrance, barred. The windows, too, are pleasantly but firmly barred. The twelve cases are covered with plates of heavy glass, securely bound and safely locked. So that anyone with the ambition of doing more than observing and commenting on the coins is going to meet with difficulty.

"The doors are locked on week days except when visitors wish to see the collection, and then they are accompanied by either the curator or one of the attendants. On Sundays the room is open, but there is always an attendant on hand, who will help you to journey from China to America, and from 700 B. C. to 1921 A. D., via a long line of coins and medals. Once in there one can lose one's self in the atmosphere of iron bars and ancient coins and muse on what an insignificant thing money is, after all, if one feels that way about it.

"Those who never before have seen the collection undoubtedly will be surprised at the variety and scope of it. It appears at first hand to be a representation of the coins of every country and every period."

THE H. T. CEDERGREN PLAQUETTE.

This plaquette, which is illustrated below, was designed by Mr. Erik Lindberg, and was struck in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Swedish Telephone Co. at Stockholm.



The obverse presents the profile of the Telephone Co.'s founder, Mr. H. T. Cedergren, with a view of the company's building. In the exergue, to the left, is a small telephone receiver, surrounded by MDCCCLXXXIII; to the right the inscription, "Societas Telephonica Holm Generalis Auctori Suo Meritissimo MCMVIII."

The reverse shows a draped female figure holding in her right hand a wand, while the index figure of her left hand presses an electric knob. The horizon shows a waterfall and power plant, above which the aurora borealis appears in the heavens. On the left edge is inscribed, "Illis qui de litteris artibusque," and on the right edge, "Electricis bene meruerunt." Below, in the edge, "E. Lindberg." (A free translation of the above inscriptions is: "To its most distinguished founder." "To those who have distinguished themselves in electricity." The illustration is slightly reduced.

J. DEL.

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PRICES REALIZED AT SALE OF WILHARM COLLECTION.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the collection of the late Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm of Pittsburgh, Pa., by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex., on February 15, 1921. Owing to the size of the collection and the great number of rarities it contained, the prices quoted here are for only a part of the collection. Other prices will be given next month.

1.	Pattern Gold Dollar, 1836. A.-W. 50	$ 65.00
19.	Gold Dollar, 1864, P mint. Br. proof	55.00
43.	Do., 1860, D mint. V. fine	52.00
48.	Do., 1854, S mint. Unc.	21.00
51.	Do., 1870, S mint. Fine	54.50
61.	Quarter Eagle, 1796, first issue. Fine	73.50
62.	Do., 1796, second issue. Fine	158.00
64.	Do., 1806 over '05. Ex. fine	330.00
70.	Do., 1834, with motto. Ex. fine	390.00
95.	Do., 1859. Br. proof	15.75
100.	Do., 1864. Br. proof	45.00
109.	Do., 1875. Unc.	41.00
115.	Do., 1881. Proof	14.25
189.	Do., 1845, O mint. Fine	38.50
223.	$3, 1854, D mint. Unc.	45.00
240.	Do., 1873. V. fine	75.00
242.	Do., 1876. Proof	207.50
254.	$4, 1879. Br. proof	112.00
255.	Do., 1880. Br. proof	275.00
280.	$5, 1820. Unc.	126.00
281.	Do., 1823. Unc.	143.00
282.	Do., 1833. Almost proof	125.00
283.	Do., 1834. Ex. fine	109.00
295.	Do., 1864. Br. proof	40.00
326.	$10, 1795. Ex. fine	92.00
327.	Do., 1796. V. fine	52.75
329.	Do., 1798 over '97. Ex. fine	105.00
332.	Do., 1801. Proof	58.00
334.	Do., 1804. Unc.	70.00
350.	$20, 1887. Br. proof	135.00
356.	$2.50, 1848, stamped "CAL." Proof	77.50
357.	$50, U. S. Assay Office, 1852. Oct. Fine	175.00
363.	$5, Moffat & Co., 1849. Unc.	62.00
364.	$5, Baldwin & Co., 1850. V. good	85.00
365.	$5, Norris, Greig & Norris, 1849. Unc.	45.00
383.	$20, California Pattern Coin, 1851. Tin. Proof	26.75
385.	$10, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860, view of Peak. Fine	49.50
386.	$10, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1861, Liberty head. Ex. fine	26.25
387.	$5, Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860. Unc.	25.00
389.	$2.50, Mormon, 1849. Fine	55.00
391.	$5, Mormon, 1850. Unc.	53.50
392.	$5, Mormon, 1860. Unc.	105.00
393.	$5, Oregon Exchange Co., 1849. V. fine	133.00
394.	$2.50, Bechtler, Rutherf: Georgia. V. fine	25.00
395.	$5, C. Bechtler, North Carolina (1834). Ex. fine	420.00
397.	$2.50, Bechtler. Unc.	66.00
398.	$2.50, Bechtler. Ex. fine	102.50
399.	$1, C. Bechtler. V. fine	21.00
416.	Dollar, 1794. V. good	50.00
443.	Do., 1836, Gobrecht on base. Br. proof	27.50
446.	Do., 1836, Gobrecht below base. Unc.	157.50
447.	Do., 1839. Proof	76.00
461.	Do., 1851. Proof	66.00
468.	Do., 1858. Br. proof	30.50
525.	Do., 1886, O mint. Unc.	21.00
545.	Do., 1871, CC mint. V. fine	32.00

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546.	Do., 1872, CC mint. Unc.	26.00
592.	Do., 1802, restrike. Br. proof	21.00
597.	Lesher Dollar, 1900. A. B. Bumstead, No. 688. Unc.	21.00
599.	Half Dollar, 1794. Unc.	87.00
610.	Do., 1796, 15 stars. V. fine	80.00
611.	Do., 1796, 16 stars. Fine	80.00
612.	Do., 1797. Fine	61.00
711.	Do., 1846. Br. proof	21.00
715.	Do., 1848. Br. proof	21.00
718.	Do., 1850. Proof	21.00
721.	Do., 1852. Br. proof	22.25
723.	Do., 1853, arrow heads. Br. proof	25.50
793.	Confederate Half Dollar Restrike, 1861. V. fine	13.00
835.	Half Dollar, 1873, arrow heads. Unc.	10.50
902.	Quarter Dollar, 1796. Br. proof	35.00
942.	Do., 1853, without arrow heads. Unc.	24.00
1007.	Do., 1849, O mint. Fine	5.00
1051.	Do., 1870, CC mint. V. good	10.00
1079.	Dime, 1796. V. fine	10.50
1080.	Do., 1798 over '97. V. fine	10.50
1081.	Do., 1800. Fine	11.75
1130.	Do., 1859, reverse of 1860. Proof	22.50
1198.	Half Dime, 1794. V. good	10.00
1207.	Do., 1802. Fine	355.00
1251.	Do., 1860, stars on obverse. Unc.	10.00

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

Below are illustrated four recent issues of coins, specimens being furnished by Messrs. Guttag Bros., New York City:



Those on the upper row are a groschen of Aachen, Germany, 1920, showing a typical head and cap of a peasant woman; a 10-pfennig of Trier, 1919.

Those on the lower row are a 5-centavo of Republic of Colombia, 1920, and a 5-centimes of Tunis, 1918.

NEW UNITED STATES TREASURER.

A new name will soon appear on some of our paper money—that of Frank White of Valley City, N. D., who has been appointed Treasurer of the United States to succeed Guy F. Allen, who has been serving as Treasurer since last January, when John Burke resigned. The new Treasurer is a former Governor of North Dakota, and was a colonel in the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War.

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THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEDAL.

The medal of the National Academy of Sciences shown here has just been issued in gold and bronze, the latter having a special and unusual dark green patina. It was designed by Theodore Spicer-Simson, sculptor, and was reproduced by the Medallic Art Company of New York.



Reverse.



Obverse.

The obverse represents the beginnings of life, which, as we know, starts with the ooze, and as the ages pass by is deposited in the strata of the earth's crust, developing at last into the highest form of life—woman, that is still aspiring to higher things, facing the rising sun in the east. This picture is framed by that beautiful fern, "crinoid," a vegetable animal that persists from the earliest times. As an extra pattern dividing the inscription of the National Academy of Sciences are some shells of the Divonian age. On the reverse, Geology is presented with the suggestion that theories are overweighted by practice, for in the plates of the scales are to be seen a scroll and an old book appearing lighter than the hammer of the geologist, a rock and the test bars. This medal is called the Mary Clark Thompson Medal, the funds for its creation being provided by her in the memory of her husband. The medal is three inches in diameter.

U. S. COINAGE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1920.

The following table gives the number of pieces struck of each denomination at each of the mints of the United States for the calendar year 1920. The figures are from a list submitted for the use of the Assay Commission. It will be noted that there was an ample supply coined of each denomination, and there is no probability of any of last year's issues becoming rare.

Denomination	Philadelphia.	San Franc.sco.	Denver.
Double Eagles	228,250	558,000	
Eagles		126,500	
Half Dollars (Maine Centennial)	50,028		
Half Dollars (Pilgrim Memorial)	200,112		
Half Dollars	6,372,000	4,624,000	1,551,000
Quarter Dollars	27,860,000	6,380,000	3,586,400
Dimes	59,030,000	13,820,000	19,171,000
Five Cents	63,093,000	9,689,000	9,418,000
One Cent	310,165,000	46,220,000	49,280,000

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THE RARE TOKEN OF JOHN J. LOW & CO. OF BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has recently acquired what apparently is the only known specimen, at any rate in brass, of the token of J. J. Low & Co., the founders of the present firm of Shreve, Crump & Low. As far as I know, this has never been illustrated, and may well find a place in THE NUMISMATIST. It is interesting not only from its rarity, but because it is one of the earliest American store cards. The firm was founded in 1828, and its name changed in 1835 to Jones, Ball & Low, consequently this piece antedates the Hard Times tokens appreciably. Our copy, after passing through various hands, comes from the Wright collection, and is probably the same specimen that I saw very poorly described in a very old Woodward catalogue.



Obverse—JOHN J. LOW & CO. | MILITARY GOODS. In field, IMPORTERS | OF | WATCHES | JEWELRY | AND

Reverse—PLATED & BRITANNIA | eleven stars. In field, WARE | NO. 19 | WASHINGTON St | BOSTON. 32 mm. Brass.

MALCOLM STORER.

PORTRAIT MEDAL OF FRANZ JOSEPH OTTO.

The medal illustrated here is from a specimen submitted by Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa. The illustration is reduced, the medal measuring 2½ inches in diameter. Bronze.



It is a splendid portrait, in very high relief, of a child, and the child is Franz Joseph Otto, the son of former Emperor Charles of Austria. The child was born November 20, 1912, and the medal was struck on the anniversary of his 5th birthday. The design is by H. Kautsch.

Writing of the medal, Dr. Roh says: "I sent the medal to an artist, and here is what he says about it: 'I submitted it to other artists, and they pronounced it the most beautiful piece of medallic art of modern times.'"

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NEW COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following recent issues of counterfeit notes:

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "A"; plate No. 306; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is apparently printed from retouched etched plates, on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. The portrait of Jackson is so poorly executed that a glance at it ought to detect the bill. The number of the specimen at hand is G32043053A. The bill should not deceive those who exercise care in handling of money.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia; check letter "D"; face plate No. 63; back plate No. 256; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is printed from photo-engraved plates of fair workmanship, on a single piece of heavy paper, without any attempt to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine. The number of the specimen at hand is F9947764A. This counterfeit will deceive a careless handler of money.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "C"; plate number indistinct; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is apparently printed from lithographic plates, on a single sheet of paper, red and blue ink lines used to imitate the silk fibre. The fine lines of the lathe work are not defined, and the portrait of Cleveland merges into the background so that it is not clearly outlined. The number of the specimen at hand is G18400747A.

BEETHOVEN AND SCHILLER COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Below is illustrated one of the commemorative coins issued by Bonn, Germany, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Beethoven's birth in 1770. This is for 25 pfennig, and is struck in white metal. Denominations of 50 and 10 pfennig were also issued. (This issue was mentioned in our issue for November, 1920, page 531.)





We also illustrate a 50-pfennig of Schiller, struck at his native city, Marbach, Germany, dated 1920, and a piece for 10 pfennigs for his wife, Charlotte von Lengefeld, struck in Rudolstadt in Thuringia, the city of her birth. Three denominations of the latter were issued—half mark, 10 and 5 pfennig. Both are struck in white metal. Specimens from J. deLagerberg, New York City.

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GEORGE CLINTON'S VIEWS ON CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

The following, taken from the Clinton Papers, is sent to us by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne of New York City. It voices Mr. Clinton's opinion of the attempt to depreciate the Continental Currency in 1777. His opinion on the same subject several years later would be interesting:

No. 373.

To Depreciate the Currency Is a Crime, The General Contents.

New Windsor 25th February 1777.

Sir,

I am informed that Little John Neely lately purchased a Horse from a Son of Robert McCurdy; that the Seller's Price was £32 if paid in Continental Currency but £26 or £27 if in hard Cash. That the Purchaser to get the Horse for the lowest Price, paid McCurdy Hard Cash. This, if true (& I have Reason to believe it) is such an Audacious & open attempt to depreciate the Credit of our Money that it would be criminal to suffer it to pass unnoticed. I need not tell you that to destroy the Credit of our Paper Money is to ruin us; without it we cant support the War. To attempt it, is in my Opinion worse than openly to take up Arms against us; at least an Individual can Injure us more in this Way. As this is a Crime committed by a Citizen & properly cognizable before the Civil Authority, I, therefore, take the Liberty of mentioning it to you, not doubting but you will Take the proper steps for punishing the Offender in such Manner as may tend to prevent others of being Guilty of like Criminal Practices in future.

I am your most Obed't Serv't,

GEORGE CLINTON.

(To Robert Boyd Chairman of the County Committee.)

AUSTRIAN KRONES STRUCK IN LEATHER.

An uncirculated specimen of an Austrian krone is illustrated here. It is of ordinary sole leather stamped "1 K." They are said to have been



issued in Mattighofen, in Upper Austria. Specimen from J. deLagerberg, New York City.

MONOGRAPH NO. 3 OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The third of the series of monographs issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York, has been mailed to its members. This is Part I of "Alexander Hoards," by Mr. Edward T. Newell, describing the coins of the "Kyparissia Find," made about 1892. Mr. Newell describes 35 of the coins, all of which were issued in the fourth century B. C., of several different mints. Two plates are included in the monograph.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Society, held January 8 last, have been printed in uniform size with the previous monographs, and mailed to members.

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BRITAIN'S NEW SILVER COINS.

The new silver coins came into general circulation for the first time recently. They are almost identical in size, weight, and general appearance with the coins they are to displace, and are struck from the same dies. If anything, they are a little brighter than their forerunners, and, judging from Continental experience, are likely to retain their polish longer. They ring distinctly, but with a tinnier sound, which is not so prolonged.

Their face value is the same, though their intrinsic value is considerably lower. They contain—as already explained in these columns—only 500 parts of pure silver in a thousand, as compared with 925 parts in the old silver currency, and the alloy mixed with the silver is nickel instead of copper. The Exchequer, of course, will benefit greatly by the exchange, for a million shillings, with a face value of £50,000, will cost only £17,000 to produce.

The new currency is issued in accordance with the Coinage Act, 1920, which was passed at the end of March. At that time it was admittedly necessary, for, owing to the world shortage of silver, the intrinsic value of the silver in our coins was appreciably higher than their face value. The market price of silver on December 15, 1914, was 1s. 11d. per ounce. At that time the actual value of the metal in a shilling was between 4d. and 5d. But by the beginning of the present year the market price had leaped to 6s. 6d. per ounce, and by February 13 to 7s. 5d. per ounce, which meant that minting could only be carried on at that time at a loss. Since then the price has fallen again to about 3s. 4½d. an ounce, thus making the minting of the old coins once more profitable.

But in the meantime the new coins have been struck, and the Government has adopted a method of circulation which will doubtless cause as little trouble and inconvenience as any which could have been devised. Supplies of the new coins have been distributed to all the banks, and they only will be issued by the banks in future. As the old ones are handed in they will be withdrawn from circulation, and will gradually make their way back to the mint, there to be melted down and used again in the new silver currency.—*Manchester Guardian.*

FRENCH RATS GNAWING GERMAN PAPER MONEY.

German paper money of the face value of one billion marks has virtually been abandoned to the ravages of rats in the cellar of a Government building in Strassburg. This money represents a bad investment by the French Finance Ministry during the Clemenceau regime, and was stored awaiting favorable exchange rates. Mr. Klotz, then the Finance Minister, engaged in financial operations for the benefit of the national treasury and believed he was making a profitable deal when he bought marks at 1 franc and 25 centimes each. Better times were expected and the money was relegated to a cellar to await a further rise in the value of the mark.

The purchase represented at that time over seven hundred million francs. Today it is a little less than two millions.

Meanwhile, rats, working with the feverishness of bourse speculators, are further diminishing its value.—*New York World.*

MANY PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS AND TOKENS TO BE OFFERED.

One of the largest collections of Presidential and political medals and tokens ever formed will be offered in the next sale of the Elder Coin & Curio Co., of New York City, which will take place about the middle of June. There are about 750 different medals and tokens of the early Presidents and candidates up to Lincoln in the collection, which is the property of J. E. Lynch, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. A plate catalogue will be issued which, it is said, will illustrate more of these medals and tokens than has ever before been issued. This series will form only a part of the sale, which will be a three or four-day affair.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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Lewisburg, Ohio.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1921.

2227 A. R. Hanna, Siloam Springs, Ark.
2228 R. L. DeHaan, 409 Edgecombe Ave., New York.
2229 Oscar L. Olson, Lake Park, Minn.
2230 Hanson C. Griswell, 274 North Washington St., Tiffin, O.
2231 Henry Brohl, 252 N. Washington St., Tiffin, O.
2232 Million M. Bree, Culberston, Neb.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
John C. Sjodin (U. S.),	H. H. Yawger
1274 Florence Ave., Galesburg, Ill.	F. G. Duffield
George W. Shunk (General),	H. H. Yawger
1529 W. 4th St., Davenport, Iowa	Edward Rittenmeyer
O. B. Carlson (U. S. and Scandinavian),	L. Josephson
4732 N. Lowell Ave., Chicago, Ill.	H. H. Yawger
T. G. Fisher (U. S. and Foreign),	H. O. Granberg
602 S. Main St., Oshkosh, Wis.	H. H. Yawger
John Hansen (General),	Harry P. Dickinson
45 N. Spring St., Bloomfield, N. J.	H. H. Yawger
Horace M. Grant (U. S. Cents and Half Cents),	Foster C. Lardner
212 Union St., Providence, R. I.	H. H. Yawger
Robt. W. Moffett (General),	W. M. Anspach
52 Filbert St., Milton, Pa.	H. H. Yawger
James W. Fox (Canadian),	L. A. Renaud
Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Can.	P. O. Tremblay
Edward C. Page (General),	Frank L. Swanstrom
322 Augusta Ave., DeKalb, Ill.	H. H. Yawger
J. M. P. McCraven (General),	B. Max Mehl
316 Texas Co. Bldg., Houston, Texas	H. H. Yawger

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Rochester, N. Y., April 20, 1921.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. DELINQUENTS.

Notices were sent out April 1 to the few A. N. A. members who have overlooked sending in renewals for 1921. All are expected to send in their $2—$1.50 for subscription to THE NUMISMATIST and 50 cents dues—to General Secretary Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y., without further delay. The mailing list of THE NUMISMATIST will be revised in May, and those who have not renewed by May 15 will be taken from the list.

MEMBERSHIP RESPONSIBILITY.

To Our Fellow-Members:

Membership responsibility—that for which each and every A. N. A. member is answerable. Our membership everywhere should make a business of assuming more and greater responsibility; if put into living, earnest practice our Association would accomplish things now unthought of, and the mem-

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bership list would move forward numerically as though influenced by some magical procedure.

Nature is our greatest teacher, and experience a close second. It is very natural to allow ourselves to drift and let the other fellow assume the responsibility—a dangerous state of living—a condition most antagonistic to success. The only real live-wire, up-to-the-second way is to get the habit for doing things.

The difference between being and doing is the difference between an oyster and a whirlwind: the oyster is—and that's all; the whirlwind does—and that's a plenty.

It has been said that there is little that the mind can conceive that is not possible of accomplishment. The thing to do is to shoulder responsibility. Make up your mind what you are going to drive for, and let nothing stand in the way of its ultimate accomplishment.

The thought of Association membership responsibility brings to mind a story occasionally told by one Roger Babson. This particular bit of wit illustrates what responsibility does. The human being is much like the cat, and will react to responsibility as quickly and decisively.

"My little girl has a black cat, and this cat occasionally becomes the mother of kittens. Opposite our place is a man who has an Airedale dog. When that dog comes across the street and that cat has no kittens, the cat immediately puts her tail between her legs and beats it as fast as she can, and the dog after her.

"But when that dog comes across the street and that cat has the responsibility of some kittens, she immediately turns on the dog, and the dog puts his tail between his legs and beats it, and the cat after him.

"It is the same dog and the same cat and the same backyard, but in one instance the cat has no responsibilities and in the other instance she has."

Listen, Fellows! Holding membership in the A. N. A. should impose a great responsibility. Every fellow-member should feel the responsibility; he should be alert and should be held accountable for his actions regarding matters pertaining to both the general welfare of and a continued membership growth in the Association. Be like the mother cat—assume responsibility; keep the dog on the run, success will then hold for the Association.

Yours fraternally,

WALDO C. MOORE.
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 1st, 1921.

PROGRESS OF THE OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY COMMITTEE.

At last year's Chicago Convention there was considerable discussion in regard to the work of the Obsolete Paper Money Committee, its status and activities.

Its report has recently been forwarded through its Chairman, Mr. George H. Blake, to the Chairman of the Board of Governors. The report contained the names of the paper-money dealers given to the Secret Service in Washington as being responsible parties and for whom the committee could vouch. It has been decided that it would be for the best interests of all concerned, as well as the Association itself, and in compliance with the wishes of the Secret Service, that this list should not receive further publication or publicity, and the names of this list are known only to the Secret Service, the members of the committee, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It is not the intention, however, to withhold from anyone the information, whether or not his name appears on the list; in fact, it is expected that interested parties would inquire from the committee as to their status, but it has not been considered good policy to furnish information to any one dealer whether another dealer's name appeared on the list. Interested parties are urged to correspond with Mr. George H. Blake, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Chairman of the committee, in regard to any information pertaining to the work of the committee which they may require.

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It has been deemed necessary that this committee be continued, for the present at least, in order to represent our Association with the Secret Service in case of need, and for the purpose of considering any applicants who might wish their name to appear on the list, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors has therefore re-appointed Mr. Blake as Chairman of the Committee and the Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook of Johnstown, O., as second member. Unfortunately a vacancy was created on the committee by the death of Judge Jenkins, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors has appointed Mr. Elliott Smith of New York City to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

New York, April 12, 1921.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DATE OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In accordance with the provisions of our Constitution and By-laws and action taken at the last annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in Chicago in August, 1920, and following the recommendation of the Chairman of the Convention Committee, it is hereby announced that the annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association will be held in Boston, Mass., from August 20 to 25.

The usual announcements of the details of the Convention program will appear in THE NUMISMATIST from time to time.

As this year's Convention is held in the city most closely associated with the history of our country, we feel sure that it will prove most attractive and profitable to our members, and we look to every member to make every effort possible, personally, to be present, and to help us in making this the most successful Convention ever held, to which end the various local committees are bending every effort.

We also want to take this opportunity of calling upon every loyal member to do his share in the work of our Association and to evidence his interest in it by spreading our influence, and especially by securing new members to our ranks so that our record of new members reported at last year's Convention will be far surpassed.

With fraternal greetings,

Cordially yours,
MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

New York, April 11, 1921.

EXHIBITS FOR THE A. N. A. BOSTON CONVENTION, 1921.

The Committee on Exhibits for the Boston Convention of the A. N. A., to be held next August, of which Mr. Elmer S. Sears of Swansea, Mass., is chairman, makes the following announcement:

The Committee on Exhibits wishes to call the attention of the members of the A. N. A. to the fact that the exhibition cases and space therefor are limited, and it will help materially if members who are desirous and have the intention of making exhibits at the convention in Boston this year will forward their names, with request for space, at once to the chairman of the committee, Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass. This is highly important. It has been decided that all coins exhibited must remain on exhibition during the time of convention, and nothing is to be sold or exhibited as for sale —that is, with prices affixed.

ELMER S. SEARS,
Chairman, Committee on Exhibits for A. N. A. Convention, Boston, 1921.

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COMMITTEE TO OBTAIN PAPERS FOR THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

The committee appointed to obtain papers to be read at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Boston, Moritz Wormser, Chairman, requests all members of the American Numismatic Association who have any articles available which would be suitable to be read at the Convention to communicate with the committee.

The committee hopes that the many able numismatic writers who are members of our Association will come forward and show their loyalty and interest in our work and will help toward the success of the Convention by preparing papers and addresses.

The reading of papers is one of the most attractive and interesting features of our Convention and an important part of our Association work. The committee will greatly appreciate the co-operation of our entire membership along this line.

MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman.

95 Fifth Ave., New York City, April 20, 1921.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 17, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., &c., President, in the chair.

Mr. William James Faulkner was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President exhibited a series of coins illustrating the Mint of London from Carausius to Constantine II, including some early "folles" of abnormal type.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited a series of Seleucid bronze coins remarkable for their preservation, including an unpublished half chalcous of Demetrius I of Tyre.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed twelve Irish seventeenth century tokens, including one of Richard Grenwood, Dublin, with a figure of St. Patrick, and unpublished varieties of Ballymena and Kilmalloch.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a specimen of the bronze memorial plaque designed by E. Carter Preston and presented to the next of kin of members of His Majesty's forces who fell in the war 1914-1918.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited a Medallion of Marcus Aurelius, (Cohen No. 994; Gnecchi Plate LXIII, 8). Obv., M. ANTONINVS AVG TRP XXVIII., Rev., IMP VI COS III—VICT GERM; Victory in quadriga, struck in lead, and described by Gnecchi as a proof. He gives two examples of this type in lead, one found in Rome in 1908, the other at Rheims in the Colson Collection.

Mr. Walters also showed a groat of the second coinage of Henry VIII of fine work, mint mark obverse and reverse, rose. Reverse has floriated ends and the cross of exceptional design. The legends on both sides are of an ornate early Renaissance type of Transitional character. This coin is extremely rare, and possibly unique, in having both sides from corresponding dies. Other rare examples have only one side of this type, but the other from an ordinary die. A common rose-marked groat was shown for comparison.

Mr. Percy H. Webb then read a paper on "Roman Mints of the Third Century," which, as he explained, was based on a close study of mint marks and style, to be published shortly in the "Numismatic Chronicle." He pointed out the interest that is added to the study of third-century coins, when the problems of mintage are clearly realized, and proceeded to show how the chief mints may be recognized. The Eastern coins of Gallienus and his successors (of Antioch-Cyzicus mints) were specially considered in view of difficulties of attribution, and the problem of the great mints of Northern Italy (Mediolanum, Ticinum—erroneously identified as Tarraco in Spain) was fully treated. The possibility of the existence of coins of Aureolus of the Milan mint was mentioned. Mr. Webb devoted further attention to the coinage of the great "rebel" Postumus and his successors, established the existence of mints of his at Lugdunum, and later at Cologne, and sug-

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gested that a small series, mainly of Victorinus, with letter "V" in field, might belong to Vienna in S. Gaul.

A discussion followed in which the President, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. F. A. Walters, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, Mr. L. Messenger and Mr. H. Mattingly took part.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at its Museum on Saturday, April 9th, 1921, Mr. Drowne presiding.

On motion of Mr. Eidlitz, in view of the fact that the minutes of the January meeting in printed form had been placed in the hands of members present, the reading of these minutes was dispensed with.

The report of Secretary Noe showed that since the Annual Meeting the membership has been increased by 13 new associate members; four members have been transferred from the list of Associates to the roll of Fellows, seven names were added to our Honorary Fellows, and five to the list of our Corresponding Members. The loss by death has been one Fellow and two Associates. The present total of membership, after the dropping of names for non-payment of dues, is 618.

The Red Cross Medal has been published since the Annual Meeting. The members of our Society and of the Red Cross organization participated in the subscription, which closed March 15th. Bronze medals only were sold, the gold medals having been presented to the members of the Council of the Red Cross.

Three evening meetings have been held since the Annual Meeting. At the first Mr. Newell told of his experiences in Europe, and Mr. Bleden spoke on Indian Peace Medals.

At the February Meeting, Professor David Eugene Smith, LL.D., of Columbia University, gave us one of the most interesting lectures we have ever had on "The Use of Counters or Jetons in Computation, with a Brief Statement Concerning Mathematical Medals."

On March 7th, Dr. T. Leslie Shear gave a most interesting account of "The Artemis of Sardis." His lecture was illustrated with beautiful slides. Owing to the exhibition in our building, and through the courtesy of The American Geographical Society, the meeting was held in their lecture hall.

Because of the scanty attendance of our members at these meetings, the Council, on March 11th, voted that further evening meetings for the year should be discontinued.

The report of Curator Wood showed that the accessions to the cabinet since the beginning of the year were 8,651 pieces. The most notable accession is the gift from Mr. Newell of the Valentine collection of Oriental copper coins, chiefly Indian, numbering 8,230 pieces. Other noteworthy donations have been a number of nice decorations from Mr. Gillingham, and a further number of decorations from Mr. Saltus. Mr. Powell is still showing his interest in our collection by adding nearly a hundred new pieces to the Napoleonic collection which he presented to us last summer. Mr. Edward D. Adams has given us a number of medals by Rudolf Marshall, and our chief purchase has been a small size Washington Indian Peace Medal dated 1792.

The Librarian's report showed the following accessions: As a gift from Mr. Herbert Scoville, we received a catalogue of the coins in the Museum at Lucknow, in two volumes, just issued by the Oxford Press. From Mr. H. S. Job, we received his work on "The Coinage of the Mahdi." From Vienna came Dr. Viktor von Miller's "Osterreichische Munzpragungen, 1519-1918." Of books printed in this country, we have received as a gift from Mr. F. P. Merritt, Colonel Wyllie's book on "Orders, Decorations and Insigna." From Mr. William B. Osgood Field we received two volumes on Ancient Coins.

Among the purchases, mention should be made of Bahrfeldt's Mittelaltermunzen, G. F. Hill's "Medallic Portraits of Christ," Schmidt's "Reussische Munzgeschichee." Our periodical sets have been greatly improved by addition of several lacking volumes. A splendidly bound complete set of the

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"Annuaire de la Societe de Numismatique" has been needed for a long time. We have, also, acquired a set of the Gazette Numismatique Francaise which, because of its attention to French medals, is a very desirable accession. Our set of "Nomisma" has been brought up to date. From the Finnish Archaeological and Numismatic Society, we have received a series of its publications which includes a number of valuable treatises on hoards unearthed in Finland.

The report of the Publication Committee showed that in addition to those issued, four other monographs are with the printer. They are:

Mexican Revolutionary Coins, by Howland Wood.
Jenny Lind Medals, by Leonidas Westervelt.
Roman Gold Medallions, by Agnes Baldwin Brett.
Medallic Work of A. A. Weinman, by Sydney P. Noe.

Mr. W. Gedney Beatty, chairman of the Committee on the award of the Saltus Medal, reported as follows:

"Several years ago, our Benefactor Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented to this Society a fund for the establishment of a medal to be awarded for artistic achievement in the field of the medal. As chairman of a committee appointed for making the award this year—the third year in which the medal has been awarded—I would respectfully report that it was the unanimous decision of the members of this committee that the medal should be awarded to Mr. John Flanagan, a medallist of known merit and distinction, in view of the high quality of his work and of his achievement in the field of the medal. On behalf of Messrs. Fraser and Weinman, my fellow members on this committee, it is a great pleasure to me to report this decision."

On behalf of the Society, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne presented the medal to Mr. Flanagan who responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you very much for your goodness in awarding me the Saltus Medal, an award that has since its foundation, three years ago, become known and acquired prestige as the highest recompense given in this country to artists who make medals. The American Numismatic Society deserves the gratitude and support of all sculptors for their interest in and encouragement of American artists who make medals. This they have done and are doing by commission to execute original works of commemorative character, etc., and by the building up of the largest and most representative collection of the works of American medallists to be found anywhere.

"The making of medals has, through the reducing machine, gradually during the past 50 years changed from an art apart to a branch of sculpture. They now can be produced by any sculptor who has a sentiment of relief. Although I am not very old I can remember the time when there were practically no medallists in this country, certainly no artists who made medals. To the best of my knowledge Augustus St. Gaudens did—or rather designed—the first medal made in this country that had any claim to be called a work of art. This was the Washington Centennial Medal of 1889. M. Philip Martiny, at that time an assistant to Mr. St. Gaudens, under his direction modelled the head of Washington, the symbols on the obverse, and the eagle on the reverse. It was my privilege to execute the inscription on the reverse. This medal was modelled the same size as it was cast. There were no reducing machines in this country at that time.

"This presentation recalls to me the first time I received a medal at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. The medals won throughout the school year in all the ateliers of painting, sculpture and architecture were presented to the winners on Christmas with considerable ceremony in the Hemicycle of the school. It was a grand affair. There were various members of the Academy of Beaux Arts and the Director de Beaux Arts to present the various prizes, and there were 50 or 60 pupils of the school, with their relatives, there to receive them. As each man's name was called, he walked up to the estrade where the officials were assembled, when one of them promptly seized him and gave him the 'accolade'—that is, he kissed him on both cheeks. I sat in considerable purturbation until my turn came. When I was called I went toward the officials in fear and trembling, but the very kindly old gentleman, Prof. Froehmer, of the Louvre, who handed me the medal, contented himself with a benevolent smile and extending his hand

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to shake. At this presentation my fear is of another kind, that of having to make this litle speech."

A motion to adjourn was carried.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, April 8, 1921, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth Avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beesley, Blake, S. H. Chapman, Connor, Jr., deLagerberg, Elder, Kohler, Kusterer, Liveright, Proskey, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood, Wormser and Wyman.

The minutes of the meeting of March 11, 1921, were read and approved.

The subject of the evening was announced: "Coins and Medals of Explorers and Navigators, and Massachusetts Coinage."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Blake: Cancelled check of Robt. E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole. Recent acquisitions—Packages of 25c. and 50c. Fractional Currency with original bands.

By Mr. S. H. Chapman: Oak Tree shilling, uncirculated, C. 2-D; Pine Tree shilling, small type, very rare die, with small letters, tree with seven branches on left and six on right, best specimen known; Pine Tree, small type. C. Pl. II, 8, R6; Pine Tree, small type, very rare variety, with five branches right and left; Oak Tree threepence, very rare, only two or three known; Sommer Island shilling, extremely fine condition, showing details; several very fine Rosa Americana pieces.

By Mr. deLagerberg: Swedish Red Cross Medal, struck 1921, to commemorate the 60th birthday of Prince Carl of Sweden, designed by F. Rafael Radberg; Magallanes Carnival Medal, 1921, Philippine Islands, designed by Cripo Zamora; Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels, Medal of Peter Benoit, Antwerp, celebrated Belgian musician and composer, designed by Alf. Mauguag; medal of Benjamin Franklin, by Dupre, 1784.

By Mr. Kusterer: Pine Tree shilling dug up on farm near his home.

By Mr. Robertson: Medals of Columbus, by Lea Ahlborn; Fernandez Cortez, by Vivier; Humboldt, by Pfeffer. New acquisitions—Sweden: Charles X, 2 mark, 1657; Fredrik I, 1 mark, 1721; medal of Johan Baner, celebrated field marshal Thirty Years War, by Wolf.

By Mr. Smith: Sweden, new coinage of 1919, 5 and 2 ore in iron, 2 ore in copper, 1 ore in iron; set of silver coins from Royal Mint, London, reign of Geo. V, dated 1911; medal, French Order of Palms.

By Mr. Wormser: New acquisitions—Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, ducat and 1½ ducats; Danzig, August II, ducat; Wladislaus IV, 8 ducats; John Casimir, double thaler; Transylvania, John Kemenyi, ducat; Denmark, Fred. III, 2 ducats; Anhalt, 3 ducats; Erfurt, goldgulden; Brunswick, wild man double ducat; Malta, Manuel de Vilhena, double zechino; Salzburg, 15 ducats; Scotland, James, royal.

The Treasurer's report showing the condition of the treasury March 31 was read.

The Executive Committee recommended that the subject for the next meeting be "Coins, Medals and Paper Money Relating to Napoleon Bonaparte." This recommendation was approved.

The Executive Committee, on motion carried, was empowered to collect and catalogue all the property of the club of every sort and, acting as custodian, to possess it for the Club. The above resolution was proposed by the Executive Committee.

There was no report from the Publication Committee nor from the Medallic Art Committee.

Remarks were made by Mr. Chapman on Massachusetts coinage, and he showed photographs of the best obtainable specimens in order to portray extensively as many varieties as possible.

Upon motion made and carried, the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

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CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, March 2. Those present were: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Miss Naerup, Messrs. Boyer, Brown, Davis, Carlson, Dr. Butler, Kelley, Lawless, Leon, Josephson, Nelson and Rackus. Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Louis Clement of Brussels, Belgium, were present as visitors. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted. Dr. Pierce Butler, Otto B. Carlson, and Mrs. R. E. Davis of Chicago, and A. R. Hanna of Siloam Springs, Ark., were elected to membership.

A copy of Mr. Venn's book, "United States Coins With a Good Numismatic Future," was presented to the Club with the compliments of the author.

Mr. Nelson gave a short account of the origin of the Baron de Gortz Dalers and of the use of Swedish plate money.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brown: Swedish plate money of the following types: Half Daler, Charles XII, 1716; half daler, Ulrica Eleanora, 1719; Frederick I, half daler, 1750; dalers of 1747 and 1748; four dalers of 1738, and one and two ore klippe pieces of 1761 and 1764.

By Mr. Kelley: Swedish plate money: Two dalers, Charles XI, 1674; half daler, Ulrica Eleanora, 1720; Frederick I, half daler, 1732; daler, 1732; four dalers, 1739, and a set of Baron de Gortz dalers.

By Mr. Nelson: Swedish crowns of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XI, Carl X., Christina, Gustave III, John III, Frederick I, Adolphus Frederick and others; also copies of ancient Chinese fork, key and razor money.

By Mr. Leon: Complete proof set of the coins of William IV of England, consisting of three pieces in gold, eight in silver and three in bronze, and a Stella of 1879.

By Mr. Boyer: $50 silver certificate of 1880, and $1 and $2 notes issued by the First National Bank of Marshall County of Plymouth, Ind.

By Mr. Lawless: Uncirculated cents, 1857 to 1864, containing two varieties of 1857, two of 1859 and two of 1864.

By Mr. Rackus: Siege piece of five pesetas, struck at Taragona in 1809; the American Red Cross Medal of the American Numismatic Society, and a curious old medal struck to commemorate the dispatch of a Lutheran mission from Salzberg to Lithuania. The medal was hollow and contained sixteen small hand-illumined pictures depicting events in the life of Luther.

R. E. Davis, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 69th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, March 22nd. Members present: Messrs. Turrill, Rosenblatt, Mohr, Kraft, Haagensen, Hill, Goodman, Brandon, Ammen, Zerbe and Steinman. Guests present: E. W. Atkins, A. C. Jewett, P. M. Adler, N. Hitt and D. Piercy.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The President stated that as the topics for the evening were quite long, the business end of the evening would be condensed.

Mr. Donald Piercy was proposed for active membership in the Society. He was elected.

In a neat speech Mr. Turrill placed in nomination for honorary membership in the Society the names of Mr. R. A. Kuner and his eldest sister, Miss Bertha Kuner. In seconding this proposal for honorary membership Mr. Steinman and Mr. Zerbe suggested that the members, when they voted on these nominations, should cast their votes at the same time to perpetuate the name of Kuner among our honorary members, and that the nearest of kin of Mr. Albert Kuner, deceased, bearing this name and of the legal age for membership should become an honorary member automatically.

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The above nominations, with recommendations, were unanimously carried, and the Secretary was notified to inform Mr. Kuner and sister.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Turrill, it was unanimously carried that the dues of the P. C. N. S. beginning from the expiration of the paid-up period of the members be raised to $1.80 for active members and $1 for non-resident members.

The topic for the evening, "The Dollars of our Daddies," was then taken up, and after a short preliminary speech Mr. Steinman read an exhaustive paper tracing the antecedents of the unit of our currency, "the dollar," through the centuries.

Upon motion of Mr. Zerbe, it was unanimously carried that Mr. Steinman receive the thanks of the Society for the time and labor he had expended in presenting this paper for the edification of the members of the Society.

Mr. Zerbe discussed the topics of the month, including the stone money of Yap and Uncle Samuel's two-thirds of a cent.

The President called upon Mr. Turrill to entertain the Society with a talk, and, responding to Mr. Zerbe's call, Mr. Turrill gave a very interesting and instructive narrative of the first voyage of "The Beaver," the first boat traveling under steam-power to navigate the Pacific Ocean. He read a paper taken from a book which recently came into his possession giving the log of this voyage and the names of the entire crew.

The Society, upon motion of Mr. Steinman, gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Turrill for this narrative, which proved a source of enjoyment and information to all present.

The exhibits of the evening and exhibitors were as follows:

Mr. Hill: Mozambique gold coin.

Mr. Piercy: Early British banknote.

Mr. Jewett: Silver coin of Afghanistan.

Mr. Turrill: Medal made of copper taken from the ship Beaver.

Mr. Zerbe: Recent additions to his collection of war money.

Mr. Mohr: Various old German silver crowns recently acquired.

Mr. Goodman: Gold aureus of Valerianus, 190-263 A. D.; 7 gulden gold piece of Holland, seventeenth century, and $1 U. S. banknote, 1865.

Mr. Rosenblatt: A collection of fractional currency in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Steinman: All the types of the U. S. silver dollar.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society dined at the Harvard Club on Friday, March 18th, the President, Mr. Wheeler, in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. C. W. Morse, Ackerman, LeBlanc, Tilden, Shumway, Gifford, Storer, Comstock, Joy, Pond, Watkins, and as guests, Messrs. Kuhn and Willey.

Under suspension of the rules Messrs. W. L. Willey and H. L. Kuhn were elected to active membership.

The President read some numismatic excerpts from an address delivered many years ago by Dr. H. R. Storer before the Newport Historical Society, in which our only honorary member animadverted in caustic terms upon the standard silver dollar as compared with the more beautiful early issues.

Mr. Watkins was invited to read a paper in the near future upon early Massachusetts money.

Mr. LeBlanc showed a series of some twenty fine Roman large bronzes.

Mr. Shumway showed a pattern gold dollar, and uncirculated 1793 cent and 1794 half cent.

Mr. Morse showed fourteen interesting early French jetons.

Mr. Willey showed the medal of the Order of the Cincinnati (1914) and the medal of the same order of 1913 in silver, by Frank, and of the Massachusetts branch of 1883.

Mr. Wheeler showed the New Hampshire Order of the Cincinnati medal, a commemorative medal of Bury St. Edmunds in gold, enclosing a reproduction of an Anglo-Saxon coin, and sundry recently issued foreign coins.

Mr. Comstock showed a $10 bill of the Sanford (Me.) Bank of 1861; $2, Rockland Bank of 1853; North Carolina bills of 20 shillings, 1771; 39

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shillings, 1771; 2 pounds, 1771; $6. 1776; one-fourth dollar, 1778; and Virginia Treasury notes of $50, 1861 and 1862, all in exceptionally fine condition; also, 1919 dime, D mint, with four cracks to border through letters and bust; a 1907 dime, S mint, of brass, silver plated; the small Lincoln medal by Pratt; a half dime of 1797 with die crack at 1 (16 stars); a Coventry halfpenny of 1669, and a large terra-cotta medal by Pereira of the Azores.

Mr. Gifford showed the Knights Commander's Cross of the Victorian Order; the Grand Cross of the Brilliant Order of Zanzibar; the Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, in gold and silver; the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of Napoleon I; Officers' Order of the Crown, of Siam, in the original case with the royal arms; the Order of Melusinethe Naval General Service Medal, with clasps "Endymion with President" and "Gluckstadt," issued to midshipmen; the Household Medal of Queen Victoria, issued to John Brown for 50 years of service; the Jubilee Medal with clasp for Diamond Jubilee, issued to John Brown; the Italian Medal of Independence, with five clasps for wars of 1848-1866; the medal of the Papal Irish Brigade, 1869, with two clasps, and an autograph letter of Lord Cardigan, the leader of the Light Brigade.

Mr. Storer showed one of a set of thirty-one medallic portraits of American Indians, executed from life by Sawyer; a Vernon medal in silver (Storer 4, Betts 173) with inscription E. VERNON. VI. AD. OF. TH. BLVE; a gold coin of Antiochus XI of Syria, and also the unique token recently acquired by the Massachusetts Historical Society of J. J. Low & Co., Boston, in brass, dating from 1828 to 1835.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held on Wednesday evening, April 13, 1921. Meeting called to order at 8.30 by President Morse with nine members present: Messrs. Pond, Stone, Shumway, Kohler, Oliver, Morse, Bragg, Pierce and Emery.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Treasurer being absent, no report was read.

Communications read and placed on file.

A letter was read from the New York Numismatic Club in regard to the ¼, ½ and $1 California gold coins. These coins are frequently found, and are patterned after the California coins, and were not illegal previous to 1886. The President appointed Messrs. Pond, Stone and Oliver to draw up resolutions regarding the same. The Club also praised the stand made by the N. Y. N. Club.

The entertainment for the evening was called Massachusetts Night.

Among the exhibitors were Messrs. Morse, Stone, Oliver, Shumway, Atherton and Emery.

Mr. Shumway showed the Panama-Pacific Exposition set, also the Washington medal in silver.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART, BRUSSELS.

The 20th anniversary was celebrated the 3d of April in the Botanical Section of Brussels University at 11 o'clock A. M., at which session the program was as follows:

First—Reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

Second—Secretary's report.

Third—Treasurer's report.

Fourth—Communications in reference to new medals.

Fifth—Work of the society during its 20 years' existence, by the President, illustrated with stereopticon views.

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A jeton was distributed to members present bearing the portrait of J. P. Braemt.

At the close of the meeting the members partook of a luncheon, at which time cablegrams and telegrams were announced, including those from Dr. Gilman Thompson and J. deLagerberg of the United States.

The Society Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art is the successor of the Societe Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Medaille d'Art, which was founded in Brussels in 1901, and aims to encourage the art of medalling and develop the taste for medals. It has struck yearly at least two medals, intended for its members only. The society is under the patronage of His Majesty the King, and numbers nearly 300 members, among which are a number of sculptors and medallists. The yearly subscription fee is 25 francs for members residing in Belgium, and 30 francs for those living abroad. Mr. Victor Tourneur, D. Ph., Keeper of Coins at the Royal Library of Belgium, 98 Rue Defacqz, Brussels, is President.

The program of the society is to strike eight medals commemorating various phases of Belgium's part in the World War, a list of which has been printed in this magazine. The first is by A. Mauquoy: Obverse, Prussia Guarantees Belgian Neutrality (1839). Reverse, Germany Violates Belgian Territory (1914). Bronze. 70 mm. The medals for 1920 have not yet been forwarded to members. They will be sent during the present year, and it is still possible to apply for membership as from January 1, 1920.

THE PRICE OF JEWISH HALF SHEKELS.

An interesting story is told by a Cleveland man who was in Cincinnati recently of a commission given to a friend to buy for him while in the Far East a genuine Jewish half-shekel. Two such coins were found and in the finding, the commissionaire learned a great deal about the veneration in which these coins are held. Landing at Alexandria the Cleveland man sought a typical bazar, and in one found an elderly Jew who could speak English. When informed that the American wanted a half-shekel, the keeper of the bazar led his visitor into a rear room, and after considerable manipulation opened an iron safe by means of a complicated combination. Within this safe was a compartment which he unlocked, and within this, an iron box. This he opened with a strange-looking key. Opening the lid he took out a second box, which he unlocked. Inside this was a third box, also locked. Each process was performed with great care and deliberation. Finally, within the last box the bazar owner found what he had been looking for, a red velvet package containing two Jewish half-shekels, the face value of each being about 25 cents in American money. But their owner offered them for $800 each, declaring that the coins were from the ancient Jewish era and very fine specimens. It is needless to say that the American did not buy at such a price.—From the Numismatic Department of the *Cincinnati Times Star.*

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.
Silver—Standard Dollars, 2,310,000.
Nickel—Five Cents, 2,243,000.
Bronze—One Cent, 7,164,000.
Coinage executed for other Governments:
Salvador—Nickel, 1,700,000.
Colombia—Nickel, 6,150,000.

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A NEW DIRECTORY OF COLLECTORS.

A directory of numismatists and philatelists is now in course of preparation, to be issued in September, 1921, by Leonard J. Haynes, 4 Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool, England, according to a circular which has reached us. It is intended to include the names, addresses and specialties of all collectors of and dealers in coins and stamps the world over. Collectors and dealers may have their names listed without charge. Particulars may be had by addressing Mr. Haynes as above.

VILLA REPORTED GETTING HIS COLLECTION TOGETHER.

Francisco Villa, erstwhile bandit and revolutionary leader, is spending his spare time searching for and recovering the gold and silver bullion and money he obtained in his many raids upon banks, business houses, mines and trains. He secreted his booty in caches in the mountains in the territory to the south and west of Parral. It is said to amount in the aggregate to more than $10,000,000.—*Kansas City Star.*

TWENTY SKINS PRICE OF WIFE IN ECUADOR.

That skins are in use in Ecuador as a medium of exchange was stated recently by George K. Cherris, famous explorer, and Harold Anthony of the American Museum of Natural History, who have returned from Southern Ecuador. They said there was a shortage of women among the Indians, although many men seemed to have plenty of wives. Twenty skins is the normal price of a wife.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1921.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.
Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
First Vice-President, Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Vice-President, Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary, H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer, George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Librarian, E. D. Putnam, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.
Board of Governors: Moritz Wormser, Chairman, New York, N. Y.; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.; S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, 1921.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1924.)

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IT'S BEEN ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS SINCE AN

1804 DOLLAR

WAS OFFERED AT AUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY!

The most authenticated specimen of this famous coin is in the Collection of Hon. James H. Manning of Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Manning's entire Collection, including this **"King of American Coins,"** will be sold by me at auction this month—May.

Fine catalogs have been sent out by **insured** mail to all who are on my list. The few remaining catalogs will be sent free to those who write for them.

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR BIDS EARLY.

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH TEXAS

Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

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The Last Elder Sale of the Season

Will Be a Three or Four Day Affair, and Will Be Held About the Middle of June.

Sale Dates Later.

It will consist of the following:

THE G. L. TILDEN COLLECTION OF COINS and Numismatic Books. Finest **Half Dime** Collection known, and other fine pieces.

The Coin Collection of the late Dr. George E. Walker, of Sweet Briar, Va., including 3,000 pieces, Paper Money and a fine coin cabinet. Sold by order of the Executor, his brother.

A Fine Collection of Foreign Thalers, Double Thalers, etc.

The Magnificent Collection of Political Medals of J. E. Lynch, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. The finest collection of American Political Medals and Tokens up to the time of Abraham Lincoln, ever offered (410 lots). Magnificent collections of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Wm. H. Harrison, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln (over 250 varieties of Lincoln alone).

The Plates of these Political Medals will be the most important ever made, and it is expected there will be around 20 of them, showing every variety of Log Cabin reverse in the Harrison collection, and many of Lincoln. This section will be a reference work on the subject of these medals and tokens.

A Collection of Paper Money of various kinds.

It will be a sale of over 2,000 lots. No other Elder Sale will be held until the later Fall.

Plate Catalogue, with actual photographic plates of finest workmanship, to be kept for reference, showing more early Presidential and Political Medals and Tokens than any other ever issued, especially of Van Buren, Jackson, Harrison, Clay and Lincoln, less than actual cost of making them (and a priced catalogue of the Presidential **Medal and Token section free**), $7.50.

We won't price a catalogue of the complete sale. It is too expensive, and it does not pay to have one printed; only the Presidential and Political section will be priced, **for 50 cents.**

Get Out Your Duplicates or Send us your Collection For Our Fall Sales. We get the best results.

THE ELDER COIN & CURIO COMPANY,

Thomas L. Elder, Manager,

21 West 35th Street, New York City.

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PALESTINE MEDAL




The Palestine Medal is designed by J. C. van der Hoef and struck by Royal Begeer to commemorate the RECOGNITION BY THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS OF PALESTINE AS THE JEWISH HOMELAND.

Prices: Genuine Bronze, 29 mm. diameter$1.80
Sterling Silver, 29 mm. diameter..... 4.50

With eyelets for wearing purposes, 10c. extra for the bronze and 25c. extra for the silver medals.

Five cast bronze medals, diameter 95 mm., enumerated out of ten medals cast, are being introduced for sale in the U. S. A. at a price of **$15.00** each.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

WILSON MEDAL

Struck by Royal Begeer.




Translation of Latin inscription on reverse:

"SPARE THE VANQUISHED; IN CONQUEST FIND THY PRIDE."

Prices: In cast Sterling Silver, 115 mm. diameter. $150.00
In cast Genuine Bronze, 115 mm. diameter 45.00
Struck in Sterling Silver, 29 mm. diameter 3.20
Struck in Genuine Bronze, 29mm. diameter 1.80
Postpaid in U. S. A.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

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United States Gold Coins

1802	Quarter Eagle. Very fine	$35.00
1804	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	35.00
1805	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	50.00
1807	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	35.00
1852	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	4.00
1853	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	4.00
1861	Quarter Eagle. Extremely fine	4.00
1878	Quarter Eagle. San Francisco. Extra fine	4.00
1807	Half Eagle. Extremely fine	20.00
1812	Half Eagle. Uncirculated	20.00
1813	Half Eagle. Very fine	15.00
1839	Half Eagle. Very fine	7.00
1840	Half Eagle. Very fine	7.00
1844	Half Eagle. O mint. Small stars. Very fine	7.00

BYRLE B. DAVIS

140 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Keep Your Name on the Mailing List of THE NUMISMATIST.

During May the mailing list of The Numismatist will be revised, and the names of all members of the A. N. A. who have not renewed for 1921 will be taken from the list. See that your A. N. A. dues—50 cents—and subscription to The Numismatist—$1.50—are sent before May 15 to General Secretary H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.

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WAYTE RAYMOND

489 Park Avenue,

(Anderson Galleries)

New York City.

DEALER IN RARE COINS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

COLLECTIONS PURCHASED.

Price lists just issued: May, 1920—Numismatic Books, over 100 items priced. June, 1920—Greek, Roman, Foreign and American Coins. Sent on request.

"United States Store Cards," by Edgar H. Adams. 1789 to recent years. 75 pp. Paper cover. Postpaid, $2.14.

TO THE NUMISMATISTS.

The reception given our maiden announcement (April) was so satisfactory that we are offering you a treat in a lot of good, low-priced Half Cents and Choice Fractional Currency.

HALF CENTS.

1794—Gilb. 5, Obv. Good	$1.00
1795—Gilb. 5, over a Talbot, Allum & Lee Cut; F. only; lum & Lee Cent; F. only; rare	.90
1800—Very good; scarce date..	.50
1804—V. G. exc. slight dent on edge	.50
1804—Gilb. 1, fine	.75
1804—Very good	.60
1806—Gilb. 3, Large 6, stems. Good	1.50
1807—Good	.45
1808—Gilb. 2, Very good	.60
1809—Gilb. 1, R 3, Long dash.	.50
1809—Gilb. 5, fine	.40
1809—Gilb. 4, Rev. 3 or 4, H of Half recut; very fine	1.00
1808—No. 4; very good	.75
1822—Good	.25
1828—No. 2, R. 3, good	.30
1828—No. 3, R. 3, fine	.45
1829—Small date; very fine	.35
Half Cent, our choice of date, each	.25

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

5c. cut edges ABNCO. F.	$.40
10c. cut edges ABNCO. V. F..	.50
50c. cut edges ABNCO. UNC...	1.25
10c. Green backs; Unc.	.40
50c. Spinner. Ex. F. Unc.	1.10
10c. Liberty; 4th Issue. Unc...	.40
50c. Lincoln. Unc.	1.50
50c. Dexter	1.50
50c. Stanton 5th Issue; Unc...	1.25
25c. Washn. White paper. Unc.	.85
25c. Walker Short Key; Unc.	.75
50c. Crawford. Unc.	1.25

Remarkable Babylonian Stone cylinder, small white, Jasper, showing priests seated and standing, etc., also name of God; very good state, $10.00.

Babylonian Baked Clay Tablet covered with writing, in very good state; about 4000 years old....$8.00

If you have not received a copy of our No. 1 Fixed Price List, write for it; it's free. A postal card will do, then we will have your name and address and will mail No. 2 Price List as quick as it is off the press. Order any of the above listings, and when remittance accompanies your order we prepay all charges.

Reference: The People's National Bank of Shippensburg, Pa.

THE EAGLE COMPANY,

BOX B, SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

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In Preparation for the Month of May.

205th SALE

COLONIALS.
MINT SERIES, including Dollars of 1836 and 1839.
Various Gold, Silver and Copper.
Some Foreign Attractions.
Numismatic Books.
Colonial and Continental Notes, including 3 signers. Documents, etc.
Fractional Currency (some of the rarest).
Old Bank Bills, Confederate, etc. Autographs, Used Postage Stamps on Envelopes.

LYMAN H. LOW,

April 15, 1921. **New Rochelle, N. Y.**

COIN NOTICE

What are your wants? I can supply them.

Collections
Bought Outright
For Cash or Sold at
Public Auction.

Reference, First National Bank, Boston, Mass.

William Hesslein

BOSTON, MASS.

Money Loaned

ON COINS AND STAMPS.

Entire Collections Purchased.

Ben G. Green's
Reference and Check Book.

Complete list of all coins issued by the U. S. Mint and branches, with their principal varieties, the private issues of gold, fractional currency and encased postage stamps. Book is pocket size and printed on writing paper, ruled for checking the pieces in a collection, their condition, date of acquisition, price paid and from whom bought. The number of pieces of every denomination coined each year at the various mints is also given, making it an invaluable guide to the collector of mint marks and as to the rarity of any coin. Blank space is provided for additions of dates of future issues and other memoranda. 120 pages. Price, Cloth, $1.00. Flexible Leather, $1.50. Interleaved, Gilt Edges, $2.00.

Pilgrim 1920 Half Dollar. Unc..$1.50
Illinois Centennial Half Dollar .. 1.25

FRED MICHAEL
8 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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And

STILL ANOTHER

Fine Sale by Mehl!

The Collection of United States and Pioneer GOLD coins of Mr. Albert Maust, of Nebraska.

Together with the Collection of U. S. Silver and Copper Coins and Paper Money of Mr. A. J. Jansen, of Atlanta, Ga.

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Whenever you decide to sell your collection, let me show you WHY I enjoy such a marked preponderance of the coin business of the United States.

B. MAX MEHL

Mehl Building, Forth Worth, Texas.

WANTED

Rare Numbers of Hard Times Tokens.
Encased Postage Stamps.
Bryan Money.
Massachusetts Paper Money.

Give full description, with price, in first letter.

Reference: Mattapan National Bank.

F. H. SHUMWAY,

66 Wellington Hill Street,

MATTAPAN, MASS.

PAPER MONEY

Colonial.
Confederate & So. State.
B. B. Bills, etc.

World War.

Austria, Belgium,
France, Germany, etc.
Foreign Regiment Insignia,
Stamps, etc.

Kindly name your wants.
I send selections on approval.

C. EDGAR WALTERS,

1540 North 58th Street,

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17 & 18 Piccadilly, London, W., England

Hold the best and finest

STOCK

in Great Britain of

GREEK & ROMAN COINS
SAXON & ENGLISH do.
CONTINENTAL, &c., do.
ORIENTAL, &c., do.
WAR MEDALS
DECORATIONS

Kindly name your wants: an answer by return mail.

MEDALS.

Columbian Exposition,

1492-1892.

Obverse, Head of Liberty.
Reverse, Landing of Columbus.

All are 3½ inches and uncirculated.

Bronze, Gilt and Aluminum,

$5.00 per Set of 3,

or your duplicate U. S. Coins taken in trade.

Have a number of sets.

WILLIAM A. GAEDE,

199 So. Dithridge St.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

You'll Want

Some of These Coins.

Fixed Price List No. 6, just off the press, sent free to collectors.

The following gold coins are in stock; prices right.

$3 1854 D. Ex. F. 1873, V. F. 1878, Ex. F.

$5 Ga., 128 GR 22 C, V. G. One dated Aug. 1st, 1834, Car., V. F. Utah, 1849, V. G. U. S., 1795, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1811, etc.

Large Cents, 1793, V. F. 1799, V. G. and F. 1804, F. 1839 over 36, G. and V. G. 1856, Unc., etc.

1792 Half Disme, V. G. N. Y. Washington Cent. Deer and Hammers Cent, 1737.

$4 1879, Proof.

1794 Dollar. Some V. F. 1795's. 1836, Proof. 1858, Proof. 1857, Proof, and many other rare coins.

Pilgrim and Maine Half Dollars, $1.25 each.

Remember, I want to buy coins, and will pay you good prices.

Send for my new list. It will cost you 1c. for postal card, and may save you several dollars.

NORMAN SHULTZ,

BOX 146, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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These Coin Books Must Be Sold.

Only one of a kind. Prices Reduced.

Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan—1913-14. 4 Vols. bound in one. Fine Plates of Coins and Stamps. 240 p. Ed. by Ramsden. Printed in English and Japanese	$ 8.00
Scott's Paper Money Cat. 1894...	.75
Ancient-Mod. Coinage. Heath....	3.00
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Madden's Jewish Coinage. 1864..	6.00
Ribbons and Medals. Dorling...	1.00
Canada Coins and Tokens	1.75
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Low's H. T. Tokens. Rare 1st Ed.	3.00
Jackson Sale Catalog, 1918.....	.75
Dickeson. Numismatic Manual ..	4.50
Coin Collector. Hazlitt. Plates...	1.50
U. S. Notes. Knox. Autographed.	2.50
Coins of Japan. Munro. Inscribed	9.00
Low's H. T. Tokens and Supp....	7.00
Bank of North America. 1882....	2.00
Metallick History of William III etc. Cuts. 1747. Rare	3.75
Bank of New York. 1884. Fine...	2.00
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Mass. Currency. Felt. 1839. Rare.	2.50
History U. S. Mint. Evans. 1889..	1.25
Doughty Sale Catalog. Rare.....	1.25
Mass. Currency. Davis. Part II...	1.50
Roman-Britain Coins. Ackerman.	2.25
Certain Old Chinese Notes. Davis	2.50
Gwynne & Day Detector. 1859...	1.50
Coins, Medals and Seals. Prime..	2.50
Confed. and Southern Currency..	3.50
Fine Collection Confed. and B. B.	250.00
Massamore Confed. Cy. Cat. Rare	1.50
Heaton, U. S. Branch Mints	2.50
Crosby, 1793 Cents & Half Cents	3.50
Fine Collection Russian Coins including the Rare square plate coin of 1726	50.00
Also fine collection Lincoln Medals, including the Tin Block Arch. Soc. Medal	75.00

I can furnish any Book or Paper published. Also out-of-print Books.

RARE POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. ATLAS LEVE,

P. O. BOX 495, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
(A. N. A. #1190).

WANTED. LESHER DOLLARS.

I will pay $10 to $50 each, according to variety and condition, for Joseph Lesher's Octagon Silver Dollars of Victor, Colo.

H. O. MANN,
230 Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Acme Transparent Envelopes

Set of 23 Pockets to hold all regular issues U. S. Fractional Cy., $1.00.
Dollar bill size, per doz., $1.60, postpaid. Send dime for samples and list.
Manufactured by

C. N. HINCKLEY,
4800 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WAR MEDALS.

Fenian Raid, 1866	$ 9.00
Fenian Raid, 1870	16.00
Fenian Raid, 2 Bars, 1866 & 1870	30.00
Fenian Raid, Red River	50.00
Mons Star, 1914	8.00
Mons Star, 1914-15	6.00
General Service Medal, 1814-18	7.00
French Legion of Honor	15.00
French Croix de Guerre	6.00
German Iron Cross, 1st Class	10.00
German Iron Cross, 2nd Class	7.00
Cross of Saxony	15.00
Turkish, Galipoli Star	6.00
Canada, Confederation Medal, Bronze	15.00
Confederation Medal, Silver, rare	150.00

I am breaking up and disposing of a very fine collection of about 400 war medals, and will be pleased to quote prices to interested parties.

GEORGE A. LOWE,

19 Adelaide Street East

TORONTO, CANADA.

WANTED.

A competent Numismatist to describe and index a collection of medals. Must be fully qualified and have some knowledge of languages as the collection is in New York City.

To facilitate the work it will be necessary for the individual to reside within easy distance of New York City.

State in detail, qualifications, references and method, upon which basis charges for services would be made.

Address

"COLLECTOR,"

Box E, Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York.

THE DR. HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL.

A few copies of these bronze medals are still on hand and may be had at $1 each from H. H. Yawger, General Secretary of the A. N. A., 78 Linden street, Rochester, N. Y.

See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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$2.50 GOLD PIECES.



We just bot a choice
COLLECTIONS OF QUARTER EAGLE
Comprising many varieties and Mint Marks of Rarity. 68 specimens in all, most of them uncirculated.

Also bot 140 varieties of Canadian Coins and Tokens, numbered by Breton. These are in excellent condition, most of which are strictly Uncirculated, mint bloom. Send us your want list, and we will quote prices.

Arnold Numismatic Co. **Arnold Building Providence, R. I.**

WANTED.

One of the old Copper Coins counterstamped

ST:xP.

by the Mexican haciendas.

W. A. KAIN,
116 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

KIMBALL'S AD.

A fine chance for some person to go in the Coin and Stamp business. Owing to poor health, am obliged to sell out a well-established business. A fine stock of coins and stamps on hand. Also includes the safe, desk, and good-will, etc.

Further particulars, write or call.
F. R. KIMBALL, Room 124, Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.
War Medals, Orders and Decorations
U. S. and Foreign.

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VOL. XXXIV. No. 6

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JUNE, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XXXIV. JUNE, 1921. No. 6.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

In addition to the United States coins that have been officially countermarked for use in foreign countries, given in last month's issue, there are numerous other United States and colonial coins that have been stamped for various uses. These are given below under appropriate headings.

OVERSTRIKES.

1308. U. S. Half Cent, 1795 (no pole), struck on a planchet cut from a Talbot Allum & Lee Token.
1309. United States Half Cent, 1797 (1 over 1 of date), struck on planchet cut from Talbot Allum & Lee Token.

I have found several instances of the striking of U. S. Half Cents of 1797 over Talbot Allum & Lee Tokens, but only a single instance of the 1795 Half Cent, and think this is possibly an error of date, nor have I found any explanation of where or why the overstriking was done—whether at the mint or elsewhere.

1310. U. S. Cent, 1793, struck over another coin.
1311. $2½ of John Parsons & Co. struck over a U. S. Half Dime. (This was probably only a trial of the dies.)
1312. Token of J. Cochran, Batavia, N. Y. (Low 161), struck over another token.
1313. Token of Upmeyer with bust of Douglas, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1833.

There are numerous instances of the colonial coins having been struck over other colonial issues, and a few over coins of other countries.

1314. Connecticut Cent, 1788, struck over a Massachusetts Cent.
1315. Connecticut Cent, 1788, struck over a Nova Constellatio Cent.
1316. Pattern for Massachusetts Cent, dated 1776, struck over an Irish Halfpenny of 1747 (only specimen known).
1317. New Jersey Cent, 1786, 1787, struck over a Connecticut Cent.
1318. New Jersey Cent, 1787, struck over a Vermont Cent.
1319. New Jersey Cent, 1786, 1787, struck over an English Halfpenny.
1320. New Jersey Cent, ——, struck over an Irish Halfpenny of Geo. III.
1321. Vermont Cent, 1787, struck over a Nova Constellatio Cent.
1322. Vermont Cent, 1788, struck over an Irish Halfpenny.
1323. Vermont Cent, ——, struck over an English Halfpenny.
1324. Fugio Cent, 1787, "United States" variety, struck over another coin.
1325. Fugio Cent, 1787, "States United" variety, struck over another coin.

The two preceding were probably restrikes, as they were catalogued as uncirculated.

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1326. Civil War Token of V. Benner & Ch. Bendinger, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1327. Civil War Token of J. J. Diehl, Undertaker, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1328. Civil War Token of A. J. Henning, Diesinker, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1329. Civil War Token of Christoph. Karl, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1330. Civil War Token of Gustavus Lindenmueller, New York (both varieties), struck over U. S. Quarter Dollars.
1331. Civil War Token of Broas Bros., New York, struck over a U. S. Dime.
1332. Civil War Token of T. Ivory, Brooklyn, N. Y., struck over a U. S. Dime.

The preceding Civil War Tokens struck over United States coins should not be confounded with some of the Civil War Tokens struck on original silver planchets. There is no excuse for the existence of either class, except that they form additional varieties.

1333. Carolina Halfpenny Token, 1694 (from Bolen's dies), struck over U. S. Half Dollar of 1807.
1334. Impression of one die of a New York Cent on a U. S. Cent.
1335. Impression of obverse die of U. S. Quarter Dollar of 1805, on a U. S. Cent of about the same period.
1336. Medal with design of Washington mounted struck over a U. S. Cent.

Standing alone in its class, is the so-called restrike of the Confederate Half Dollar. It is not an overstrike, nor strictly a restrike, as only one die was used in restriking.

1337. U. S. Half Dollar, 1861, O Mint, impressed on reverse with reverse die for the Confederate Half Dollar.

IMPRESSIONS OF HEADS AND BUSTS ON U. S. COINS.

One of the most interesting stamps found on United States coins is that of the bust of Washington on one side and the bust of Lafayette on the other side. These pieces are not numerous, and bring good prices when offered for sale. The occasion for the stamping was Lafayette's visit to this



No. 1341.

country in 1824, but where and when the stamping was done has not been satisfactorily determined. The version most generally accepted is contained in a letter received some time ago from one of our corrspondents, as follows:

"When you come to the United States section of your article on countermarked coins, play up with a good story regarding the Washington and Lafayette heads countermarked on various coins. There are different stories regarding this stamp, all of which have been questioned as to correctness. The story most generally told is that while Lafayette was being entertained at the mint during his visit to the United States about 1824, in compliment to Lafayette, each of his party was privileged to offer a coin on which the stamp was made from punches that had been prepared especially for the purpose. I have a United States Half Dollar with a very good stamp of Lafayette's head."

Another story is to the effect that during a procession in honor of

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Lafayette, coins bearing the stamps were thrown from one of the carriages to the crowds lining the streets through which the procession passed.

1338. U. S. Half Dollar, 1824, Cm. on obverse "GEORGE WASHINGTON" and head to left. Cm. on reverse "GENERAL LAFAYETTE" and head to right; below, "1824."
1339. U. S. Dime, 1820, 1821, 1822, Cm. as preceding.
1340. U. S. Cent, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1822, 1823, Cm. as preceding.
1341. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. as preceding.

1342. U. S. Cent, 1850, Cm. with military bust of U. S. Grant.
1343. U. S. Cent, 1817, Cm. with unknown head.
1344. Talbot Allum & Lee Token, Cm. with unknown head in relief.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Albert Kuner, Engraver.

A Short Biographical Sketch of the Maker of the Territorial and Pioneer Coins on the Pacific Coast.

By I. LELAND STEINMAN.

The virile history of California and other States and Territories on the Pacific Coast which issued private coins during the gold excitement in the late 40s and early 50s has been told often in song and story. The story that I have to tell is of one who was instrumental in making the metal reminders of those eventful times which visualize and interpret that epoch-making period to historians and numismatists.

George Ferdinand Albrecht Kuner, the subject of this sketch, who engraved the die for the first coin of private California mintage and many others of like character, was born in Bavaria in 1819. He was familiarly known as Albert Kuner, having dropped the first two given names upon his arrival in San Francisco. His trade in Bavaria was that of gold and silversmith, in which he was a master of his craft. He left Lindau, Bavaria, in 1848 for the United States with the intention of following the occupation of cameo cutting, in which he was particularly skilful; but, like many others, he was attracted to California by the marvelous gold discoveries, and arrived in San Francisco July 22, 1849.

Shortly after his arrival he entered the firm of Moffat & Co., who were then smelting and assaying gold, and engraved for them the dies for the first $10 piece of private manufacture to be issued on the Pacific Coast. This coin bore the imprint of Moffat & Co.

Among other dies which he cut at different times were those for the medals awarded by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, all the seals of Wells, Fargo and Co. from 1852, the first year of that company's existence, and the official seal of the State of California. He was paid $600 for the first State seal, and when it became necessary to renew it, in 1883, he journeyed to Sacramento and engraved the new seal, for which he received $300.

Mr. Kuner did not remain long with Moffat & Co. He left that firm and started in business for himself on Clay street, near Kearny, in October, 1849, next moving to Kearny street, between Jackson and Pacific streets; but being burned out in May, 1850, he returned to Clay street. Again being burned out in May, 1851, he transferred his business to the Mithall Building, on Montgomery street, near California street. In 1852 he moved to Washington street, using a part of Braverman & Levy's store, remaining at that address for 15 years. After that period he moved to the building occupied by Wores the Hatter, where he continued for 17 years. In 1884 he again changed his address to 704 Montgomery street, where he remained until 1891.

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Mr.Kuner was very retiring and unassuming; his methods were methodical and painstaking; every specimen of his work was carefully recorded, nearly all of which, together with most of his data, were destroyed in the great fire in San Francisco of 1906, when his home, at the corner of Golden Gate avenue and Gough street, was burned. However, a record of many of the coins for which he cut the dies remains in his personal copy of the book issued by Eckfeld & Dubois in 1851, which was saved. In this book he made memorandum over each illustration in his own handwriting of the various California coins engraved by him. By means of these entries it is noted that he made the dies of the Moffat $5 and $10 pieces of 1849-50; the Baldwin $5, $10 horseman and $20 of 1850-51; the $50 Augustus Humbert octagonal slug with the denomination reading "Fifty Dolls." and the name on the obverse around the border; the $5 piece of N., G. & N., 1849; the Schultz $5 and $10 of 1851; the Dunbar & Co. $5, 1851, and all of the coins issued by Wass, Mollitor & Co., as well as the die for the Deseret Assay Office $50 piece of Utah (1860). Mr. Robert Schaezlein, a personal friend of Mr. Kuner, stated that after Mr. Kuner received the order to engrave the dies for this Mormon piece he showed him a trial pice struck from this die before the date and inscription had been added. This was the same pattern gold piece presented to Brigham Young and attached by him to his watch chain as a charm, and upon Mr. Young's death the watch chain with this coin attached was sold for $300, and is said to be now in the possession of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City. This trial piece was the coin that showed a reclining lion with mountains in the background, and was of a much different design than that of the $5 piece of the Deseret Assay Office issued for circulation.

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society at a recent meeting had the opportunity, through the kindness of R. A. Kuner and his sister, Miss Bertha Kuner, to see specimens of their father's handiwork. Among the exhibits which they placed on display were: Wax impression of $10 piece of Moffat & Co., 1849, without date and inscription, with memorandum written upon card stating that it was taken from the die in July, 1849, by A. Kuner, engraver, with Moffat & Co., southeast corner Montgomery and Jackson streets; a trial piece in white metal of the $10 Baldwin horseman, showing but one side, that of the horseman; wax impressions of the Schultz & Co. $5, 1851; Baldwin $20, 1851; Wass, Mollitor & Co. $5, 1852; an assortment of octagonal and round 50-cent and $1 gold California pieces; wax impressions of some of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s seals; a number of silver medals of the Mechanics' Institute, together with two copies of the unique $20 in silver and one of the $10 in the same metal of the Government of British Columbia, issued in 1862; these three coins were gold plated. In connection with these coins the following data has been secured through files of the Kuner family: Mr. Kuner had received the commission to engrave dies for a contemplated issue of gold coins for British Columbia, and before turning over the dies to the Government of British Columbia he struck a few trial pieces in silver. These coins were struck on a coining press which Lemme Brothers had brought from Germany.

Mr. Kuner was very versatile. He had a great talent as an artist as well as an engraver. The writer was shown many fine examples of his work in water-colors, also many exquisite examples of his modeling in various materials. All of this was of original design and done outside of business hours solely for pleasure. None of this work was ever commercialized. A large portion of the fruit of his labor is still carefully preserved by members of his family.

His hobby was animals, particularly horses, and he was extremely skilful in portraying them. A masterpiece which came under the writer's observation was that of a cane on which he had cut one continuous line of horses, which encircled it from bottom to top, each animal showing a different posture and alive with action. The effect was that of a cavalcade of horses ascending an extremely steep circuitous mountain grade.

Mr. Albert Kuner died on January 23rd, 1906, at the ripe old age of 86 years, his death occurring a few months before the great fire which devastated his home city. The surviving members of his immediate family are three daughters and a son—Mr. R. A. Kuner, Miss Bertha Kuner, Mrs. Gehrcke, and Mrs. Albert Hermes.

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Amber As a Medium of Exchange.

By A. M. RACKUS.

There is great difference of opinion whether cowrie shells, snail money, fishhook money ring money, wampum, amber, porcelain and paper money, etc., should be given a place in numismatics or not. De gustibus non est desputandum—therefore I will not discuss this matter here. But it seems, however, that almost every numismatist is interested in any article that is or has been used as a medium of exchange.

Almost every American numismatist has in his cabinet several specimens of wampum, or "dentalia pretiosum," which was used by Indians not only as ornaments, but also as substitutes for money.

Some European numismatists have in their cabinets specimens of peculiar old leather pieces that had been used in medieval ages as money in some parts of Western Russia. There are many other aboriginal mediums of exchange, which are already known to the numismatic world.

Being a native of Lithuania, I specialize in the numismatics of Lithuania; and perhaps it will be of some interest to the American numismatists to learn that about 3000 years ago amber was already in use as a medium of exchange in Lithuania, Phoenicia, Judea, Greece, Egypt and later in Rome.

The earliest records about amber we have from Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek and Latin sources, circa 1475 B. C. Moses and Aaron burned on altars amber, which was called by Egyptians "sakal." Amber was one of the four aromas employed in the tabernacle, according to the prescription of Moses.[1] Where did Moses and Aaron get the amber? Undoubtedly through Egyptian channels. Upon leaving Egypt, would Jewish people burden themselves by carrying with them amber if it would not be of universal value? Perhaps not. If Aaron, in the name of Jewish people, as the High Priest, dared to make sacrifice to God by burning amber; and if manna is compared in appearance to bdellium (amber)[2], then it may be concluded that amber was one of the most precious things they possessed. It is known also that Phoenician merchants were constantly supplying King Solomon with amber for burning it in his magnificent temple.[3]

In Greek poetry amber is quite often mentioned. Homer, in Odyseus, sings about amber three times. When the famous hero of Greece, by name Aiaksis, died (1209 B. C.), Greeks burned his corpse on a pile of amber, thus deifying him. Menelaus, famous ruler of Greece (circa 950 B. C.), who was known as the richest ruler in the world, had his chamber walls inlaid not only with gold and ivory, but also with precious amber. About 430 B. C. the Greek writer Herodotus states that amber was circulating in Greece and other countries, and that it was one of the most precious substances known at that time. Just as Americans some years ago rushed westward searching for gold, so ancient people from Phoenicia, Greece, Assyria and Rome rushed to Lithuania for amber. Some of those ancient wanderers succeeded in finding the land of amber, but most of them were misdirected by jealous and smart Phoenician merchants.

No wonder that we find so much about amber and Lithuanian tribes living along the coasts of the Baltic Sea, and gathering amber, in the writings of Herodotus, Pytheas, Diodorus, Tacitus, Pliny, Strabo, Pomponius and other ancient writers.

In Rome, it seems that amber was used as a medium of exchange and ornamentation, especially among Roman soldiers and patricians. Nero had sent a special expedition to Lithuania in order to obtain some amber, and it is recorded by Pliny that this expedition was very successful.[4]

It is said that before Phoenician merchants came over to the Baltic coast, the natives of Lithuania did not know the value of amber. Lithuanians were simply amazed when Phoenicians offered their swords, spears, bronze ornaments and all kinds of valuables for lumps of amber which were

1Arnold Buffum. "The Tears of the Heliades, or Amber As a Gem." London, 1897, p. 42.
2Num. xi, 7.
3Simanas Daukantas. "Budas Senoves Lietuvier." Plymouth, Pa., 1892, p. 173.
4Plinius. Hist. Natur. L. XXXVI, c. 3.

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scattered on the shores of the sea. Then Lithuanians "got wise" and began to gather amber, and exchanged it for useful articles. Strange, but it is a fact, that even Teutons were anxious to buy amber from Lithuanians.[5] Evidently, then, amber had become of some value even in Lithuania, and Pytheas, who traveled from Greece to the land of amber about 300 B. C., related that Ostiaioi (natives of Lithuania) "burned amber instead of wood"—i. e., "burned amber on altars instead of wood." (See J. Voigt, "Geschichte Preussens," I, 29, 35.)

Some might wonder, what is the reason that amber was so highly prized? There are many factors that rendered amber precious. Like gold, amber cannot be found everywhere, hence it is rare. The demand for ambr was far greater than could be supplied. Phoenicians were not only bold sailors and clever merchants, but they were also masters in creating demand for their goods. Phoenicians were great observers. They noticed that amber, when rubbed, emanated a very pleasant odor, attracted small particles of papyrus, and in darkness some sparks could be noticed. Upon burning it, thick smoke with a very agreeable odor was given off. Amber possessing such peculiarities was a mystery and seemed to be of supernatural origin. It was not difficult, therefore, to convince superstitious people that amber was "the tears of Apollo" or "stones of divine Heliadae." Numerous and fabulous tales and virtues were attributed to the amber. It was of general belief among ancient people that "a collar of amber beads worn about the necks of young infants is a singular preservative against secret poison. and a countercharm for witchcraft and sorceries." Egyptians, perhaps, were the first to wear amulets and charms made of amber. Especially amber with imbedded green beetle in it was very highly prized, because it was beyond their understanding how this beetle with its dazzling beauty could dwell in amber. Lucky was he that possessed such an amulet; it meant fortune for him! Enormous prices were paid for green beetle in a piece of amber, and only rich ones could be the possessors. Even in Lithuania, it is said, Phoenicians offered 120 swords and 60 spears for amber containing green beetle, irrespective of its size. Egyptians of the poorer class had to be contented by wearing scarabs—beetle made by Phoenicians of some other material. It is important to note for those that collect Egyptian scarabs-seals, that the custom of wearing scarabs as charms takes its origin from amber. Another very important reason why amber became so popular and valuable is the fact that ancient people made offerings to their gods by contributing amber to their priests and priestesses. The custom of burning amber in different oracles and temples was widely spread with the idea that what is precious to man is not too good for gods, and, besides, it was profitable to priestesses and priests. The perfume of incense, especially that of precious amber, had a great effect upon worshippers' psychology. And maybe amber is responsible for the universal use of incense during worship. Who knows?

Every true numismatist or archaeologist is interested not only in the origin of use of any kind of material for medium of exchange, but also is interested as to the locality of the product. In ancient times, Lithuania, Syria and Catania were the only localities that amber could be found. Lithuania was the greatest source for producing amber through ages and ages, and Lithuanian amber was in greater demand than any other kind, because Lithuanian amber was of harder consistency, of greater transparency and brilliancy, and because Lithuanian amber emanated stronger and more pleasant odor than Syrian or Catanian amber. The reason for this great fragrancy is because of its origin from fossilized resin of native pines; and there is no other spot on earth that has more fragrant pines than Lithuania. A famous German scientist and an eminent chemist, Dr. Otto Helm of Dantzig, made a thorough analysis of different varieties of amber, and he actually proved that the amber excavated from the oldest tombs of Mykenae comes from the Baltic Sea.[6] Professor T. Oppert, an authority on Assyriology, from a cuneiform inscription by a king of Nineveh on a broken obelisk, proves that very early commercial relations existed between Assyria and the north of Europe. In his famous work "L' Ambre Jaune chez les Assyriens," he translated this cuneiform inscription as follows:

5Plinius. Hist. Nat. L. XXXVII, c. 2.
6Schliemanns Tiryns. 1886. App. p. 372.

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"In the sea of changeable winds (i. e. Persian Gulf) his merchants fished for pearls; in the sea where North star culminates (i. e. the Baltic) they fished for yellow amber."

Bronze implements, various ornaments in gold, silver and bronze, and ancient coins that are found abundantly on Lithuanian soil, especially in the Memel region, prove that the export of amber from Lithuania was at its height in very ancient times.[7]

In what form did amber circulate and what was its approximate value, is hard to tell. This matter has to be investigated yet by the numismatists. We know this much: That in Lithuania, and in Phoenicia, amber was circulating in crude form, and its value depended upon the size, grade and locality. Egyptians engraved on amber images of their deities.[8] In Greece, amber was circulating in the form of beads or amulets. In Rome, all kinds of statuettes and figures made of amber were circulating among patricians, and the value of smallest figurine, circa 40 A. D., was one healthy slave.[9] It seems that amber was too precious to be cut into definite sizes, therefore amber polishers and engravers were careful not to waste it, because the larger it was, the greater price it commanded. Besides, if amber was cut, or some kind of error was made, it was done irreparably, because amber could not be melted, like metal, or soldered together.

Some numismatists may think that I am too bold in stating that amber was circulating as a medium of exchange. I have studied this subject for a long time, and the following points lead me to believe that there must have been a time when amber was used as money:

1. For many ages, amber was considered as one of the most precious minerals, sometimes exceeding the value of gold.

2. Amber was in universal use, from immemorial ages, in almost every country of Europe, Asia and Africa. Amber is found even in the remains of the Lake dwellers of Switzerland and France.[10]

3. The Hebrew "shekel" or "sekel" closely resembles the word "sakal," meaning amber. Phoenicians called amber "sakal." Also, Egyptians called amber "sakal," and "sakal" is neither a Phoenician nor Egyptian word.[11] It is evident, then, that they brorowed this name from some other people. Even up to this day, Lithuanians sometimes call amber "sakai," or, in Samogitian dialect, "saka," meaning resin or amber; hence it may be concluded with safety that Phoenicians and Egyptians adopted the term "sakal" for amber from the Lithuanians. Since Jewish people for a long period of time were under Egyptian oppression, therefore not only is Hebrew language closely allied to the Egyptian, but even other cultural characteristics of Egypt were deeply impressed upon the Jewish race. When Jewish people began to coin their money they borrowed the term for their silver coin, "shekel," or "sekel," from Egyptians. Some authorities have already formed an opinion among numismatists that the term "sekel" (shekel) is derived from Assyrian "shaqual," meaning "to weigh," and thus jumped at the conclusion that the Jewish shekel was primarily used as a unit of weight and not as a coin. Maybe their views are correct, and maybe I am wrong. But I think there is more sense in applying name to currency in terms of value than in terms of weight, although weight plays an important part. I cannot understand why weights should be made of silver only, and not of less valuable metal. Was silver in those days so abundant and of little value? Not only Hebrews, but also Phoenicians, Babylonians and Persians had coins by the name "sekel," and they vary considerably in weight. If "sekel" means a unit of weight, and not the price equal to that of amber, then "sekels" of all those countries ought to be of equal weight. I am still inclined to believe that there is a greater resemblance between the terms "sekel" (shekel) and "sakal" (amber), than between "sekel" and "shaqual" (to weigh), because of the preciousness of amber and the preciousness of silver being acknowledged almost universally.

7Junge Wilhelm. "Der Bernstein Ostpreussen." Zwei Vortrage. Berlin. Karl Lohmeyer. "Preussen das Bernsteinlander Alten gewessen." Koenigsberg, 1872, pp. 3-7, 16-17.

8W. Arnold Buffum. "The Tears of the Hellades." London, 1897, p. 42.

9Plinius. XXXVII, 12.

10W. Arnold Buffum. "The Tears of the Heliades." London, 1897, p. 32.

11Plinius. "Nat. Hist." XXXVII, 11, 36.

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4. Greeks called amber "electron." The well-known alloy of three parts of gold to one of silver also was named by Greeks "electron." In Greek poetry the name "elektron" seems to be almost synonymous, and it is hard to decide which is meant in any particular case. The etymology of the word "elektron" is still unsettled. Students of classical antiquities think that "elektron" is derived from one of the Homeric names of sun-god "Elektor." Professor Curtins refers to a root "ark" (to shine). But it is most probable that this word comes from Arabic "El ek," which signifies "the resin." Now, the question arises, why did the Greeks name the pale gold after amber? Some say that the pale gold was named "elektron" because of its great resemblance to amber in color. With such explanation I cannot agree. Amber does not resemble the alloy, nor the alloy resemble amber. Being born and raised in "the land of amber," I have all kinds of specimens of this mineral, and I am also fortunate in possessing several specimens of ancient coins struck from the alloy called "elektron." They do not resemble each other in color at all! Fearing lest I be color-blind, I interviewed several artists who are particularly keen colorists, and they did not see how elektron could be compared to amber as far as colors are concerned. Pure gold resembles amber more than elektron. In my opinion, Greeks applying the word "elektron" to the alloy had in their minds not so much the color of amber as its preciousness and its universal popularity. And perhaps the price of elektron in those days was identical with the price of amber, and both were equally accepted by the people as mediums of exchange.

5. It seems that in Rome anything could be purchased with a piece of amber. Pliny distinctly writes: "The price of a figurine in amber, however small, exceeded that of a living, healthy slave."[12]

It is too bad that we know so little about amber being used for money. No stamped piece of amber has ever been discovered. There are some Egyptian scarabs and amulets made of amber with inscriptions on them, but we would not call that a numismatic proof. Even the Jewish word "siegel," or Latin word "sigillum," meaning a "seal" or "stamp," which etymologically might be derived from the Egyptian "sakal" (amber scarab), and coin, is nothing but a piece of metal stamped with a seal of an authorized agency. Even this would not help us. But it stands to reason that there was no necessity for stamping amber. Gold and silver could be easily adulterated. Elektron could be easily imitated. Therefore, it was necessary that some kind of an official stamp on metallic money would insure people from adulterants. But amber could not be adulterated or imitated. Everybody's nose and sense of touch could easily tell the genuineness of amber, hence there was no necessity for an assayer's stamp on it.

At first when I saw Indian wampum I could not believe the ugly-looking beads were used as money among some Indian tribes. There was no inscription on the beads that could remove my doubt. But now I believe in the authenticity of wampum as money, because there are some evidences in favor of what is recorded in numismatic literature. From a numismatic standpoint my arguments may seem to be too weak, but this is only the beginning of my task. Amber is not a numismatic novelty, but a matter of almost prehistoric antiquity. Amber has been forgotten by the numismatic world, maybe, because in the Middle Ages Christianity was energetically fighting, suppressing and burying all pagan ideas and ancient superstitions. Amber, being like a hub of numerous superstitions, had to be conquered, buried and forgotten. Much of careful research about amber might reveal to us some valuable and interesting information. Indeed, amber deserves not a lesser consideration than Indian wampum or other kinds of mediums of exchange.

COUNTERFEITING AMERICAN MONEY IN HONDURAS.

A press dispatch from San Salvador says that a large plant for making counterfeit American money has been discovered in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, according to information received from the latter city. Five of the counterfeiters were arrested.

[12]Plinius. "Hist. Nat." XXXVII, 12.

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New Nickel Five-Cent Piece for Canada.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

For some time Canadian statesmen and others interested in the subject have been calling for the coinage of nickel in Canada. For this country, which produces more of this metal than all the other countries of the world combined, is about the only one that has not issued a coinage of this metal.

We were therefore not surprised to find that during the present session of Parliament an amendment to the Currency Act for 1910 was introduced, authorizing the coinage of five-cent nickel pieces.

As this act, a copy of which I am sending you, refers to the original act of 1910, and therefore would be unintelligible to most readers without a copy of the said act of 1910, I am giving a résumé of its contents, as follows:

It states in Section one, subsection 1, that the word nickel be added after the word silver wherever it occurs in the original act.

Subsections 2 and 3 limit the legal tender of nickel coins to $5.

Subsection 4 adds to the schedule, as follows:

Denomination of Coin—Nickel five cents.

Standard Weight—70 grains.

Standard Fineness—Pure nickel.

Remedy Allowance—Weight per piece, 2.00 grains. Millesimal fineness, 15.

A footnote of this schedule states that "this remedy (or allowance) is not to exceed one hundred grains per avoirdupois pound of one hundred pieces."

Subsection 5 provides that this amendment "shall come into force upon such date as may be prescribed by proclamation issued by the Governor in Council."

Section 2 makes it a penal offence "to melt down or break up, or use otherwise than as currency, any gold coin which is for the time being current and legal tender in Canada."

From this it will be seen that the nickel coins are to be pure nickel, not nickel-bronze, as most other coin is which is called nickel, and I note also that the five-cent silver piece has not been ordered to be withdrawn from circulation, nor is its coinage ordered to be discontinued.

Among the current gold coins referred to are those of Canada, United Kingdom and the United States.

I am in receipt of a letter from A. H. W. Cleave, Deputy Master of the Ottawa Mint, with the following information:

"The size of the Canadian nickel five-cent piece will be approximately the same as that of the present U. S. A. five-cent piece. No information as to the design is as yet available. The new coin will not be issued for several months, probably early in 1922."

The Dollar of Our Daddies.

By I. LELAND STEINMAN.

Diogenes once, as history informs us, went in search with his lantern for an honest man. If his search had been made A. D. 1486, it no doubt would read: "Diogenes was looking for the man who made the first honest dollar," and he would have found him in the person of the Count of Schlick, for he it was who made the first honest dollar.

This Count was a person of much importance. A rich silver mine was discovered in the Thal or Valley of St. Joachim, in Bohemia, and the Count, being an enterprising man, immediately appropriated it, since it was near his home. He put away his golf sticks and fishing tackle to indulge in a new form of recreation. He began to operate a private mint. To the Count's credit be it said that he struck coins of such uniform excellence as to weight and fineness that they quickly acquired a widespread popularity

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at a time when unreliability was the chief characteristic of government coinage.

The name "guldengroschen" was applied to the early issues of this piece first struck in 1486. The coin was intended to be the silver equivalent of the golden gulden, a coin common in Germany from the 14th century. These coins were the first silver coins to be made in this large size, approximating closely that of the present American cartwheel.

Later issues of Schlick's money were christened "Schlickenthalers," or "Joachimthaler," the first name indicating that they were made in the Thal or Dale by one Schlick, and the second that they were issued in the Thal of St. Joachim. They also bore the effigy of St. Joachim.

Familiarity breeds contempt for polite titles and excess baggage. William Greenback is known among his chums as just Bill, and in the same way the above cumbersome names were shortened, so the first portion of the sur-tax was dropped and these coins received the nickname of "thaler." From thaler to daler, and later to dollar, was an easy verbal transition when these pieces began to pass through the hands of the English-speaking people. Moreover, we know that "dollar" had already become an English word when Shakespeare was writing his plays, although the English made no coin called by that name.

As appreciation of the new coinage grew, variations of the word thaler made their appearance in other European languages. Since human nature was the same then as it is now, imitators got busy. It was not many years before Spain issued a similar piece destined to have world-wide circulation under the name of Spanish dollar or peso.

In order to understand this fully, a smattering of history must be imbibed. As most schoolboys and a few grown-ups know, Spain was the richest and most powerful European country in the sixteenth century. Spain controlled not only the fortunes of Italy and the wealthy provinces of the Netherlands, but had a monopoly of commerce with the newly discovered countries in North and South America, with their vast treasures of silver and gold. Spain was a genius when it came to confiscating valuable slices of the world's landscape, for the delectation and enrichment of her people. After she had staked off Mexico and Peru for homesteading purposes, her surveyors began to sharpen their pencils for the making of new maps.

Spanish American mints were established in the different colonies throughout the Spanish possessions, and such quantities of Spanish dollars were coined and circulated that before the close of the sixteenth century they were current even as far as China and the Philippines. Their wide use in the English colony of North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is proof that even the circumspect fathers of this republic were not able to withstand their irresistable contour. When these hard-headed gentlemen were discussing the establishment of an American mint and an American coinage, the Spanish dollar or piece-of-eight received first consideration as a model for the new monetary unit.

The dollar of Spain was referred to by Thomas Jefferson as "a well-known coin and the most familiar of all to the minds of the people." However, the dollar did not immediately come into use as the monetary unit of America. It had to walk before it could run. Legislators are built for style, not for speed.

In 1782 Robert Morris, in compliance with instructions, sent to the Colonial Congress a long report on coinage. In this report (prepared by Gouverneur Morris) he stated "it was very desirable that money should increase in decimal ratio, and that the money unit should be such as to agree, without fraction, with the different values of a dollar that then prevailed in the colonies."

All progressive law-making bodies from time immemorial have had their committees, and this Congress was no exception, and this report was parked in the garage of a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was the presiding genius, and while this gentleman gave the general plan his approval, he pointed out several defects in some of the details. After much burning of the midnight oil and the use of a gross of quill pens he recommended the dollar should be the unit of our monetary system; that its divisions should be in decimal ratio, and that 1-1440th part of the dollar was the measure, without fraction, of all currencies in use in the colonies.

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On July 6th, 1785, Congress voted that the monetary unit of the United States be one dollar, and that its smallest coin be 1/200th part of the dollar, and that the other pieces increase in a decimal ratio.

Thus the Congress merely made legal a condition which already prevailed, for the American dollar derived its name, value and weight from the Spanish dollar.

The job was well done, but the fathers decided that when they were making the suit for the root of all evil they might as well adopt up-to-date style as well.

By an act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, the United States threw off the troublesome system of shillings, pence and farthings, etc., under which the former monetary system was computed, and instituted the decimal subdivision into dimes (at first written dismes), cents and mills. Moreover, the Spanish dollar or piece-of-eight was subdivided into eight bits, each valued at $0.12½. These were called "levy" in Pennsylvania, "ninepence" in New York, and "bit" in the West and Southwest. It was possible in the mining days on the Pacific Coast to purchase a glass of water for two of these bits, and times have not changed much, for in some establishments they still charge this price for a glass of water with a little sugar in it.

Legislatures may decree, but customs persist, as the popping of corks in these prohibition times attests. It took nearly a century for the new decimal system to gain complete possession of the field. Then its advantages became clearly apparent.

No less an authority than the Encyclopedia Brittanica informs us that the "Spanish milled dollar or piece-of-eight is also ancestor of the Mexican dollar, Newfoundland dollar, British dollar circulating in Hongkong and Strait Settlements and the dollar of the South American republics, although many of them are now only dollars in name."

How painfully true are those last ten words to-day! When the world was normal and the nations not flying at each other's throats like Kilkenny cats, the peso of Argentina was worth $0.96½; the gold gourde of Haiti $0.96½; the peso of Uruguay $1.03½; the peso of Venezuela $0.96½; the gold peso of Cuba $0.92½; Newfoundland's dollar about $1.01½; the rixdaler of Sweden $0.98¼, and the taler of Abyssinia $0.97 1/5. These are plainly the namesakes of the ancient "thaler" of Count Schlick.

In all climates of the world the American dollar has near relations, although many of them are so poor now that they are trying desperately to borrow from their Uncle Samuel. The number of these relations are growing. In view of the chumminess between Pan-American countries and the United States, it requires no undue stretch of the imagination to figure out when the dollar of this nation will furnish the monetary standard for the entire Western hemisphere.

American dollars should be decorated for bravery under fire in raising the United States to economic leadership in the world. At rare intervals they, like the rest of us, are puffed up with their own importance, but this will be cured in time.

Because they have performed such good service, Voltaire said, "American dollars have no need of ancestors, but since they have such a creditable family tree, a justifiable pride therein is a part of every American birthright." Let us treat our dollars with prudence and with respect.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 4,370,000.

Total coinage of Standard Silver Dollars under Act of April 23, 1918, 6,736,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,997,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,424,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Colombia—Nickel, 6,625,000.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE COINAGE OF "PEACE DOLLARS" BEFORE CONGRESS.

On May 9 a joint resolution authorizing the coinage of a "Peace Dollar" was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Albert H. Vestal, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, to which committee the joint resolution was referred. The text of the bill is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

to provide for the coinage of peace dollars.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this resoluiton, all standard silver dollars coined under the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign Governments at war with

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the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver," approved April 23, 1918, shall be of an appropriate design commemorative of the termination of the war between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States.

Such design shall be selected by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Each standard silver dollar of such design shall be known as the "peace dollar."

The introduction of this joint resolution is the outcome of the action of the Chicago Convention of the American Numismatic Association last August, the action being prompted by a paper by Mr. Farran Zerbe read before the convention, in which he urged the passage of a bill by Congress authorizing the issue of a souvenir coin for general circulation to commemorate the declaration of peace between the United States and its allies and the Imperial German Government. (Mr. Zerbe's paper will be found in THE NUMISMATIST for October, 1920, pages 443 and 444.)

At the time the paper was written and read before the Convention no silver dollars were being coined. In his paper he suggested that if the coinage of this denomination was resumed shortly, the dollar, being of large size, would afford better opportunity for art effect than a coin of smaller size. The coinage of silver dollars was resumed a few months ago, and the joint resolution just introduced provides that the present type of Standard silver dollars be discontinued and a design substituted that will appropriately commemorate the termination of the war.

Whether the coinage of Standard silver dollars under the joint resolution conforms to the wishes and desires of the committee of the American Numismatic Association and the views expressed at the Chicago Convention in favor of a "souvenir coin for general circulation" may be questioned. Theoretically it does. But our idea of a coin for general circulation is one that really circulates. The silver dollars that have been coined in the past few months are presumably to replace those formerly stored in the Treasury vaults in Washington and which were sold as bullion during the high price and scarcity of silver during the war. When it was learned that silver dollars were again being coined, the editor of THE NUMISMATIST addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, asking if the new coins could be obtained there. He replied that "These coins are not being paid out," as was stated in our April issue. As the proposed peace dollars are to be coined under the authority of the same act, the presumption is that these coins will not be available for circulation. The presentation of silver certificates at the Treasury will, of course, be honored by redemption in silver dollars, but they would probably be of the old type, unless the new type was especially requested.

We are heartily in favor of a souvenir peace coin for general circulation, and have advocated in these pages the occasional issue of souvenir coins for general circulation, on more than one occasion. The editor prepared a paper to be read at the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A. in 1918, and which was published in our November, 1918, issue, in which the suggestion of a victory coin for general circulation was advanced. This was just prior to the signing of the armistice, but at a time when the result of the war was no longer in doubt.

The opinion prevailed among members of the A. N. A. at the Chicago Convention that we should have a souvenir peace coin for general circulation, and we do not feel that the proposed coin meets the situation. This is no criticism of the committee having the matter in charge. Perhaps it was necessary for them to accept the dollar as the peace coin or have none at all.

If the peace dollar is coined, and if it can be obtained at the Treasury upon request, it will help to remove from a souvenir coin issue the objection of the 50 or 100 per cent. premium usually placed on such an issue, but it will not be a coin for general circulation.

It is stated on good authority that the proposed peace dollar meets with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint. A proposition was advanced by the committee of the A. N. A. that the design for the peace coin be selected by a commission from competitive de-

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signs furnished by America's leading sculptors, but as this plan would probably involve an expenditure of money, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was unwilling to have such a provision inserted in the resolution, as it might lessen its chances of passage. The preparation of the design will be left to Mr. Morgan of the Philadelphia Mint, whose long experience as a coin designer is sufficient guarantee that we will have a peace dollar worthy of the event which it will commemorate.

The resolution will probably not reach a vote in the House for several days, and Mr. Judson Brenner, chairman of the committee of the A. N. A., urges that every member of the Association get behind the bill and see his Congressman personally, or telegraph or write him, urging him to support the resolution.

A ROOSEVELT 2½-CENT COIN.

The bill authorizing the coinage of a two-cent piece bearing the portrait of Roosevelt having failed of passage in the House, after having passed the Senate in the last Congress, a new bill authorizing the coinage of a 2½-cent piece with the medallion of Rooseevlt on one side was introduced in the House on April 27 by Representative Appleby of the Third New Jersey District, which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

A BILL

Authorizing the issuing of a 2½-cent coin to be known as the Roosevelt coin, and providing for the coinage of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a 2½-cent piece of a standard weight of an alloy composed of 95 per centum of copper and 5 per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, and of such size and weight as may be necessary to distinguish it from the 1-cent piece of similar composition. The diameter and the devices of said coin shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That upon one side of the coin there shall be the medallion of Theodore Roosevelt with the dates of his birth and death, and with an inscription of the words, "In God we Trust"; and upon the reverse side there shall be an inscription of the words, "United States of America," and an inscription of the words, "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin. Said 2½-cent piece shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of 40 cents.

Sec. 2. That all laws now in force relating to the minor coins of the United States and the striking or coinage of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose, shall, so far as practicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized.

If a coin of new denomination bearing the effigy of Roosevelt is to be issued, it will matter little to collectors whether it is a 2-cent or a 2½-cent piece. A bill for a 2-cent coin would probably stand a better chance of passage than the one now before Congress, which, it is expected, will have arrayed against it the opposition of banks and business houses using adding and bookkeeping machines and users of cash registers, as well as the manufacturers of these machines, the use of which is now almost universal. What little economy there might be in the use of the half cent in purchasing power would be offset by the loss of it in making change in other transactions.

Departing further from the standards of coinage of the United States is the proposition to have the proposed Roosevelt coin made of zinc instead

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of the usual copper-nickel composition. A resolution calling upon the Treasury Department to use zinc for the coin was adopted at the opening session of the American Zinc Institute in St. Louis on May 9. The resolution points out that zinc coins have been used in France, Belgium and Germany, and advocates, in the interest of economy and an encouragement to a key industry, that the metal be used for the Roosevelt coin. W. R. Ingalls of New York, director of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, in a telegram to the convention, expressed the opinion that the price and production of zinc will soon reach the level attained during the war.

About the only redeeming feature zinc has as a metal for coinage purposes is its hardness and resistance to wear. We are not informed as to its cost compared with copper or nickel. During the war zinc was used to some extent for coinage purposes by some of the European countries as an experiment in an effort to conserve copper and nickel for other purposes, and the great amount of token money put in circulation in Germany and other countries during and since the war was struck in zinc, or in a metal composed largely of it. When first struck the coins resemble silver somewhat, but circulation for a very short time gives them a dark and ugly appearance, which seems to increase with continued circulation. This feature makes zinc undesirable for a coinage by a Government which takes pride in the appearance of its coins in circulation, and it should not be used for that purpose except in emergencies.

The proposition of the American Zinc Institute should receive no more consideration than a similar proposition from producers of porcelain, which is also being made to serve as a fabric for token money in Germany, due to conditions brought about by the war.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who inaugurated the movement for more artistic designs on our coins, beginning with the $20 and $10 gold issues of 1907, and his unadulterated Americanism and his services to his country deserves better than the placing of his portrait on zinc coins.

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE COINAGE OF GOLD.

On April 19 Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts introduced a bill in Congress which, if it had very much chance of passage, would make it the most important coinage bill introduced in years. The title of the bill is very brief, being "A bill to stabilize the purchasing value of the dollar."

Under the provisions of the bill the coinage of gold would cease, and gold coins would be succeeded by gold certificates secured by gold bullion or bars of standard fineness held in the Treasury. The amount of gold which each dollar certificate represented would vary as the dollar was made heavier or lighter. The amount of gold to be added or subtracted from the dollar would be determined from time to time by the use of an official price index number prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is cliamed by the champions of the plan that it will give the country stabilized prices with fluctuating dollars, instead of fluctuating prices with stable dollars, and that the change will eliminate many of the business troubles incident to price changes, such as have recently been experienced.

"WHEN, HOW AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS?"

In response to our standing invitation to our readers to reply to the above query, we have received the following from Cyrus Morse, one of our younger collectors, of West Orange, N. J.:

"Two years ago my mother, father, brother and sister and I went to Italy to spend a year. My brother had collected stamps for many years, and he immediately took advantage of the stamps he could get in a foreign country. I was given any duplicates he happened to get. Soon after we reached Rome I met a dear old lady at the Y. M. C. A. one afternoon. She gave me a one centesimo of King Victor Emanuel III, and she told me if I got one of each of the three last Italian kings I would have good luck if I kept them. Immediately I tried to get them, and at the same time I got greatly

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interested in coins, which seemed much better to collect than stamps as my brother did. The old lady gave me several other coins, and then I really began to collect. When we left Italy last year I had over 300—none very valuable, but I like them all. Some day I hope to have many, many more."

CLEANING COINS.

Mr. L. B. Morris, 1027 Climax street, Lansing, Mich., writes as follows on the subject of cleaning coins:

"I have very good results in cleaning silver by boiling the coins in a solution of soft water and bicarbonate of soda (common baking soda) in an aluminum vessel. Granite or other metal does not do the trick; you must use aluminum. I use a teaspoonful of soda to a cup of water, and have successfully cleaned silver coins in this manner that were as black as the proverbial 'Toby's heel,' but the same treatment has no effect on nickel or other base coins."

MEDAL FOR GIRLS IN BROOKLYN HIGH SCHOOL.

The illustration below is from a photograph of the model of Mr. Julio Kilenyi, sculptor, New York City, for a medal for girls in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) High School. Each year the medal will be struck in gold and presented to the two girls in the school who have been the best students.



The medal is known as the Rose Cohn Hyman Memorial Medal, and the portrait on the obverse is that of the late wife of William Hyman, a lawyer of New York City. The reverse has a small cartouche for the name of the recipient, and below it "High School for Girls, Brooklyn, N. Y. Character—Womanhood." The medal is 1¾ inches in diameter.

REGARDING THE COUNTERMARKS ON A WASHINGTON PENNY.

In our April issue we illustrated a countermarked Liberty and Security Washington penny, the origin and purpose of the stamps being in doubt. Since that time Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., the owner of the coin, has received a letter on the subject from Messrs. Spink & Son, London, from whom the coins was purchased, from which we quote as follows:

"With regard to the Washington countermarked penny, we regret we do not know more about the marks, but, as you say, they are clearly official, as the crown is used. The broad arrow, though used now for marking convicts' clothing, was at one time (the end of the eighteenth century) a symbol of the Royal Navy. Could this, therefore, be intended to produce a currency for sailors on the West Indies stations for small payments on shore, to be afterwards redeemed by the Admiralty?"

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GOLD BUTTONS FOR LAFAYETTE'S COAT MADE BY THE SCOVILLS.

It will perhaps be news to many that upon the visit of General Lafayette to this country in 1824 he was presented with sixteen gold buttons, made by the firm which later became the Scovill Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Conn. The visit of Lafayette had its numismatic side, and collectors have visible reminders of it in the form of coins stamped for the occasion, on one side with the bust of Washington, and on the other side with the bust of Lafayette, which are described in this month's installment of countermarked coins.

This bit of news regarding the gold buttons for Lafayette's coat was unearthed recently by Mr. Moritz Wormser of New York City while on a business trip to Waterbury, during which he called at the Mattatuck Historical Society, where he was shown one of the nineteen buttons originally made.

Mr. Wormser became the owner of one of the "restrikes," from which the above illustration was made, and the following history of the manufacture of the originals and "restrikes" has been furnished by Miss Lucy Peck Bush, assistant curator of the Mattatuck Historical Society:

"These buttons ('restrikes') were made from the tools originally provided for making the sixteen gold buttons presented to Lafayette on his second visit to the United States in 1824. The Scovill Manufacturing Co. reproduced it for the Allied Bazar held in Waterbury during the war, in 1917. This company was in existence when the gold buttons were made, but was under the name of Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill. In addition to the sixteen buttons made by the latter firm, three additional ones were made for the three members of the firm. One of these buttons came into the possession of the late Elisha Leavenworth through his father, Dr. Frederick Leavenworth, and was given to the Mattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury, Elisha Leavenworth being our principal benefactor."



No. 130 of the Hard Times Tokens was issued by the Scovill Manufacturing Co., which at that time was operating under the name of J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill. This firm is credited with having struck several other issues among the Hard Times Tokens, as well as numerous other shop cards.

The inscription on the under side of the button reads: "Presented to General Lafayette by L. H. & Scovill, Button Manufacturers, Waterbury, Con." The L. H. in the firm name stands for Fredk. Leavenworth and David Hayden, who were associated with James Mitchell Lamson Scovill in the business early in the nineteenth century, under the style of Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill, according to a note in Low's Hard Times Tokens.

FINLAND TO HAVE NEW COINS.

The State Council of Finland has authorized the Bank of Finland and the Director of the Mint to make a contract with The Mint, Ltd., Birmingham, England, for 20,000,000 coins of nickel-bronze, of which 10,000,000 are to be one-mark pieces, 5,000,000 in 50-penni pieces and 5,000,000 in 25-penni pieces.

The normal value of the Finish mark is $0.193, but it is now greatly depreciated. There are 100 penni in a mark. (From Commerce Reports of March 31.)

About 10,000,000 coins of smaller denominations, it is stated, are made in Finland annually, but as their manufacture there is difficult and expensive, the Director of the Mint recently visited England to arrange for having the new coins made there. J. DEL.

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1921 S MINT DOLLARS RELEASED.

The first of the resumed coinage of silver dollars, dated 1921, were released from the San Francisco mint on May 9, on instructions from Washington to supply requests for small quantities. Distribution was limited to not more than 100 in one lot. Silver dollars, seldom seen in most parts of the country, continue in common circulation in San Francisco. It is presumed a large release of the new dollars would drive the old ones from circulation. The new dollars are particularly to take the place of those melted to assist our allies in the war and thereby restore silver certificates to circulation. The new coinage is a continuation of the old type, which is best known as the "Bland Dollar," receiving its name from the legislation fathered by the late Richard P. Bland.

A comparison of the present S mint 1921 dollar with those dated from 1878, the first of the "Bland Dollars," to 1904, when silver dollar coinage was discontinued, shows that the dies are from a new hub, producing coins that differ in several particulars from previous coinages, probably not enough to be discernible by many except by comparison, which will show a little contraction and expansion here and there with characters for better balancing, and a smoothing of detail that tends to improvement and produces a more finished appearing coin.

Among the most noticeable differences is the softening of the shadow line from eye to chin of the Liberty head, particularly around lower lip; and, on reverse, the eagle's wings do not extend so close to edge, the wing at right curves out from body, showing clear field between it and the neck, the stars that divide the legend are a trifle larger, and the ends of ribbon tie in wreath are more clearly defined. Instead of the outer border joining the edge in sharp turn, it is rounded and makes the reeding appear a trifle shorter. Several of the 1921 dollars before me are all the fraction of a millimeter larger in diameter than in previous coinages; they will not readily pass through the opening for the genuine coin test in a Berrian counterfeit detector, a device that was in common use when silver dollars and gold coin were in general circulation.

The mint mark S, while in the same position as of old, is much smaller and seems to bear out an impression of mine that it has been the disposition of the Government in late years to make the mint mark on all our coins less distinct than formerly.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, May 10, 1921.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following recent issues of counterfeit notes:

$100 Federal Reserve note, on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "D"; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; Portriat of Franklin. This is a poorly made counterfeit, on a single sheet of paper, with ink lines to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine. There is a complete absence of the fine lathe work lines of the genuine. The cross lines behind the portrait of Franklin in medallion are also missing, so that the portrait lacks the light and shade effects of the genuine. The number of the specimen at hand is B1135921A. It is a poor counterfeit, and the only specimens so far received came from Warsaw, Poland.

$100 Gold Certificate, check letter "D"; face plate No. 23; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; Houston B. Tehee, Register of the Treasury; portrait of Benton. This is a deceptive counterfeit, printed from etched plates, on two pieces of paper between which silk threads have been distributed. The numbering and seal are particularly good, but the lathe work, especially in the counter containing the letter "C" on the back of the note, is poor. This counterfeit will deceive those who do not exercise especial care in examining bills fo this denomination and issue. The specimen came from Marseilles, France, and we are informed that a man has been arrest-

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ed in Barcelona, Spain, with several of these counterfeits in his possession.

$5 Federal Reserve note, on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Georgia; check letter "A"; face plate No. 96; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This counterfeit is printed from poorly executed etched plates on a single piece of fair quality paper, with a very few ink lines to imitate the silk fibre. The portrait of Lincoln is particularly poor, and is so merged into the background as to make it difficult to distinguish the outlines. The number of the specimen at hand is F13490513A. The figures are black, instead of blue as they are in the genuine.

IMITATING GAULT'S ENCASED POSTAGE STAMP IDEA.

The idea of placing a postage stamp within a metal case to protect it, and using it as currency during the famine in small coins during the Civil War, was original with one J. Gault of Boston, Mass. The history of these Encased Postage Stamps is familiar to all collectors.

That the idea was a good one financially for Gault, and that it helped materially in providing a substitute for small change, appears to have been recognized in Germany—or at least by a firm in Fuerth, Bavaria, which has issued the piece illustrated here.



The specimen comes to us from Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, Cal., with the following note: "The enclosed is the first use of the Civil War stamp idea in the present-day melange to come to my notice, but I have no further information regarding it."

The piece is evidently of an advertising nature by the firm of Bernh. Ullmann & Co. to show the possibilities of the use of the encased stamp as currency. The stamp it holds, as will be noted, is for 10 pfennig, and rests upon a dark red background. The casing is of aluminum, but it does not approach, either in the qualities of workmanship or durability, the pieces manufactured by Gault. It will be interesting to watch the development of the idea and the extent of its use in Germany.

A. B. N. CO. PRINTS BANK NOTE FOR CZECHO-SLOVAK.

A new Czecho-Slovak 100-crown note is just off the press of the American Bank Note Company of New York City, and is said by American critics to be the most artistic piece of work ever done by the company for a foreign Government.

The face of the note contains at the left a conventional design with the figures "100" on either side of the heraldic Bohemian lion rampant. At the right is a symbolic female figure representative of the western Slavs, with a decorative background made up of linden leaves, together with typical peasant ornaments of the Czechs and Slovaks.

The reverse side is symmetrically balanced, the center being a splendid engraving of the famous Charles bridge of Prague, with the thousand-year-old castle of Hradcany and the carved spires of the Cathedral of St. Guy looming in the far perspective. At either side is a typical Czech or Slovak peasant girl in the folk costume.

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PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE OF THE WILHARM COLLECTION.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Dr. Wilharm collection by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., on February 15, 1921. (This is a continuation of the list of prices from last month's issue.)

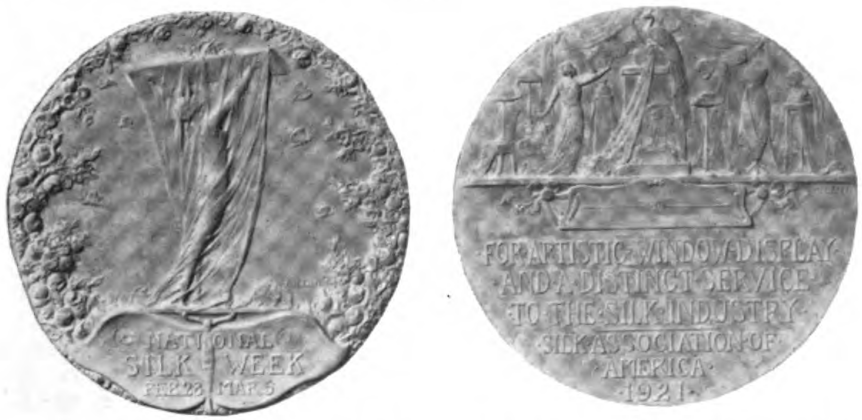
1306.	Cent, 1793, Chain, AMERI. C. 1-A. Unc.	$114.00
1307.	Do. 1793, Chain, AMERICA. C. 3-C. Ex. fine	76.00
1308.	Do. 1793, Chain, AMERICA. C. 4-C. V. fine	82.50
1310.	Do. 1793, Wreath. C. 6-F. Ex. fine	32.00
1313.	Do. 1793, Wreath. C. 9-H. Ex. fine	105.00
1316.	Do. 1793, Wreath. C. 11-J. V. fine	65.00
1319.	Do. 1793, Liberty cap. C. 12-L. V. fine	56.00
1321.	Do. 1793, Liberty cap. C. 14-K. Fine	174.00
1324A.	Do. 1794, Hays No. 10. Ex. fine	22.00
1327A.	Do. 1794, Hays No. 23. Unc.	44.00
1331.	Do. 1794, Hays No. 39. Unc.	31.00
1337.	Do. 1795, Lettered edge. V. fine	37.50
1343.	Do. 1795, Jefferson head. Ex. fine	26.00
1347.	Do. 1796, Liberty cap. G. No. B. Ex. fine	36.00
1353.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 1. Ex. fine	27.00
1359.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 5. Unc.	30.50
1361.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 10. Fine	35.00
1363.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 11. V. fine	22.50
1366.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 13. Abt. fine	26.25
1368.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 15. Unc.	76.00
1371.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 29. Fine	26.50
1375.	Do. 1796, Bust type. G. No. 62. V. good	26.50
1377.	Do. 1797. D. No. 6. Unc.	37.50
1383.	Do. 1797. D. No. 93. Abt. unc.	27.00
1401.	Do. 1799 over '98. V. good	26.00
1402.	Do. 1799, perfect date. V. fine	148.50
1403.	Do. 1799, perfect date. Ex. fine	75.00
1404.	Do. 1799. V. good	27.50
1405.	Do. 1799. Abt. fine	25.00
1419.	Do. 1801. IINITED. D. No. 156. Abt. fine	28.75
1429.	Do. 1803. Small 3. Unc.	25.00
1448.	Do. 1803. Large 3. Ex. fine	71.75
1452.	Do. 1804. Fine	35.00
1453.	Do. 1804. Fine.	38.50
1455.	Do. 1804. Ex. fine	65.00
1459.	Do. 1806. Unc.	61.00
1463.	Do. 1807. Comet variety. D. No. 205. Unc.	130.00
1468.	Do. 1808. D. No. 209. Unc.	60.00
1469.	Do. 1808. D. No. 208. Unc.	55.00
1478.	Do. 1811. Perfect date. Unc.	110.00
1480.	Do. 1812. D. No. 219. Unc.	32.00
1551.	Do. 1823. Perfect date. Unc.	260.00
1644.	Do. 1839 over '36. Ex. fine	94.00
1762.	Pattern Cent, 1818. A.-W. 33	17.25
1778.	Do. 1856. Copper. A.-W. 204. Unc.	21.50
1780.	Do. 1856. Copper. A.-W. 212. Proof	35.00
1792.	Do. 1856. Copper. A.-W. 258. Proof	30.00
1808.	Do. 1896. Aluminum. A.-W. 1737. Proof	18.25
1811.	Half Cent, 1793. C. 2-A. V. fine	16.50
1815.	Do. 1794. G. 5. Unc.	80.00
1826.	Do. 1797. G. 4. Unc.	77.50
1922.	Pattern Dollar, 1836. Gobrecht on base. A.-W. 42. Silver proof	25.00
1923.	Do. 1839. A.-W. 84. Silver. Br. proof	85.00
1924.	Do. 1870. A.-W. 871. Silver	58.00
1930.	Do. 1880. Metric dollar. A.-W. 1636. Br. proof	35.00
1987.	Willow Tree Shilling, 1652. V. fine	32.50
1993.	Pine Tree Shilling. C. 1-A. V. fine	28.50

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2008.	Lord Baltimore Sixpence (1659). Fine	26.00
2021.	Vermont Cent, 1786. C. 1-C. Ex. fine	36.00
2122.	Washington Half Dollar, 1792. Copper. Abt. fine	28.25
2158.	Hard Times Token. Low No. 1. Ex. fine	25.00
2162.	Do. Low No. 6. Abt. unc.	25.00
2163.	Do. Low No. 7. Ex. fine	28.00
2166.	Do. Low No. 11. Abt. fine	11.25
2174.	Do. Low No. 27. V. fine	31.50
2178.	Do. Low No. 42. Ex. fine	42.00
2183.	Do. Low No. 61. V. fine	15.00
2186.	Do. Low No. 72. V. fine	38.00
2191.	Do. Low No. 89. V. good	16.50
2201.	Do. Low No. 118. Fine	18.00
2212.	Do. Low No. 139. Ex. fine	20.00
2218.	Do. Low No. 150. Ex. fine	18.00
2228.	Do. Low No. 175. V. fine	17.50
2229.	Do. Low No. 181. Abt. unc.	31.50
2265.	Encased Postage Stamp. J. Gault, 12 cents. V. fine	10.00
2266.	Do. J. Gault, 24 ecnts. V. fine	18.50
2267.	Do. J. Gault, 30 cents. V. fine	24.00
2268.	Do. J. Gault, 90 cents. V. fine	28.75
2366.	Fractional Currency. 25 cents, Fessenden. 25 in solid bronze on back. Ex. fine	20.00
2541.	German East Africa. Gold 15 Rupees, 1916, struck at Tabora. V. fine	30.00
2542.	Mexico, Oaxaca, Gold 10 Pesos, 1915	22.25

THE NATIONAL SILK WEEK MEDAL.

A medal of striking originality is reproduced below from a photograph of the model of the designer, Julio Kilenyi, Sculptor, of New York City. The medals were struck in gold, silver and bronze by the Medallic Art Company, also of New York City, and measure 2½ inches in diameter. They were individually engraved and imbedded in leather cases, and were awarded to numerous winners of a contest, made a part of the national silk week campaign, February 28 to March 5, 1921, for the best window displays of silks throughout the United States. They were also presented to the various committees having the celebration in charge, and were issued by the Silk Association of America.

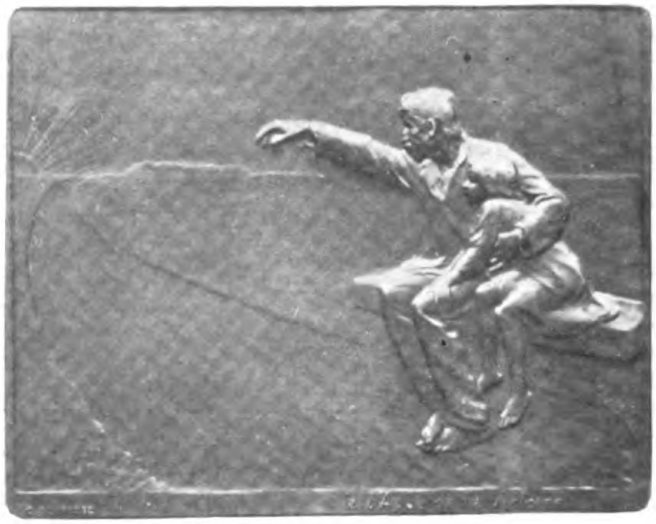


A silky atmosphere pervades the obverse and reverse. The obverse has a nude figure holding a bolt of silk, with the flowing end artistically draping the body. The decorative border is of roses and carnations, showing the butterflies obtaining their food, indicative of the silk industry. Even the silk moth is shown at the bottom of the obverse, its wings forming a shield upon which the inscription is placed. The reverse has an elaborate window display—a show window—below which is the panel for engraving the name, and below this the inscription.

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HOLLAND-BELGIAN FRIENDS OF THE MEDALLION'S LAST PLAQUETTE.

This plaquette is one of the series 1914-1919, by G. Devreese, and commemorates the moral as well as the physical sufferings borne by the Belgian people from 1914 to 1918 and the indomitable courage which enabled them to resist with firmness and dignity until the dawn of victory. This piece closes the series of works produced by the Societe Hollandaise-Belges des Amis de la Medaille d'Art.



The new society, Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art (Friends of the Medallion), which continues the preceding, will bring out frequently medals designed to illustrate Belgium's participation in the war, 1914-1918.

On the reverse is a verse by Vater Gille (free translation by Guy deLagerberg):

"Our suffering fades to but a dream
Beloved child of my own child;
That sun whose glory gilds the sky
Is victory rising upon high.
Behold her wings in triumph gleam!"

MONEY CIRCULATING IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne of New York City, sends us the following extracts from a letter written during the Revolutionary War, which gives some idea of the various kinds of hard money in use at that time. The writer of the letter, William Drowne, was the great-grand-uncle of Henry Russell Drowne:

William Drowne, who sailed from Providence on the Privateer General Washington, mounting 19 six-pounders, commanded by James Munro, on March 18, 1780, in a letter written on board July 19, 1780, says:

"But I have something more agreeable to inform you of, in case we are so fortunate as to get in safe, which is, that yesterday week we took the sloop 'Harlequin,' Archibald Fisher, master, two days out from Charlestown, bound to New Providence, W. I., which we gave the prisoners captured on the prizes 'Harlequin,' 'Robust' and 'Barrington,' after taking out the proceeds of a cargo of sugar, etc. (evidently sold at Charleston, S. C.), viz.: 396 guineas, 34 half guineas, 6 duoble johannes, 46 single johannes 1 quarter johannes, 3 doubloons, 4 pistoles, 2 moidores and 141 silver dollars, making the whole better than two thousand six hundred dollars, which, according to custom, we divided, it amounting to a guinea and a half, or $7 a single share." * * * A description of merchandise, stores and supplies found on board follows.

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MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Janssen Medal, founded in 1896 by the French astronomer J. Janssen to encourage precise determination of date, has been awarded to Major Douglas W. Johnson, professor of physiography at Columbia University and a member of the American Commission to negotiate peace. This medal, one of the highest awards of the Societe de Geographie de Paris, was awarded Major Johnson for his work entitled "Shore Processes and Shoreline Development," published in 1911.



The medal, which is struck in silver, was designed by Alphee Dubois, and on the reverse gives an exquisite symbolic reproduction in medallic art of the solar system. The illustration is reduced. The medal measures 2¾ inches in diameter.

J. DEL.

GOLD COINS RAPIDLY ADVANCING IN PRICE.

James M. Allison, writing from New York to the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, says: "Numismatists say that now's the time to get your gold coins if you wish to avoid paying unheard-of prices for them. At every recent sale of rare coins a marked and general increase in values has been noted. The gold coin market, in some way or another, seems to have felt a strong bull movement from the time when the Secretary of the Treasury, last June, ordered the ordinary $2.50 gold pieces retired from circulation. It was to be expected, of course, that this would eventually make these coins, or such of them as collectors were able to retain, worth more than their face value. It has done that already, and it is not unlikely that the $2.50 gold piece will soon be on a par with the $3 piece in its value to collectors. But the surprising thing, to numismatists, is the general increase in the price of old gold coins of all denominations, particularly coins dated from 1795 to 1835."

NO MORE WRITING ON GERMAN PAPER MONEY.

A cable dispatch from Berlin to the Associated Press says that widespread use has been made of German paper money for propaganda and political purposes, and the directorate of the Reichsbank has decided that hereafter notes defaced with inscriptions, caricatures or stickers may be cashed only at the bank's home office in Berlin. The directors have published an appeal to the people to refuse to accept mutilated bank notes. It is said opponents of the Administration recently made use of notes to circulate disparaging comment about the Government and its money, which was written on the wide white margin of new 100-mark bills.

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COINS EXHIBITED TO THE PUBLIC IN CLEVELAND.

An exhibit of coins that has attracted much attention from the people of Cleveland, Ohio, is the collection of Mr. Chas. H. Fisher, a member of the A. N. A., a description of which, under the caption "Lucre That Lured Ancients on Show," recently appeared in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, as follows:

"Money for which men in all ages have sighed and cried and bled and died is on exhibition in the windows of the Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co., Superior avenue N. W. and W. 6th street.

"The collection, loaned by C. H. Fisher, office manager of the Bailey Co., numbers thousands of coins, spans 3,000 years of history and represents practically every country in the world.

"Money which Marc Antony might have tossed to the winds on Alexandria's great white way when he went courting Cleopatra; Egyptian money which Ptolemy I might have thrown contemptuously to a slave; coins which might have been in the dowry of some Venetian belle of the Renaissance; a coin which might have constituted the wage of some scared sailor aboard the Pinta when Columbus put forth to discover worlds anew; coins Washington may have used to pay his ragged soldiers at Valley Forge—they are all in this collection, one of the largest in Cleveland.

"Glass money from Persia, 500 A. D.; porcelain money from Siam; round, square, octagonal money; money from China shaped like the blade of a razor, and Arabian toowalee, or fishhook money, are curiosities in the assortment.

"Mr. Fisher's collection of American money is nearly complete. He has a dollar of each issue except that of 1804, an issue of which only four are known to exist now in the United States. These four dollars are worth around $3000 apiece.

"Pennies issued by the American colonies in pre-revolutionary days form a large division of the collection. There are nineteen pennies issued by the colony of New Jersey, almost as large as doughnuts and each different from the other in some minute detail of design.

"Mr. Fisher also has made a collection of coins issued by the Mexican rebels Villa and Zapata.

" 'The two high spots of the collection, I think, are the broad Genoa scudo of 1500 and the Venetian scudo of 1548,' Mr. Fisher said.

" 'What country issues the most beautiful money? Well, I plead guilty to a certain fondness for American money. For artistic design I like French coins. The most beautiful American coins were the flying eagle dollar of 1836 and the Lincoln half dollar of 1915.

" 'Money derives its value for the numismatist from rarity plus state of preservation. Occasionally an "off strike"—a coin marred in the making—becomes very valuable. That is true of one English penny of 1783. It was stamped twice on one side, so that the date clearly shows twice.'

"Mr. Fisher was fired to an enthusiasm in coin collecting by his father. The elder Fisher was an enthusiastic coin collector and Mr. Fisher when a boy developed a love for old money. About a fourth of his present collection was bequeathed by his father.

"Mr. Fisher has bought many coins at auction and has picked up ancient 'change' in old curiosity shops.

" 'When I go to New York I take a stroll along the Bowery and visit the curio stores,' he said. 'I have picked up a number of valuable coins in this way.

" 'Coin collecting is a hobby that grows on one. A few years ago I had made up my mind to sell my collection. Mrs. Fisher objected. I hadn't known before she was especially interested in it.'

"The collection is kept at Mr. Fisher's home, cataloged and card indexed, but packed in grips under lock and key.

" 'How much is it worth?' Mr. Fisher hesitated. 'I wouldn't know how to go about it to put a price on it. It's worth several thousand dollars. I couldn't for the life of me come any closer than that.' "

Supplementing the above description, Mr. Fisher writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"The bank has a window 15 feet long, 2 feet deep. We made thirty 12x12

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black trays, and used cards to designate countries, rare dates and a description of the more interesting coins. It is attracting large crowds, and brought out a funny incident. Everyone who has an odd coin around the house is coming to my office and wants to sell it to me. Even at that I might pick up something worth while. I picked up a 1793 cent, almost uncirculated, in the same manner."

AN ARTISTIC TOKEN OF NICE.



Of rather artistic design is a 10-centime token of the Chamber of Commerce of Nice, Department of Alpes Maritimes, France. (Specimen from Guttag Bros., New York City.) Nice is only a short distance from Monte Carlo. The token is dated 1920 and is struck in aluminum.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES IN SERVICE LONGER THAN FORMERLY.

The reason for the existence of so many soiled notes in circulation is explained by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its recent annual report, as follows:

"The rapid increase in the volume of Federal Reserve currency when it was first placed in the hands of the public provided a more than customary proportion of new notes, but the maintenance in good cnodition of that increased volume of currency has been rendered impossible by the necessity of printing an immense volume of permanent Liberty bonds with which to replace the temporary bonds sold during the Liberty Loan campaigns. Notwithstanding efforts made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to meet the requirements for both currency and bonds, it has been found necessary to extend the life of notes in circulation in 1920 to about sixteen months, whereas the average in 1916 was about twelve months. This has, unfortunately, necessitated using many notes which heretofore would have been considered unfit for circulation."

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN COLLECTION ON VIEW.

From a recent issue of "The Bundle of Sticks," the publication of the I. O. O. F. of Ohio, we note the following news from Lewisburg Lodge, No. 571, I. O. O. F.:

"Lincoln's Birthday was fittingly observed at our regular meeting, February 12. A fine biography of Lincoln was given by our Noble Grand, Bro. W. C. Moore, who also had on display a nice collelction of Lincoln books, pictures, money, etc., he being the owner of many different valuable collections."

"At the meeting on February 26, Noble Grand W. C. Moore gave a fine article on Mount Vernon, Washington's home. He also had at this meeting quite a large display of Washington collections. This, and also the Lincoln collection, was much admired by all present, and many thanks were given Bro. Moore for his effort in bringing to the members this unusual privilege."

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

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WALDO C. MOORE,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

First Vice-President,
HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President,
FRED JOY, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,
H. H. YAWGER,
438 S. Sixth St., Indiana, Pa.

Treasurer,
GEORGE J. BAUER,
192 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y

Librarian,
E. D. PUTNAM, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager.
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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I. LELAND STEINMAN, Room 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.
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R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1921.

2234 John C. Sjodin, 1274 Florence Ave., Galesburg, Ill.
2235 George W. Shunk, 1529 W. 4th St., Davenport, Iowa.
2236 O. B. Carlsen, 4732 N. Lowell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
2237 T. G. Fisher, 602 So. Main St., Oshkosh, Wis.
2238 John Hansen, 45 N. Spring St., Bloomfield, N. J.
2239 Horace M. Grant, 212 Union St., Providence, R. I.
2240 Robt. W. Moffett, 52 Filbert St., Milton, Pa.
2241 James W. Fox, Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Can.
2242 Edward C. Page, 322 Augusta Ave., DeKalb, Ill.
2243 J. M. P. McCraven, 316 Texas Co. Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Stephen H. Roberts (General),	F. H. Shumway
130 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.	Malcolm Storer
W. H. Mayer (U. S. Coins),	Rudolph Kohler
682 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
Ed. V. Goerz (General),	Julius Guttag
Care J. P. Cahill & Co., 52 Broadway, New York	R. DeHaan
B. F. Addington (General),	Jean Maunovry
120 West 2nd St., Casper, Wyo.	H. H. Yawger
W. Marriott Welch (Medals of Great War),	F. H. Shumway
30 State St., Boston, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
Dr. S. G. A. Brown (Ancient Coins),	M. L. Beistle
112 East King St., Shippensburg, Pa.	H. H. Yawger
Wm. A. Robinson (Silver dollars of different countries),	M. L. Beistle
Bentleyville, Pa.	H. H. Yawger
Carlton D. Moore (Medals and Coins),	F. H. Shumway
35 Congress Ave., Boston, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
Frank B. Ruwwe (General),	J. Guttag
P. O. Box 101, Eagle Lake, Tex.	Moritz Wormser

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Indiana, Pa., May 20, 1921.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF GENERAL SECRETARY YAWGER.

Members of the American Numismatic Association are requested to note the change of address of General Secretary H. H. Yawger, which, after June 1, will be Indiana, Pa., instead of Rochester, N. Y.

This change of address is brought about by the fact that the corporation by which he has been employed for nearly 30 years, lately as auditor, is concentrating its offices, which have heretofore been located in five or six different places, in a single office building in Indiana, Pa. Mr. Yawger greatly regrets that it is necessary for him to leave Rochester, where he has spent nearly all his life, and his many friends there, but his connection with his firm makes it advisable that he do so.

Hereafter address your letters to H. H. Yawger, General Secretary, 438 South Sixth street, Indiana, Pa.

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HEAR YE!

Fellow Members:

"Words are things—they're thoughts on which a drop of ink has fallen dew-like and produced that which maketh thousands, even millions, think!"

Fellow Members: You are busy. Every day time-consuming details require your attention. Yet, short as the days are, full as the hours may be crowded, none are too busy not to consider the success of the A. N. A.

Fellow Members: Do you realize that if the Association is to prosper and move forward it is absolutely necessary that some valuable time must be given? It is a pleasure to note that not a few shoulders are at the wheel. How much better if all would lend the helping hand!

Fellow Members: The A. N. A. is undoubtedly the best of its kind. It is the foremost society in most respects of any kindred organization in the world. It is manned with successful and capable fellows. The combination spells "Success."

Fellow Members: Will you, for the good of the Association, wake up, roll up your sleeves, hustle for your lives? It is your duty. Surprise yourselves. Membership increase is the goal.

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Friday, May 13, 1921.

OF COURSE, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN "T-I-F-F-I-N."

In the list of applications for membership in the A. N. A. published in the April issue there appeared the names of Messrs. Hanson Criswell and Henry Brohl, and their address was given as "Tifflin," Ohio. We make an effort to get all names and addresses correctly spelled in the list of applications, but troublesome errors will sometimes creep in, and we believe all our readers knew that "Tiffin" was intended. Mr. Criswell calls the attention of the General Secretary to the error in such a good-natured way that we are glad of the opportunity to print his letter:

"Mr. Henry Brohl called my attention to the typographical error in the April issue, wherein our most notable burg is spelled "Tifflin." Mr. B. is a native son of Tiffin—I am not—and these native sons in every hamlet, large or small, take pride in believing that their particular domicile is the center of the universe and better known than Rome of Nineveh. Then, too, he is a printer—and a good one—hence, perhaps, the reason that this grates upon his nerves. To me, matters of this sort are insignificant. The main thing is to 'get there.'

"Did not the immortal Bill himself, in the only literary remainder he ever left—or perhaps ever wrote—sign his three-paged will in three different almost illegible ways, and all three spelled differently—Shakspere, Shakespeare, Shakspeare? Therefore, 'What's in a name ' Tiffin spelled in any way gets there just the same."

ENLARGED PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR A. N. A.

Recently announcement was made in these pages of the appointment by Chairman Moritz Wormser of the Board of Governors of Mr. D. L. Angell of Milwaukee, Wis., as chairman of a Publicity Committee. One of the purposes of this committee was to furnish to newspapers and periodicals numismatic news of a reliable nature from an authoritative source. Chairman Wormser now believes that the work of such a committee should cover a much larger territory than was possible with a committee of one, and has therefore made additional appointments. The full committee for the present at least will consist of the following gentlemen:

Mr. D. L. Angell, chairman, 474 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Theo. J. Venn, 2034 Lane Court, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. C. H. Rembold, Manager *Daily Times-Star*, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. Farran Zerbe, 650 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.

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CALL FOR NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

In accordance with Article IV, Section 2, of our By-Laws, reading as follows:

"At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made,"

I herewith beg to notify all members of the American Numismatic Association that nominations for officers to be elected at the Boston Convention of 1921 are now in order; and all such nominations should be forwarded to the General Secretary, Mr. H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa., without delay.

MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

New York, May 6, 1921.

ON TO BOSTON.

Fellows:

Let's all go to Boston, August 20-25, and see how it's all done.

A dear old lady in Vermont was much concerned by the contents of a letter she had just received from her sister in Boston town. "Listen to this, Henry," she said to her husband, as she proceeded to read from the letter. "I call it nothing short of cruelty."

"Why, what's the trouble?" asked Henry.

"In this letter," resumed the old lady, "Abigail tells me she gets help in raisin' her children from a mother's club. I do believe in a slipper sometimes, an' a good birchin' don't do a child any harm, but I never in all my life used a club on any of my offspring."

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 13, 1921.

NUMISMATICS AT BANKERS' CONVENTION.

A feature of the second annual meeting of the Preble County (Ohio) Bankers' Association, which was held at Lewisburg, Ohio, on May 19, was the reading of a paper on "Preble County in Numismatics," by Waldo C. Moore, president of the Bankers' Association, as well as president of the American Numismatic Association. In addition to reading his paper Mr. Moore exhibited two Standard silver dollars dated 1921. These two dollars were the first to leave the mint from among those struck this year after a lapse of 17 years in the coinage of that denomination, and were presented to Mr. Moore by the Director of the Mint under date of April 30, 1921, upon the request of President Harding, with whom Mr. Moore enjoys a personal acquaintance.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON A. N. A. REVISED CONSTITUTION.

Chairman Wormser of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. has appointed a committee to compile the various amendments that have been made to the Constitution of the American Numismatic Association by recent conventions. It is the intention to publish a copy of the revised Constitution in the July or August issue of THE NUMISMATIST. The committee consists of Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio, chairman, and F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md.

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The Boston Convention of the A. N. A.

In announcing the program for the Boston Convention of the A. N. A. at this early date the Boston Numismatic Society, through its Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. F. H. Shumway is chairman, is showing a disposition to arouse the interest of the members in what they claim will be the last word in A. N. A. conventions.

Although Boston has long enjoyed the distinction of being the home of many eminent numismatists and many noteworthy collections, this will be the first time it has entertained an A. N. A. convention. The local numismatic society has added many new members in recent months, and since the convention of last year it has been at work arranging for this year's gathering, the details of which have been completed. The program provides for a number of social functions, all of which, we feel sure, will be full of interest.

Among these features will be a novelty in the shape of a trip to Plymouth by steamer, giving us an opportunity to witness the tercentenary celebration which will take place there in August. A banquet, motor trips and visits to historical institutions and places are other features that have been arranged for.

The exhibit of coins during the convention will, of course, be one of the features around which interest will center. The exhibit will be in charge of the Committee on Exhibits, of which Mr. Elmer S. Sears is chairman.

Entertainment will be provided for all the visiting ladies at times when the men are attending the business sessions of the convention. Mrs. F. H. Shumway will be in charge of the visiting ladies.

The announcements and program are as follows:

THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in Boston, August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, have completed details of the meeting, which are given below.

The sessions of the Convention and the exhibit of coins will be held in the Boston Public Library, Copley Square.



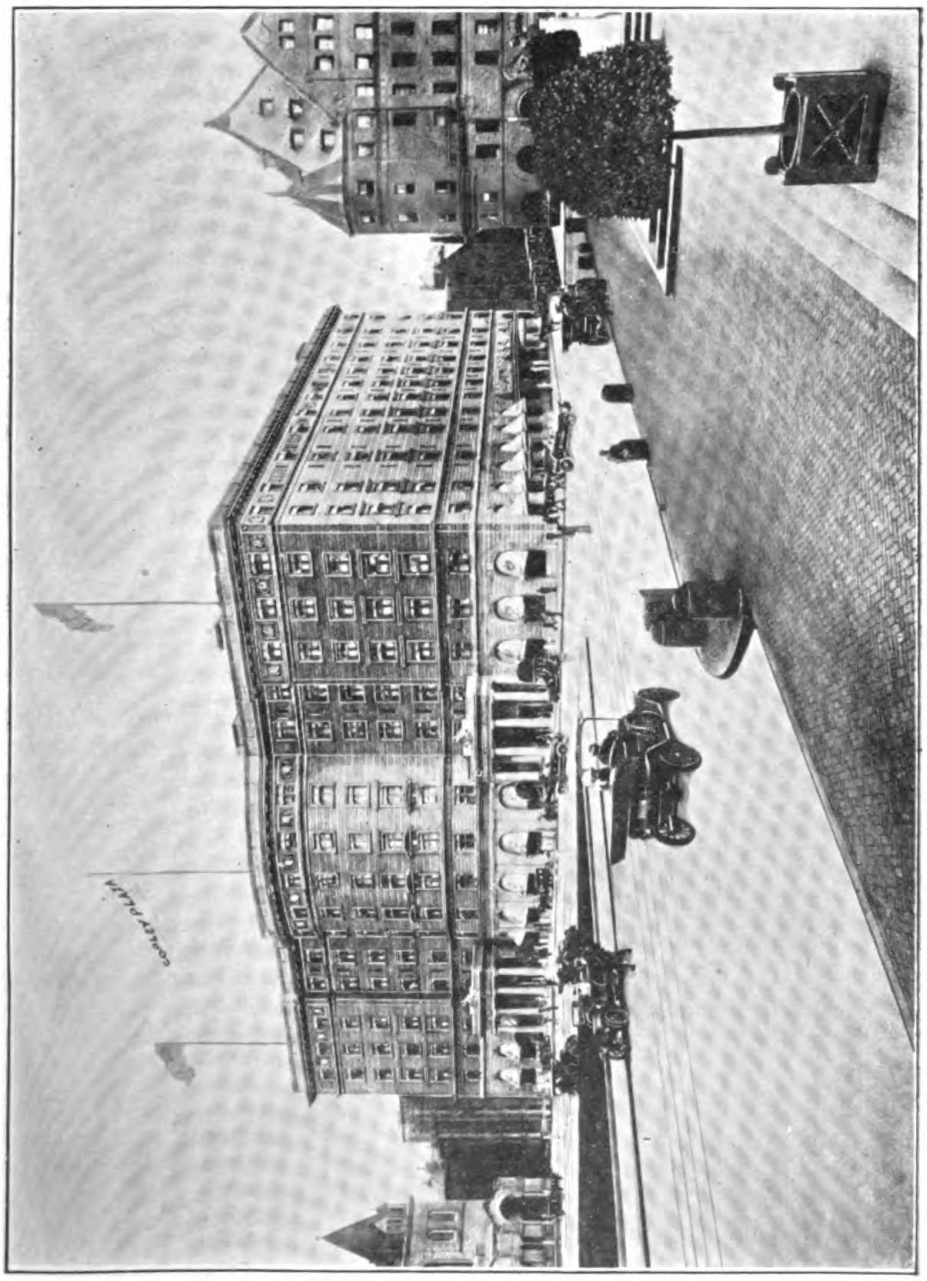
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Where the A. N. A. will hold its business sessions and public exhibit.

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Headquarters will be at the Copley-Plaza, Copley Square, directly opposite the Public Library.

The committee urges all members who expect to attend to apply for rooms as quickly as possible, stating that they are members of the American Numismatic Association, for whom the committee has made terms.



THE COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.,
Headquarters of the A. N. A. Convention, August 20 to 25, 1921.

Members are also requested to advise Mr. F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan, Mass., of their intention to attend, so that plans for entertainment can be completed.

Hotels.

Reservations must be made at once, especially for the lower-priced rooms. Write the manager of the hotel direct, stating the price of the room wanted.

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Do not neglect this, as the hotels are very full in summer. The manager has promised to hold rooms up to August 20th.

Manager R. S. Gardner of the Copley-Plaza announces the following rates to members of the A. N. A.:

One Person—Room with bath on the court, per day, $5 to $6. Room with bath on the outside, $8 to $9 per day.

Two Persons—Room with bath on the court, per day, $7 to $8. Room with bath on the outside, $10 to $12 per day.

All the rooms have private baths, and all of the double rooms have twin beds, with the exception of those at $7 a day, which have one wide bed.

Other hotels conveniently located (rates from $4.00 up) are as follows: Hotel Brunswick, Copley Square Hotel, and Hotel Lenox.

F. H. SHUMWAY,
Chairman Boston Convention Committee, 1921.

PROGRAM.

Saturday, August 20.

9.00 A. M.—Registration of members at Headquarters, Copley-Plaza.
10.00 A. M.—Installation of exhibits at the Public Library.
2.00 P. M.—Business meeting at Public Library.
3.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Reception for ladies at Copley-Plaza.
7.00 P. M.—Smoker for men at Copley-Plaza.

Sunday, August 21.

1.30 P. M.—Motor trip to historic Lexington and Concord by Royal Bus Line.
7.00 P. M.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza.

Monday, August 22.

9.00 A. M.—Trip by steamer to historic Plymouth, where the day will be spent attending tercentenary celebration, returning to Boston by steamer.

Tuesday, August 23.

10.00 A. M.—Business meeting at Public Library.
12.00 M.—Luncheon for ladies at Filene's.
1.30 P. M.—Official photograph to be taken on steps of Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Opportunity to visit the Museum.
4.00 P. M.—Leave Art Museum for auto trip through ancient and modern Boston.

Wednesday, August 24.

10.00 A. M.—Business session at Public Library.
2.00 P. M.—Visit to Massachusetts Historical Society, where a portion of its collection of coins will be on exhibition, and tea will be served by the Society.

Thursday, August 25.

10.00 A. M.—Business session (unfinished business) at the Public Library.

F. H. SHUMWAY,
Chairman Boston Convention Committee, 1921.

The Bankers' Diecionary—Excerpt No. 7963:

"Mark"—Popular abbreviation for "zero mark," formerly used as money in Germany.

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Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, at 1 Upper Montague Street, Wednesday, March 23rd, 1921, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Secretary having reported the result of his advertisements and negotiations for premises suitable for the Society's new home, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, who had inspected those offered, having advised, the President expressed the Members' appreciation of the courtesy of the Society of Medical Officers of Health in offering the use of the handsome suite of rooms in which the meeting was held pending negotiations for a permanent arrangement, which he trusted would be satisfactory to both societies.

The President then presented to Colonel Morrieson the John Sanford Saltus gold medal which had been awarded to him by the triennial ballot of the Members at the Anniversary Meeting. Colonel Morrieson, in reply, expressed his thanks to the President for the words he had said, and his sincere appreciation of the honor accorded to him by the Members.

The Secretary reported generous contributions from the following Members: Mr. Frank E. Burton, Miss H. Farquhar, Mr. H. A. Bennie Gray, and Mr. F. Willson Yeates. A vote of grateful thanks, moved from the Chair, was passed to each of these Members.

Mr. T. G. Barnett and Mr. G. H. Stafford were elected Members.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: A series of late Anglo-Saxon coins in unusually good preservation to illustrate the sequence of types described in his paper.

By Mr. William C. Wells: Early British quarter stater, Evans, plate C, No. 14, found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire. Henry I. Three pennies of Hawkins, Type 262.

By Mr. G. R. Francis: Eadgar. A penny of British Museum Catalogue type I, but with obverse legend +EADGAR . REX B; reverse, ICEN . | C MON.

By the President: Henry VIII. Groat of the second coinage, mint-mark, rose; of fine work and unusual portrait; the legends on both sides of transitional Renaissance character; reverse, cross with floriated ends. He explained that examples were known bearing one side or the other of this variety, but he was not aware of any other coin combining both. Groat of similar character as to portrait and other affinities, but with ordinary Lombardic lettering. The ordinary example for comparison.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper entitled "Remarks on Hoards of Late Anglo-Saxon Coins," in which he considered the points of value of the evidence afforded by finds of coins of the period, at the same time exposing the fallacy of dealing with such evidence on hitherto accepted lines. Remarking upon the few hoards of the time in which the number of coins of each type were recorded, the lecturer was able to show, from a chart of such hoards, that a marked line of cleavage in the coinage existed at the time of the last issue of Eadgar, which indicated a change in the legal tender. Advancing to a more detailed consideration of the finds, he urged that the evidence of hoards which had been deposited in the Scandinavian countries must be dealt with on different lines to those afforded by the coins discovered in the British Islands, for the Danegelt payments had an important bearing on the deductions which could justly be made from the evidence of any of the finds, whether in this country or abroad, since these large payments must have materially affected the output of some of the types.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 21. Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., LL.D., President, in the chair.

Surgeon Commander E. A. Wilkinson, R. N., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

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The President exhibited a florin of the new issue of 1920 corroded and discolored in a remarkable fashion, owing to the bad alloy.

Mr. Henry Garside showed the Canadian 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, all dated 1920, and coined in an alloy composed of 800 parts of silver and 200 parts of copper; and a Canadian bronze cent of 1920 of the old type.

Mr .H. Mattingly read a paper on "Some Historical Roman Coins of the First Century A. D." An aureus of Caligula, with reverse, head of Emperor radiate r. between two stars, was shown to refer to the unfulfilled intention of Caligula to consecrate his predecessor. The features of the Emperor on the reverse are sometimes strikingly like those of the living Tiberius. The aureus of Nero with reverse IVPPITER LIBERATOR, was attributd to a mint in Greece (? Corinth), A. D. 67. Juppiter Liberator suggests Nero himself, who was hailed under this magniloquent title by the grateful Greeks to whom he gave liberty, and the coins supplied the real explanation of two passages in Tacitus' Annals XIV, where Seneca and Thrasea Paetus, as their life-blood flows, declare that they are pouring libation to "Juppiter Liberator." The point of the epigram has been missed by the editors. A sestertius of Vitellius (in Mr. F. A. Walters' collection) with reverse VRBS RE . . . was assigned tentatively to Lugdunum. The reverse, which should be completed "Urbem Restituit S C." suggests by the ambiguous word "Urbs" (instead of the normal "Roma") a side reference to Lugdunum itself, restored by Vitellius after its disgrace under Galba. The unique denarius (in the collection of Sir Arthur Evans) with obverse, head of Mars, ADSERTOR LIBERTANS, reverse, Victory erecting trophy, LEGION XV PRIMIG., was interpreted as an issue by Civilis and his Gallic allies, commemorating the fall of Vetera with its garrison, the fifteenth legion.

In the discussion that followed, the President, Mr. Percy H. Webb, Mr. F. A. Walters and Mr. Messenger took part.

Mr. H. P. Hall showed a very fine selection of Imperial first brass in illustration of the coinage of the first century A. D.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 70th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly-room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, April 12th, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Block, Haagensen, Twitchell, Mohr, Dr. Rodgers, Kraft, Goodman, Rosenblatt, Hill, Haigh, Kuner, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Guest present: Mr. Robert Levy.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved, with the correction that the name of Mr. Rosenblatt be inserted as seconding the nomination of the Kuners for honorary membership in the P. C. N. S.

Mr. Zerbe read a letter from Mr. J. deLagerberg stating the benefits to be derived by the P. C. N. S. in joining the Medallic Art Society of Belgium. Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Rosenblatt, it was duly carried that the P. C. N. S. make application for membership in the Belgium Society.

Upon motion, duly carried, it was passed to record that Mr. J. deLagerberg receive the thanks of the P. C. N. S. for his interest in that organization and for his kindness in sending a specimen of the Swedish medal struck in his honor for the Society's cabinet.

The topics for the month were taken up by the President, and among the events interesting to numismatists discussed were the recent coinage of silver dollars, the first in 17 years, and also the fate of some coinage bills in the last session of Congress.

The topic of the evening, "Curious Money," brought out the following speakers: Messrs. Block, Rosenblatt, Goodman, Hill, Zerbe and Steinman.

Further business was dispensed with in order to give the members an opportunity to display their specimens.

Mr. Zerbe placed on exhibit a large number of specimens from all parts of the world, neatly mounted, consisting of cowrie shells, tobacco money,

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compressed tea, condensed milk, bead money, ring money, stone money, and many other curious pieces.

Mr. Rosenblatt's exhibit consisted of a United States gold pattern ring dollar, 1852; U. S. gold stella, 1879, proof, and a collection of fractional currency originally mounted in a small loose-leaf book with transparent celluloid envelopes.

Mr. Hill showed some coins of primitive Japan, about 1000 A. D., consisting of a tiger claw in agate, and several cubes in quartz crystal.

Mr. Steinman placed on exhibit a tical of Siam; an 1813 U. S. cent, uncirculated, which had only received half the impression of the die, and a curious coin attributed to early Mexico, dated 1610, Indian with ring in nose on obverse, reverse cactus and eagle, extremely crude design in silver, peso size, clipped border.

Mr. Goodman showd a copper piece of Belgium's war money dated 1820, promising to pay 25 centimes a year from date of issue.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The 71st regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Conference Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, April 26th, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Sherow, West, Kraft, Goodman, Mohr, Block, Gill, Goldsmith, Brandon, Twitchell, Hill, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Visitors present: Messrs. J. Rausch and H. J. Seiler.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the New York Numismatic Club, in which it stated that it had passed a resolution January 14th, 1921, condemning the present manufacture and sale of gold tokens made in likeness of the gold $1, $½ and $¼ issued by merchants from 1852 to 1886, and asking for similar action on the part of the P. C. N. S.

Mr. Zerbe briefly reviewed the efforts of the A. N. A., when he was President 10 years ago, to suppress traffic in these tokens, also recent agitations, particularly during the P. P. I. E., to blot out this evil.

Upon motion of Mr. Ellis Block, seconded by Mr. Gill, Mr. Zerbe and Mr. Sherow, it was unanimously carried that the P. C. N. S. places itself on record as endorsing the resolution of the New York Numismatic Club condemning the manufacture and sale during recent years of gold tokens made in likeness of the gold $1, $½ and $¼ issued by merchants from 1852 to 1886. This motion was particularly welcomed coming from Mr. Block, as he is one of San Francisco's leading curios and souvenir dealers.

The topic of the evening, "Historical Coins," was then introduced. Mr. Steinman, speaking on this subject, gave a short talk on the widow's mite and the first coins of the regular United States issues, supplementing his remarks by reading an account from the Bible of the gift of the poor widow, showing a picture of a coin of similar nature, also a genuine bronze lepton, a duplicate of the picture. Referring to the first coins of the regular issue of the United States, the speaker gave statistics from Farran Zerbe's book on money as his authority, and placed on display several types of one-cent pieces of 1793, also a half cent of 1793, five-cent piece of 1794, 10 cents of 1796 and 25 cents of 1796.

Mr. Twitchell described the coins which he had on display, consisting of Japanese ingot and Chinese weight and bonus money.

Mr. Zerbe showed illustrations of several struck gold coins of China, and five-rupee pieces of different designs in silver issued for Afghanistan, and some gold coins of Hyderabad. In describing the gold Chinese coins, the exhibitor stated that these were supposed to have been struck within the last fifty years and that some collectors were in doubt as to these coins being an official issue.

Mr. Brandon showed an English medal commemorating the 60th year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Victoria, bronze, 1837-1897, and a Coronation Medal of Edward VII, with his wife, Queen Alexandra, on the reverse, issued in 1902.

Miss Twyman placed on exhibit a 10-cent brass token issued as money for the prisoners in the Nevada State Prison.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

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BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society dined at the Harvard Club on Friday, April 29th, the President, Mr. Wheeler, in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Joy, Tilden, Shepardson, Comstock, C. D. Morse, C. W. Morse, Welch, Pond, Shumway, Davis, Willey, Gifford and Drs. Perry and Waitt. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Shepard Pond was appointed to serve as Secretary pro tem.

At the request of the President, the Secretary pro tem. read a letter from the New York Numismatic Club, dated April 4th, 1921, relative to California fractional gold coins and alleged counterfeiting of the same by unscrupulous persons at the present time. A set of resolutions which the New York Club had adopted was read. After some discussion it was moved, seconded and voted that the Boston Numismatic Society was in sympathy with the ideas expressed in the resolutions of the New York Numismatic Club, to the effect that this practice was greatly to be deplored and discouraged, and the President was instructed to draw up suitable resolutions bearing on this subject, said resolutions to be presented to the Society at its next meeting for the purpose of adoption, if appropriate.

The Secretary read correspondence received by Mr. Shumway since the last meeting relative to the coming Convention in Boston, by which it appeared that a very attractive program was being arranged for the entertainment of the A. N. A. In this connection, and with a view to preparing for the entertainment of ladies attending the Convention, it was voted that before August 1st the Society hold a Ladies' Night. It was also voted that the President be requested to make such arrangements as he felt appropriate for the holding of the above mentioned Ladies' Night, at some suitable time before August 1st.

The following were nominated for membership in the Society: William Sumner Appleton, Jr., Stephen H. Roberts, E. R. Bryant, George Andrews Moriarty, Harlon P. Willis and Lester Watson. These gentlemen, under suspension of the rules, were elected to active membership.

It was voted that Dr. Perry and Mr. Willey be appointed a committee of two to investigate and report upon the advisability of issuing to members a certificate of membership, and to make suggestions as to the form of said proposed certificate.

After adjournment of the formal meeting at 9.30, Dr. Davis showed two medals designed by Philip J. O'Connell and issued by the Knights of Columbus to chaplains and secretaries of that organization who served in the World War. He showed also the St. Gaudens' Columbus Medal in bronze and Washington Evacuation of Boston Medal in silver, a Washington funeral medal in pewter, and about 20 other coins and medals.

Mr. Comstock gave an interesting talk upon the 1816 cent, showing a variety with the U of UNITED under the 9th and 10th star.

Mr. Wheeler showed a war medal with ribbon of Carl I of Austria (IV of Hungary); a French medal with loop, "Journee du Poilu," struck in 1915 by A. Bargas, and a French medal of Washington and Lafayette, struck in 1917 by Gaston Lavrillier.

Mr. Pond showed a proof commemorative 100 kronen gold piece of Francis Joseph of Austria, struck in 1914 just before the commencement of the World War.

Dr. Waitt showed his extremely interesting collection of some 200 specimens of United States fractional currency, together with both the single-shaft and the double-shaft varieties of the Kruger half pond.

Dr. Perry showed an Oak Tree Shilling, and a French crown struck at Poictiers.

Mr. Gifford showed the Hon. East India Co.'s First Ava medal; the Meannee Hyderabad medal of 1848; the Ghuznee medal of 1839; the Hongkong Plague medal; the Dutch General Service medal with 3 bars; the Turkish Order of Chefakat for Ladies; the Belgian Grand Cross of Leopold with Breast Star; the Saxe-Weimar Order of the White Falcon; the badge of the Royal Household (Kaiser Wilhelm II); the Breast Star of the Crown of Italy; the Breast Star of the Order of Albert of Saxony, and the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon with Coral Buttons.

SHEPARD POND, Secretary pro tem.

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CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-sixth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, April 6. Those present were: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Lawless, Messrs. Boyer, Carlson, Kelly, Lawless, Rackus, Nelson and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

A card was read from Mr. Koenker, now in Honolulu, and letters from Mr. Yawger, and from Mr. Swanson of the New York Numismatic Club, enclosing a copy of the resolution condemning the sale of counterfeit or imitation California half and quarter dollar gold pieces.

Mr. Lawless read an article on "The Romance of the Lady Godiva Halfpenny of 1792."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lawless: A Lady Godiva halfpenny of 1792, and some bound volumes of some numismatic magazines.

By Mr. Carlson: A collection of 50 pieces of Plebiscite currency of Schleswig.

By Mr. Nelson: Five pieces of Babylonian clay money, two pieces of Straits Settlements hat money, very fine Roman As, large Chinese coin four and three-quarters inches in diameter, and three pieces of paper money of Norway and Sweden, 1795-1803.

By Mr. Wilson: A Lincoln medal by Zearing, a Chicago artist.

By Mr. Rackus: Coins of the great rulers. There were coins of Darius the Great of Persia, Alexander of Macedon, Julius Caesar and Constantine of Rome, Herod of Judea, Leon and Theodosius of Byzantium, Casimir of Poland, Vytanta of Lithuania, Louis the Great and Napoleon of France, Frederick the Great of Prussia, Peter the Great and Catherine of Russia.

After a very pleasant round-table discussion, the Club spent another hour over the lunch served by Mrs. Boyer and Mrs. Lawless, after which the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. Davis, Secretary.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF PORCELAIN TOKENS.

Further evidence of the use of porcelain for token money in Germany is furnished by a specimen just received from Mr. J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, Long Island. This is an issue of Lippstadt, in Westphalia. It has the same general characteristics of the porcelain tokens heretofore described in these pages. The obverse has a full-blown rose in the center, "Kreis Lippstadt" above and "50" below. The reverse has a full-length figure of a knight in armor, and the date, "1921."

RUSSIA ON THE RIGHT TRACK AT LAST.

After having tried almost everything in the paper-money line for use as currency, as well as the plan of complete abolition of money, a press report from Riga says that Moscow newspapers state that the Soviet Government has authorized the coinage of silver. This move is reported to be due to the desire of the Government to satisfy the peasants, whose ascendancy in Russian affairs is becoming increasingly evident daily, and who for a long time have been distrustful of paper money.

GUSTAF VASA COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

The Swedish Government has authorized the mint to strike 250,000 silver crowns in two-crown denomination in commemoration of the 400th anniversary, noted on page 195 of the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST. Of the alternative suggestion proposed by Mint Engraver Eric Lindberg, the Government has accepted the latter.—Free Trans. by J. deLagerberg.

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THE PRICE OF SILVER AT THE MINT.

Discussing the purchase of silver under the Pittman Act, Mr. Sidney J. Jennings writes to the *New York Times* as follows:

In a recent editorial article headed "The Silver Crime of 1921" you advocate that the United States Government should repeal the Pittman act. The main argument you use is that the Government can, by purchasing silver at the present market price, make a profit.

This profit would be in addition to the one it already made when it sold some of the silver in its Treasury under the Pittman act at $1.01½ per ounce, largely to the British Government, in order to satisfy the silver needs of India.

In 1917 India was exporting large quantities of material that was needed for war purposes. The only method of paying for this was to ship into India either gold or silver. Gold was unprocurable and, therefore, silver was shipped. A very rapid increase in the price of silver took place until in September, 1917, sales were made as high as $1.14½ per ounce. This rapid rise alarmed the British authorities. They realized that unless the needs of India were satisfied its demand for silver would bring about a crisis that the Allies could not then face, and the British authoirties also knew that the only place in the world where a volume of silver existed above the ground sufficient to satisfy the demands both of India and China was the United States Treasury. Negotiations were started in order to release some of the large quantity of silver stored in that Treasury. The silver producers of the United States realized that if the Government kept its hands off the silver market, their product would command as proportionally high a price as other products, such as wheat, cotton and steel. They, therefore, formed associations and sent representatives to Washington, to present their view of the situation. As a result of these discussions, Congress passed the Pittman act in April, 1918.

Meantime the price of silver had gone down, but as a result of the passage of the Pittman act, the price was temporarily fixed at $1.01½, and remained at that price for several months, until all the silver dollars called for were melted. According to the report for the year 1920 of the Director of the Mint, $270,121,554 were melted under the Pittman act. This melting would, under the terms of the act, require the repurchase of about 208,000,000 fine ounces of silver produced in the United States from ores mined in the United States. Of this amount some 37,000,000 ounces in round figures have been repurchased by the Treasury Department at a price of $1 per fine ounce.

In the original purchase of the silver which had been coined into the dollars that were melted under the Pittman act, the United States Government made a very large profit as seigniorage. When the entire repurchase of 208,000,000 ounces is completed at $1 per ounce, the United States Government will, according to the Director of the Mint, neither gain nor lose, although there is, according to the same authority, a small profit of $692,068 in manufacturing silver dollars into subsidiary coins under the terms of the Pittman act. Thus the United States Government, when the terms of the Pittman act are carried out, will have in its Treasury exactly the same number of silver dollars that it had before the operation of the act, and will have maintained and slightly added to the profit made through seigniorage, and will have kept faith.

The Pittman act was undoubtedly a solemn agreement between the Government of the United States, representing all the people of the United States and the silver producers of the United States, which was faithfully adhered to by the silver producers and should now be faithfully adhered to by the Government of the United States.

FIFTY-DOLLAR SLUG CHANGES HANDS.

The change of ownership of a $50 slug is recorded by the *New York Telegraph* as follows:

"A $50 gold piece minted in 1852, the whole issue of which has long been out of circulation, recently came into the possession of Assistant Sec-

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retary J. B. Rieger of the Commercial Trust Company of New York. An inveterate seeker after rare and curious coins and medals, he has been looking for this special prize for many years and got it 'at a bargain' from an old expert in numismatics who has had it in his collection for over thirty years.

"This rare coin is octagonal in form, and although it is 22-carat fine gold, it was never issued by the United States Treasury but was minted in the days (1852) when the gold of the '49ers was piling up in California and there was no easy way to get it to Philadelphia and the then new San Francisco mint was ready and willing to do anything 'to oblige.' The famous $50 gold pieces were minted 'for convenience,' as it was difficult and costly to weigh the gold dust which came out of the placers and were the current medium of exchange in all the diggings in the valley of the Sacramento River and other California camps.

"The face of the big gold octagon bears the rampant eagle and shield with the words 'United States Mint, San Francisco, Cal.' The gonfalon in the eagle's beak has the word 'Liberty' partly concealed by the bird's wing, and on a raised tablet is the legend '900-Thous.,' which is supposed to mean 900-thousandths pure, which might read 90 per cent. or '22-carat.' There is no milling on the edges, but the back of the coin is 'engine turned' after the style long popular on watches.

'All of this issue of big gold pieces was retired and reminted long ago, and it is recognized as one of the rarest prizes among coin collectors. They were too soft for commercial purposes, and of inconvenient size, but they 'stacked' easily and it is said that some of the reckless poker players of Argonaut days used to make these $50 'screamers' the ante in every first class game of draw on the old 'Gold Coast.' "

LINCOLN'S PICTURE AND ADDRESS ON MEDAL.

Anton Erickson, a Norwegian-American metal engraver, of Minneapolis, Minn., celebrated Lincoln's birthday by completing on that day a unique Lincoln medal. On one side is engraved a striking likeness of the great American and on the other the entire Gettysburg speech, totaling 1200 words, including dates and the artist's name. The medal is of gold, the size of a one-cent piece, and though the text cannot be read by the naked eye, it is easily deciphered when placed under a magnifying glass. Erickson learned his art in Norway, but came to the United States about ten years ago.

MONTREAL SOCIETY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal celebrated its 35th anniversary of the formal occupation of the Chateau de Ramezay and the 26th of the foundation of the museum on April 16, about 200 being present. A feature of the celebration was a luncheon, followed by an address by Prof. W. H. Atherton, F.R.S.C., in which he gave a history of the Chateau, which was built in 1705. A list of those present, pubilshed in the *Montreal Daily Star*, included many of the Montreal members of the A. N. A.

"TRAVELERS' MONEY" INTRODUCED IN THE TYROL.

The Tyrol has introduced "travelers' money" as a novel attempt to solve the local economic problem. An act passed by the Diet provides that a non-resident, in effect, shall pay ten times more than a native for everything. The non-resident must buy special money on the basis of the German mark, the exchange rate being at the ratio of ten to one. Half the profits of this transaction will go to the Government.

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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CURRENCY PROBLEM OF FRANCE A SERIOUS ONE.

The difficulties which France is having in trying to provide a currency for the people do not appear to be nearing a solution, according to press dispatches from Paris, two of which are printed here:

"With paper money becoming almost unrecognizable through age and filth, and copper money becoming more rare every day despite the Government's constant coining, the Paris currency crisis is becoming more desperate. Street cars and auto busses last week issued octagonal aluminum chips of five and seven sous each, which the companies pledged themselves to redeem by December next. But instead of relieving the situation, as soon as the chips were given out merchants refused to accept them, thus lessening their value in the eyes of the public, which promptly refused to give up its remaining copper. The mint last year coined 11,000,800 francs worth of small copper pieces, as compared with 1,500,000 annually before the war, and is unable to explain why small purchasers in Paris stores are condemned to make payments in postage stamps because of the dearth of shinplasters."

"France's effort to solve the problem of her coin shortage by the issue of 'shinplasters' printed on plain paper without fibres threatens to collapse owing to the discovery that the two-france notes already have been counterfeited so skilfully that the Government has seen fit to warn the public. As a result stores, street cars and subways, where notes are in greatest use, are refusing to accept the notes, even though reasonably convinced that they do not face a loss, the argument being advanced that under the present state of French finances the ordinary family cannot afford to take the chance. The Government apparently is powerless to enforce acceptance of the notes, as they are issued through the Chamber of Commerce of Paris and not through the Bank of France, whose issues are considered compulsory currency."

OTHER MINTS TO COIN SILVER DOLLARS.

The coinage of silver dollars during February and March was done exclusively at the Philadelphia Mint. During April the Denver mint began striking the large silver discs, and it is stated that the San Francisco mint is about ready also to begin work on the coinage of that denomination, according to a press dispatch from Denver published in the *Colorado Springs Gazette* on April 20, as follows:

"The first American silver dollars ever manufactured in Denver will be coined at the local mint beginning next Thursday, it was announced today, following the receipt of more than 1,000,000 ounces of silver. The silver has been received in small amounts over a period of 30 days from western mining camps. Silver dollars were last stamped by the Philadelphia mint in 1904, until the resumption of their mintage in that city last month, officials said.

"The manufacture of Denver's first silver dollars will continue several months, and the work will be handled by a double shift of employes, working day and night. Mint employes have been busy for two weeks installing new machinery in preparation for the manufacture of dollars. Special dies are being made under supervision of experts from Washington.

"The new dollars are to be made under a provision of the Pittman act to replace silver dollars melted during the war and shipped in bars to India. All mints in the country will make silver dollars until 208,000,000 have been made.

"The San Francisco mint will begin making dollars within 30 days, it was said. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of silver has been hauled through Denver's streets in unpretentious wagons during the last few days, unknown to the thousands of people by whom it passed."

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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This will be our finest sale since the Mougey Sale in 1910, and our longest. We tried to put it into three sessions, but could not.

The Token Collection is the greatest ever, and no collector should fail to order a plate catalogue for his library, for reference. We are ordering only a limited number of plate catalogues, with actual photographic plates of all the choicest tokens, so put in an order early. About all the rare Jackson tokens shown, in addition to the splendid lot of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Clay and Lincoln medals and tokens.

Spend your vacation in New York and make a holiday attending this sale. No other big sale to be held until the Fall.

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Dutch Centennial Medal

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Holland's Independence from the French Rule Under Napoleon.



The obverse of the medal shows Neptune and Mercury, gods of the Sea and of Commerce, drawn by Neptune's sea-horses. Around the circumference is the inscription:

"DE ZEE IS VRIJ;
DE KOOPHANDEL
HERLEEFT,"

which is the Dutch for

"THE SEA IS
FREE;
COMMERCE
REVIVES."

The reverse of the medal depicts a female figure, holding outstretched in her hands a streamer with the word

"ONAFHANKEL-

IJKHEID"

Or

"INDEPENDENCE"

written thereon, and the year numbers, 1813-1913, indicating the century of freedom from the French occupation of Holland.



Prices: Genuine Bronze, 70 mm. diameter $5.00
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703, 6, 12, 26, 29, 58, 59, 64, 75, 91, 92.

815, 19, 20, 23, 44, 46, 48, 49; 57, **1822**; 58, **1820**; 59, **1820**; 61, 62, 872.

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A few copies of these bronze medals are still on hand and may be had at $1 each from H. H. Yawger, General Secretary of the A. N. A., 438 S. Sixth St., Indiana, Pa.

See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JULY, 1921

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

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Plate catalogs of the Henderson Collection of Cents and Half Cents, May 27th, four plates, 8 vo., hand priced, may be had for $1.50; without plates, 50c.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. JULY, 1921. No. 7.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

A correspondent who specializes in U. S. Half Cents calls our attention to the opinion expressed in last month's installment that the Half Cent of 1795 struck over a Talbot Allum & Lee token (No. 1308) was an error of date of the cataloguer, and states that he has five Half Cents of 1795, as well as some of 1797, all of which are struck over the Talbot Allum & Lee tokens. He also states that he has several Half Cents struck over other Half Cents, and still others having every indication of being struck over large Cents, the planchets having been reduced in size.

Upon a number of United States Quarter Dollars of 1815 and 1825, above the head of Liberty, two different letters are found stamped—an "E" and an "L." These pieces are quite numerous—one cataloguer refers to them as an "inexhaustible lot"—but the origin of the stamps is somewhat of a mystery. One explanation is that those stamped with an "L" were light in weight, the "L" indicating "light." One of the Quarters with an "L" was catalogued as a proof. If any of our readers have any information or explanation to give regarding these stamps, we will be glad to publish it.

1345. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, 1825, Cm. "E" above the head.
1346. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, 1825, Cm. "L" above the head.

The letters "CAL.," incuse, are found stamped above the eagle upon a few U. S. Quarter Eagles dated 1848. According to Mr. E. H. Adams, an authority on the private and territorial gold coins of the Far West, the coins bearing this stamp were struck from a small quantity of gold, about 25 or 30 ounces, sent by Col. R. B. Mason, Military Governor of California, to Secretary of War Marcy, who sent it to the mint with a request that a quantity of the metal be used in making Quarter Eagles, to bear a distinguishing mark such as the Director of the Mint might think proper. The gold used in making these coins was among the first discovered in California, the "CAL." stamp being an abbreviation of "California."

1347. U. S. Quarter Eagle, 1848, Cm. "CAL."

UNITED STATES COUNTERMARKS ON FOREIGN COINS.

A number of Portuguese Half Joes and a few Guineas of England bear the stamp of "E. B." in an oval, identical, or almost so, with the stamp which Ephraim Brasher placed on his famous New York Doubloon. Many of the Portuguese gold coins so stamped had been plugged to bring them up to the required weight, and the stamp was placed on the plug. This stamp is believed to be in the nature of a guarantee that the coin, after

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being plugged, was of standard weight and fineness, and to a certain extent was an official stamp, as Brasher was recognized as an authority on matters of coinage in his day. Some of the coins have additional countermarks, which have been attributed to islands in the West Indies. While Brasher's New York Doubloon was not a foreign coin, we are placing it first in the following list in order that all pieces so stamped may be grouped.



No. 1348.

1348. Brasher Doubloon, 1787, Cm. "E. B." in oval.
1349. Portuguese Half Joe, 1735, 1750, 1753, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1769, Cm. "E. B." in an oval.
1350. England, Guinea, 1749, 1759, 1760, Cm. "E. B."
1351. Peru, Two Reals, 1785, Cm. "E. B." in relief.

The last-mentioned piece was accompanied in the catalogue description with the statement that it was undoubtedly the stamp of Brasher, although it was only a small silver coin, and could not be placed in the same class with the gold coins.

We now approach a series of coins that have for one reason or another been countermarked, and for which the comprehensive term "unofficial issues" appears to be best suited. It may be observed that the list, although it contains many stamps, does not include, perhaps, more than a fair percentage of the entire number of coins in the United States that have received a similar stamp after having been placed in circulation. If we may judge from the number and variety of these stamps, the practice must have been one of the great indoor sports during the period of 1830 to 1860, during which probably most of them were stamped. This was the period when many advertising tokens were issued, most of which circulated as currency almost as freely as the coin of the realm, and which no doubt was responsible for the stamping of coins with the name, location and business of a number of concerns, it being a cheaper method of advertising than issuing tokens, and perhaps more effective.

If only the stamps clearly of an advertising nature were included, the list would not be lengthy; but others not of such a nature seem to be equally entitled to admission. The first part of the list comprises the stamps on foreign coins, principally small Spanish-American silver, which during the first half of the nineteenth century circulated freely in this country, and will be followed next month by the stamps on United States coins. It should be remembered that while only a single coin is mentioned in most cases, it is more than probable that coins of other dates received the same stamp. The arrangement is alphabetical by surnames.

1352. Spanish-American Two Reals, 1786, Cm. "J. BANCROFT."
1353. Mexico, Centavo, 1842, Cm. "W. & J. BARNES, 429 6 AVE."
1354. Bechtler $5 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Two Reals.
1355. Spain, Two Reals, ——, Cm. "JAS. S. BRADLEY, N. Y."
1356. Mexico, Two Reals, 1778, Cm. "CONSULT DR. DARBY, BOSTON" in three lines.
1357. Mexico, Two Reals, 1793, Cm. "EBLING'S COLUMBIAN GARDEN" in six lines.
1358. Mexico, Two Reals, 1804, Cm. "HOUCK'S PANACEA BALTIMORE" in relief.
1359. Peru, Two Reals, 1793, Cm. as preceding.

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(The preceding stamp is also found on U. S. silver coins, to be mentioned later.)

1360. Mexico, Two Reals, 1810, Cm. "J. T. JONES, SAN FRANCO. CORNER MONTG. & COMMERCIAL ST." (A San Francisco stamp.)



No. 1360.

1361. Peru, Two Reals, ——, Cm. as preceding.
1362. Mexico, Two Reals, ——, Cm. "DR. KIMBALL, DENTIST, BOSTON." An additional Cm. in larger letters, "RIGGS."
1363. Spanish-American Two Reals, ——, Cm. "A. KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON, 99 BALTO. STREET."
1364. Spanish-American Two Reals, 1790, 1823, Cm. "KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE" in three lines. (A Baltimore stamp.)



No. 1364.

1365. Mexico, Two Reals, 1781, Cm. "W. LEVIS" on a ribbon.
1366. Peru, Two Reals, 1785, Cm. "MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM 433 BDWAY."
1367. Ireland, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. as preceding.

(The preceding stamp is also found on U. S. copper coins, to be mentioned later.)

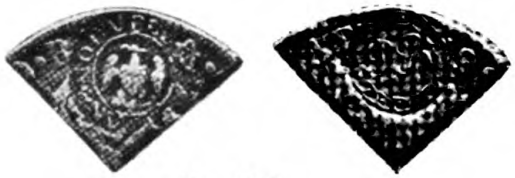
1368. Spain, Peseta, 1821, Cm. "USE L. MILLER'S INVIGORATOR, N. Y."
1369. Mexico, Two Reals, 1809, Cm. "N. O." (for New Orleans?) in monogram in an oval.
1370. J. S. Ormsby $10 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Two Reals.
1371. Pacific Co. of California $1 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Real.
1372. Bogota, Two Reals, 1839, Cm. "J. L. POLHEMUS (small mortar and pestle) DRUGGIST, 190 J ST. COR. 7th, SACRAMENTO, CAL."

1373. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. on obverse, "P. B." in script letters within a chain of 16 links, and Cm. on reverse an eagle within a circle with "NOUVELLE ORLEANS" surrounding.

The preceding piece is very rare. I have records of where they have appeared eight times in sales, only one of them in a foreign sale, but it is probable that the same pieces have appeared in sales more than once. In two instances the cut coin was described as a counterfeit. More than ordi-

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nary interest is attached to this stamp, as the claim is made that it is an issue of Puech Bein & Co. of New Orleans, who issued No. 82 of the Hard Times Tokens, and to which reference is made in Mr. Low's Supplement.



No. 1373.

1374. Prussia, Thaler, 1814, Cm. "S. M. B. ROUSE, 1197 WASH. ST." (Boston).
1375. Token of Squire & Merritt, New York, struck over a Mexican Two Reals.
1376. Spanish-American Two Reals, ——, Cm. "ADMIT TO WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 144 BD'WAY, N. Y."
1377. Canada, Halfpenny Token, B. 965, Cm. "YOUNG & PALMER, BROOKLYN."
1378. Spain, Two Reals, 1781, Pine Tree Shilling (fake) struck over it.
1379. Mexico, Two Reals, 1867, Cm. three times on one side with the obverse die of U. S. Gold Dollar, and on the other side with the reverse die of a Gold Dollar of 1853.
1380. England, Shilling, 1818, Cm. on obvrese from a very small die, the bust and name of Washington. (This is probably one of the lot mentioned last month countermarked with the busts of Washington and Lafayette, though no mention is made of Lafayette on this piece.)
1381. Spanish coin, 1776, Cm. with a liberty cap in rays; between the rays 30 stars in groups of three; below, "1 DOLLAR."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Swedish Red Cross Society presented its chairman, Prins Carl of Sweden, on his sixtieth birthday, with a medal designed by Eric Rafael Radberg.



The obverse shows the head of the Prince in profile to left, with inscription "PRINS CARL ORDFORANDE I SVENSKA RODA KORSET 1921." The reverse side depcits an allegorical representation of the Red Cross.

J. DEL.

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Preble County (Ohio) in Numismatics.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(Read at the Second Annual Get-Together of the Preble County Bankers' Association, Lewisburg, Ohio, May 19, 1921.)

Who shall be able to name with any certainty the individual who first invented money? For money, like the things one eats and wears, seems to have always belonged to the human race. Wherever there have been men, there money might also be found. Of course, the beautiful metallic coins of today or the wonderfully engraved paper currency is of comparatively recent origin, but the use of money of some sort is as old as man himself and intimately related to his marvelous development. There is only one more interesting story than the story of man, and that is the story of his money; and probably the very fact that money in some of its past variety of forms has always been so closely related to man, partially explains why the struggle for and the getting of it occupies so large a place in his life today.

Money is the basis of all economic life. The honest pursuit of money is strictly honorable and desirable. Nearly all that civilization holds dear today is the direct or indirect result of the pursuit of money.

The Good Book says that money is a defense. Money in truth can do much, but it cannot do all. One must know the province of it, and confine it there, and even spurn it back when it wishes to get farther.

The subject "Preble County in Numismatics" or "Numismatics in Preble County" is for this occasion a most fitting one. The records show that the earlier settlers of the county had to resort much to barter, as was the usual custom in frontier settlement days. The pioneer first came when the spoils of the hunter and the trapper and the woodman were the medium of exchange.

They came to the West when the forest stood
 Mighty, and solemn, and grand,
And built their homes in the shade of the wood
 That covered our western land.

* * *

Long had the secrets lain concealed,
 Which the dim weird forest knew;
But its hidden wealth was to be revealed,
 And the treasures open to view.
So the woodman came with a high intent
 And a strong right arm to do:
As a conqueror of the dark woods sent,
 To the work of the brave and true.

To the issuing of money or the science of numismatics, Preble County has in the past given but little encouragement. From what may be gathered from local history, it appears that neither the business nor the professional people of "Old Preble" ever overindulged in the practice of issuing or circulating private currency, trade tokens, metallic promises-to-pay or any other kind of due-bill substitutes. From out the past comes the thought that perhaps Preble County as a whole was panic-proof during the several great emergencies experienced in this country against a medium-of-exchange scarcity, and, therefore, a large circulation of private coinages and wild-cat issues was not warranted.

A search for numismatic specimens of a local character has accomplished not what one would most desire, but the undertaking has always been accompanied with the anticipation that more light might be the result therefrom. Often the beauty of the specimen sought was almost entirely lost because of the inability to locate the thing sought, and also sometimes because of the very limited account at command. Completeness in description for the several specimens hereafter mentioned is not asserted, but an earnest endeavor will be made to present truthfully such facts as have been handed down, but in so doing no claim for literary finish should be advanced.

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In thinking over the subject of this paper, "Preble County in Numismatics," there arises at the very start the thought "Why Preble?" Edward Preble, in whose honor Preble County, Ohio, was named, was born August 15, 1761 at Portland, Maine. Like many others living near the Atlantic, it seems he preferred

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep.

Having entered into the naval service of the United States, Commodore Preble became one of the most skillful of American commanders. For this distinguished service he has been duly honored by the application of his name to a number of localities in the United States, and likewise the early settlers in this county saw fit and proper thus to honor this great character. The medal "Preble before Tripoli," authorized by an act of the Federal Congress is on exhibition for your careful inspection.

The history of banks and banking in Preble County embraces nearly three-quarters of a century. In 1845 the Ohio State Legislature passed an act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies. Section 52 of this act provided as follows: "Notes of one, two, three, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars each, and no note of any other denomination, may be issued by any banking company deriving any of its powers or privileges from this act." Soon after the passage of this legislative act, according to the State Auditor's report, the Preble County Branch Bank at Eaton was formed. According to published statements, bank notes of every authorized denomination were issued by the Preble County Branch Bank, State of Ohio. Several of these bank notes are on exhibit for your study.

The First National Bank of Eaton was also a going concern at a very early date. This statement quite agrees with a full-page advertisement which was published in an old Preble County Directory in 1875, and which read as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Eaton, O.
Cash Capital, $150,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
This Bank is now permanently located in its new Room, in
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
which has been greatly enlarged and thoroughly refurnished with a view to accommodating its business wants more thoroughly. We do
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
in all its varied forms:
Receive Deposits for either a
LONG OR SHORT TIME,
and allow Interest on Time Deposits, as per special agreement with parties making the same.
C. F. BROOKE,
Cashier.

By the National Banking Acts of 1863 and 1864, all banks having charters from the Federal Government were allowed to issue notes of denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 dollars. These early national bank notes, among other embellishments, bore the signatures of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, the seal of the United States Treasury and the number of the note. The reverses were green, and printed in the center in black were copies of historical paintings.

Notes circulated by the First National Bank, Eaton, were signed by the President of the bank, also by C. F. Brooke, the Cashier. These notes were sent to the bank in sheets, each containing four notes. The $1 and $2 notes were made with three $1 and one $2 on a plate. Notes of the First National Bank of Easton have all long since passed from circulation. Should you cast your optics the exhibit way, you will notice there the only note of this bank extant as far as ascertained.

The history of early commercial banking is of itself an interesting study, and to be the possessor of bank notes issued in the past bearing portraits and autographs of men who helped to build up the County, State and Nation, and mayhap some who tried to tear down, is enough to make of

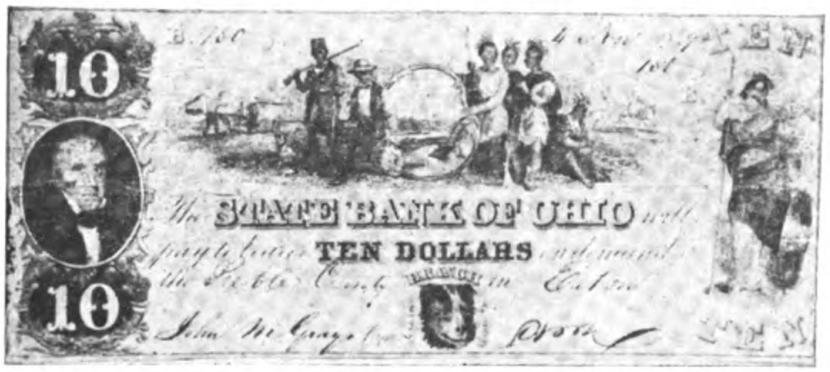
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one an ardent, patriotic, numismatic student-banker, and that would be stepping some.

It is told that during the Civil War one J. A. Bolen of Lewisburg issued his own private scrip in decimal denominations. The authenticity of the Bolen fractional notes has been vouched for by several of Lewisburg's



Obverse of the "Preble Before Tripoli" Medal.





$10 and $1 Notes of Preble County Branch Bank.

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elderly citizens. It is a regrettable fact that none of this issue has come to light in recent days. A recent search has seemingly been fruitless.

The money panic of 1907 was cause for numerous issues of private and Clearing-house scrip. In this event Preble County was represented. The Lewisburg School of Music, over the title of "Moore's Cheery Study," issued two varieties of a fifteen-cent denomination, also a twenty-five-cent note. Moore's Hennery during the same financial depression came forward with a four-variety scrip issue of the twelve and one-half cent or one-bit denomination. The last-mentioned tradesman also had a one-bit denomination struck in copper, the size of the present Indian-Buffalo nickel. Samples of each of these are presented in the exhibit.



Notes of Moore's Cheery Study and Moore's Hennery (reduced).



Token of Moore's Hennery for One Bit.

An editorial published in the *Lewisburg Leader*, under date of November 29, 1917, reads as follows:

"The shortage of pennies seems to have become a serious proposition;

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especially has such shortage been felt in Eastern and Middle Western cities. So acute has the matter become that clearing-houses and banks have on several occasions been forced to issue paper scrip to be circulated locally instead of pennies.

"Owing to the war taxes and to the one-cent advance on most articles previously selling at five and ten cents, and also due to the fact that all the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States have recently accepted the penny challenge, many more pennies are needed than heretofore. It is very noticeable that banks in making exchanges are not so liberal with the penny as they once were. In many instances if a customer requests an exchange of a dollar in pennies, he must be satisfied with a quarter or fifty cents' worth.

"The local bank, noting a shortage of copper pieces, came to the rescue, and on Election Day, November 6, started using one-cent due-bills, or scrip pennies, in making change. This issue, printed in green, has an eagle and United States shield to the left. The entire issue having passed into circulation, a second issue was later started. This second, lithographed in colors, has to the left the emblematic design of the United States Food Conservation.

"This fractional currency of The Peoples Banking Company is not only used in making change in Lewisburg and vicinity, but it has gone out and is now, we are informed, serving its purpose in our neighboring towns, and has also drfted, as rumor has it, as far east as Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York. Ye Editor is prepared to receive any amount of this decimal currency in payment for any account or for a subscription or a renewal to the *Lewisburg Leader.*"

Numismatic rumor has it that these little due-the-bearer one-cent scrip issues are now selling across the big pond at $1 apiece. They are redeemable upon presentation at the bank of issue. The several varieties of this one-cent due bill appear in the exhibit.



Both Varieties of One Cent Scrip of The People's Banking Company.

Metallic tokens issued by merchants and used and passed as cents during the scarcity of change at the time of the Rebellion offer one of the most interesting series of coins connected with the United States. In historic interest they are considered second to none, having been issued while the country was engaged in a great civil struggle. These War of the Rebellion tokens were issued by merchants in 21 different States, thus showing the great need of them for making change. In fact, their number, as was once quoted, gives them the character of an imperishable business directory. Of these coin-tokens but two communities of Preble County are credited with having issued them—Camden and West Sonora. Specimens of these tokens may be seen in the exhibit.

C. Chadwick, Dry Goods Merchant, Camden, is credited with issuing two varieties of the Civil War store tokens, both dated 1864.

J. P. Fornshell, Grocer and Oyster Dealer, Camden, is credited with having issued four varieties, three dated 1863 and one dated 1864.

William Leas, Cash Store, Sonora, is credited with one variety, dated 1864. Mr. Leas had 3000 of these little copper cards struck at a cost of $27. They were all put in circulation during the sixties. It is stated that Mr. Leas did not place them in circulation for the purpose of making a

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profit by never redeeming them, but late in the sixties and early in the seventies they were practically all redeemed at one cent apiece, and so far as can now be learned these were destroyed.



Two Varieties of the C. Chadwick Civil War Tokens.



Two Varieties of the J. P. Fornshell Civil War Token.



The William Leas Civil War Token.

Mr. Leas was of a reticent nature, and a representative citizen. The following incident was related not long since by one who knew Mr. Leas personally. In the seventies, when the Government was rapidly redeeming the fractional currency, Mr. Leas, to accommodate the community, took care of these little notes at a small discount, later turning them over to the proper authorities for redemption. It is stated that when he received returns on his shipment of some $40, there were returned to him about $15 in his remittance in shinplasters stamped "counterfeit."

Free Masonry is a science which is engaged in the search after Divine Truth and which employs symbolism as the method of instruction. To many the Masonic Mark or Chapter Penny is a thing unknown. The Metallic Mark when received by a member of the Chapter degree is supposed to be inscribed with his own peculiar mark or pledge, and as soon as selected placed on record, never to be changed. Preble County boasts of one Chapter fraternity, located at the county capitol. Eaton Chapter No. 22 was chartered in 1837. This Chapter presents a Mark Penny, struck in copper, to the newly admitted. One of these Eaton Chapter Marks may be seen in the exhibit.



Penny of Eaton Chapter No. 22, R. A. M.

A peculiar relic of bygone days is the metallic communion ticket or token. The communion token at an early date played a conspicuous part in

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the worship of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Fair Haven, this county of Preble. An examination or preparatory meeting was called a short time previous to the celebration of the rite of communion, when numerous questions relating to the church were asked the members. If properly answered the successful member was presented with a communion token, which later was presented at the door as an admission ticket. The unlucky applicant received no token, therefore no reserved seat was his, nor was he allowed participation in the communion, but was compelled to apply himself more diligently that some future test or preparatory might find him a successful candidate. A specimen of the Fair Haven Communion Token accompanies the exhibit.



Fair Haven Communion Token.

Several years after the founding of the Twin Valley Bank, West Alexandria, the officers of that institution circulated a business token advertising their bank. This numismatic card, larger than a fifty-cent piece, was struck in copper. From all reports it went forth accomplishing the purpose for which intended. A copy of this bank advertising token is shown in the exhibit.



Token of the Twin Valley Bank, West Alexandria.

Lewisburg, the oldest town in Harrison township, Preble County, was laid out in 1818 by an old settler from Virginia by the name of Henry Horn. The year 1918 being Lewisburg's centenary year, the Novelty Committee of the celebration for that occasion had souvenir pennies struck commemorating this event. These commemorative discs were in antique copper and about three inches in diameter. Copies of the two varieties are included in the exhibit.



Two Varieties of the Lewisburg Centenary Souvenir Pennies (reduced).

Another series, commonly known as American Store Cards, may be classed along with numismatics, and are today found in every community. Me-

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tallic issues, describing business of any nature, such as admit tickets, street-car tickets, transfer checks, cards for value, as milk, bread, soda water, beer, pool, restaurant, etc., fall under this class of American business cards. What person in Preble County today could not produce one or more of these various issues which have been cast aside somewhere about the home?

Many of these trade coins are intimately connected with the business development and history of Preble County, and are in many instances of much more interest than is usually accredited to them. Such coin cards offer mute testimony of the rise and fall of private enterprises in the financial arena of the county. Since this series of coin checks covers so wide a field, and with time limited, no attempt will be made to chronicle the same. A few copies of these trade cards are included in the exhibit for vour perusal.



STORE CARDS OF PREBLE COUNTY.

What person in Preble County today could not produce one or more of these American tradesmen's or store cards which have been cast aside somewhere about the home?

It was in 1918, soon after Uncle Sam had instituted the Postal Savings System, that the Postmaster of Lewisburg issued his first postal savings check. Since arrangements for a local depository had not then been completed, this check was written on Germantown, Ohio, the nearest postal depository. This particular postal check, numbered one, seemingly has caused the postal officials no little disturbance. The local postmaster has on several occasions been instructed to call upon the party holding the same requesting that he cash it in at once or suffer the consequences of probably having the amount of the order cancelled from the records. This near numismatic item is on exhibit.

Preble County today has five national banks. Each of these, under the Federal Banking Act, is privileged to circulate its own currency, known as national bank notes. Notes at the present time emanating from national banks are usually of the smaller denominations, namely, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. During the first charter period national banks were given the authority to issue one and two dollar notes, but since

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then this right has been removed. It is pleasing to note that several of the national banks of the county are represented in the numismatic exhibit.

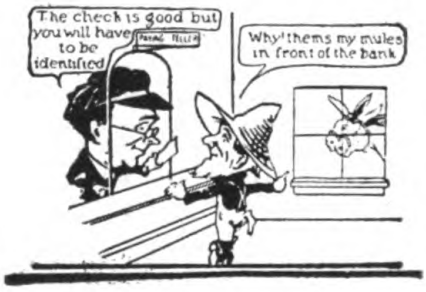
No doubt there have in the past been issued and used in Preble County specimens of a numismatic nature other than those already mentioned, which have escaped notice. Omissions like these, if such there be, bring to mind the following dialogue from which, after the relating, you may draw your own conclusions.

Billy—What are you drawing, Jim?
Jimmy—Why, a dog!
Billy—But where's its tail
Jimmy—Oh, that's still in the ink bottle.

The preceding paper was read by Mr. Waldo C. Moore, president of the American Numismatic Association, at the second annual convention of the Preble County Bankers' Association, held at Lewisburg, Ohio, on May 19, Mr. Moore being also the president of the bankers' association.

A feature of the convention was a banquet and entertainment tendered by the People's Banking Company of Lewisburg, of which Mr. Moore is cashier. Just previous to the banquet the guests were shown through the banking-room of the local bank, where Mr. Moore had on exhibition a number of numismatic specimens from his personal collection, including those described in his paper. In addition he showed a number of cancelled checks of celebrities, belonging to a friend in Jersey City, N. J. These included checks of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Buchanan, U. S. Grant, Mrs. James Madison, Edw. Markham and George Curtis, the adopted son of George Washington.





The printed program and menu contained several illustrations of a character to be appreciated and enjoyed by bankers, two of which are reproduced here.

AMERICAN MEDAL FOR FRENCHMAN.

The John Fritz gold medal, the highest honor that can be bestowed by the American National Engineering Society, has been awarded Charles Prosper Eugene Schneider, the distinguished French engineer, for development of ordnance, especially the 75-mm. gun and for notable patriotic contributions to winning the war. The Board of Award cabled Mr. Schneider in Paris its decision, and the medal, together with a diploma, will be presented by a committee of American engineers later.

JAPANESE COINS FOUND IN RUINS.

Coins found in the ruins recently discovered on the Nomatol Peninsula of Ponape Island (one of the Caroline group seized by Japan early in the war), indicate that there was a Japanese settlement there several centuries ago, according to a group of Japanese scientists who have visited the island and recently returned to Japan, says a press report from Tokio.

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Coinage and Survivorship.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

Within the past two or three years, owing to the large increase in collectors of American gold coins, the matter of survivorship in a number of years of limited issue is causing many numismatists more concern than a brief survey of the mint figures might seem to warrant. There is, however, good foundation for the belief that many of these coins may be much scarcer than is generally thought to be the case.

In silver and copper, barring a few exceptions and probably excluding coins in superb condition, a fair-sized mintage has insured the survival of at least a moderate number of pieces in such state of preservation as to satisfy even the most discriminating collector. This has been due largely to the fact that few of these coins find their way back to the mints for remelting unless they are abraded to a degree where the lettering and value are practically obliterated. Unless the coins are perforated or mutilated in some other manner, they pass freely in circulation and nobody takes the trouble of turning them in to the subtreasuries to any appreciable extent. The matter of intrinsic value is too small.

In the case of our early large cents, the mechanical arts made considerable inroads on the circulation, due to the scarcity of copper at the time, and of late years there has been some commercial demand by manufacturing jewelers for the old-type liberty head half dimes, dimes and quarters coined prior to the '40s, but beyond this there has been little to interfere with the primary object of our silver and copper money—to meet the requirements of a medium of exchange.

But with gold it has been a different matter, and to what extent it will affect the numismatist the next few years probably will demonstrate. In gold coins the intrinsic value is so large that whenever they have been presented at the banks showing sufficient wear or abrasion to cause suspicion that they were short of weight, they were placed on the scales and deduction made for any deficiency. And in the majority of all such cases the coins founds their way back to the mints for remelting.

The larger gold coins also have frequently been subjected to the "sweating" process by the Orientals, either by shaking them in a bag or reduction by means of acids, and such short-weight coins are invariably discovered sooner or later and sent back to the mints. The only gold coin which is much short of weight and escapes this ultimate fate is some rare date which may chance to fall into the hands of a numismatist who fears he may be unable to secure another if he should happen to turn it in.

Thousands of gold coins of all denominations, but more especially those of the smaller values, also have gone into the manufacture of jewelry and fashioning of articles of personal adornment, and thus rendered both unavailable and unfit for the purposes of the numismatist. Needless to say, in many of these cases no respect was shown to dates—the scarce and the rare suffered with the common.

Another fact which is frequently overlooked is that during and since the war, owing to the general scarcity of gold outside of the national treasuries, jewelers were driven to all sorts of expedients to secure the yellow metal, and no doubt the gold coinage suffered heavily in this manner. Dentists frequently were driven to use these coins in making plates and bridges, and in many instances probably still are. Their preference was for the United States gold coins prior to 1900, to make sure there was no iridium in them, following which they sought the English and German gold issues as coming nearest their requirements for 22-carat gold.

Viewing the question from every standpoint, the collector of American gold is likely to meet with some unexpected surprises during the next few years in his search for certain dates in a quarter in which he least expected to find them. The whole matter is still largely conjecture, but when the atmosphere clears it will be found, in the opinion of the writer, that all the series have greatly suffered, and none more so than the smaller denominations up to and including the half eagles, and especially the dates of limited coinage from 1850 to 1895.

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ADAM PIETZ'S WORK IN THE PARIS SALON.

The illustrations below are of two bronze reliefs recently finished by Adam Pietz. The originals were modeled from life by Mr. Pietz, and from the models the bronzes were cast. Both are now on view in the Paris Spring



Salon. The relief of Mr. Joseph Pennell is 17x26 inches, and that of Mr. Parke C. Doughtery is 15 inches in diameter. They are numbered 3860 and 3861 in the Salon catalogue.



This is Mr .Pietz's first effort in exhibiting abroad, and he is much pleased at the reception accorded his reliefs.

LATVIA ACCEPTS ONLY THE OLD CZARIST MONEY OF RUSSIA.

A dispatch from Riga says that a decree of the Latvian Minister of Finance admits for the payment of debts in the old Czarist rubles and the rubles of the Douma. On the other hand, the same decree excludes from the money market the rubles issued by the Kerensky Government and the Soviets.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
¼ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

PLACE YOUR NUMISMATIC DATA ON RECORD.

In his monograph on "The Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, 1913-1916," mention of which is made elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Howland Wood makes an observation that should sink deep into the minds of every collector. It is this: That at the time of the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 it was apparent that coins would be issued, and steps were taken by the American Numismatic Society to keep posted on the details of the issues as they appeared and to secure specimens as soon as they could be obtained. As an impelling motive for this action Mr. Wood cites the fact of the dearth of information collectors have on the many issues of coins of Mexico during the revolution waged for independence about 100 years ago. Collectors have many of those coins, but very little information about them. There may have been other issues of those times of which we know nothing, or perhaps pieces exist really belonging to that series, but which, because of lack of information as to their real nature, collectors have wrongly attributed elsewhere.

While this applies more forcibly to emergency or revolutionary issues,

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it is also applicable to all numismatic specimens. The former are the result of stress of the times or circumstances, and frequently no official record is made of them, or if made, it may often be destroyed. All available data on new issues of all kinds should be recorded in a numismatic publication for the benefit of posterity. It is there that future collectors will naturally seek the information. And while recorded data of this character has a tendency to rob numismatics of some of its interest and charm for those who love to investigate such matters for themselves, the steady increase in the number of specimens produced, many of which will of necessity from time to time go unrecorded, will always provide ample material for the numismatic sleuth.

WHY THE DOLLAR WAS CHOSEN FOR THE PEACE COIN.

Since our comment last month on the proposed peace dollar a letter has been received from Mr. Judson Brenner, chairman of the A. N. A. committee, in which he points out that when the committee appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to urge the issue of the peace coin, it was only after much persuasion that the House committee agreed on the silver dollar for the commemorative coin. Other coins were proposed by them, and they seemed reluctant to accept the dollar. But as our committee was acting on the suggestion made by Mr. Zerbe in his paper before the convention, that the silver dollar afforded greater opportunity for artistic effect, on account of its size, than any other coin, it felt that it would fall short of its duty if it did not insist to the limit on the selection of the dollar as the peace coin.

If the resolution should pass, and there does not seem to be any doubt on that point, and if the Treasury Department authorizes a liberal distribution of the coins, no one should have difficulty in getting them at face value. Their character will cause a far greater demand for them than there has been for the old type, but we do not anticipate that this demand will be great enough to cause them to circulate. It is more than probable that those into whose hands they fall will keep them with the mistaken idea that in years to come they will command much more than face value.

EVERYONE WILL WANT A "SPANISH OCTAGONAL DOLLAR."

If newspaper reports are correct, collectors may have an opportunity shortly to add some "Spanish octagonal dollars" to their collections. The locating of a great number of these coins, said to have been hidden in Mexico during the war for independence more than 100 years ago, is responsible for this new variety of Spanish dollars, heretofore unknown to collectors, unless they should turn out to be Spanish-American pieces of 8 reals of irregular shape of Philip II or Philip V or later, and we half suspect that it is these coins that are meant by "Spanish octagonal dollars," if the press report contains any truth at all. However, the dispatch is worth reprinting. It is dated San Antonio, Tex., June 3:

"After 10 years of ceaseless searching through the wildest portions of Northern Mexico, Adam Fischer, geological engineer, returned to his home here Friday and announced that he had finally located and laid claim to the famous Caballo Blanco treasure cave, in which he claims there is over $73,000,000 in gold and silver bullion and Spanish octagonal dollars stored. He is now awaiting a concession from the Mexican Government in order to bring his huge treasure out of the mountains.

"The story of the gold and silver bars and Spanish dollars dates back to the early part of the nineteenth century, when a revolution against the Spanish rule in Mexico was in progress. Spanish officers, fearing defeat, removed the bullion from the treasury and concealed it in the cave in the heart of the Cerro de la Silla Mountains, near Monterey, in the State of Nuevo Leon. Mountain bandit gangs attacked the returning Spanish officers and killed them.

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"An ancestor of a local family was captured during the revolution by the mountain bandits and held a captive in the famous cave where the stolen treasure was concealed. One day he was recognized by a bandit whose life he had saved and was permitted to escape. On his deathbed he described the location of the treasure cave to Adam Fischer, his most intimate friend. Fischer spent years searching through old records in an effort to locate the hidden wealth and 10 years ago announced to his friends that he was going into Mexico to claim the wealth. Nothing was heard of him until he reappeared in this city Friday, announcing that his 10-years search had been successful.

"Fischer claims there are 8,646 gold bars, valued at $5,000 each; 4,560 silver bars, valued at $5,000 each, and $7,500,000 in old Spanish octagonal silver dollars concealed in the cave. He places a total valuation of $73,530,000 on the hidden wealth."

A BILL TO MAKE LIBERTY BONDS LEGAL TENDER.

Liberty Bonds would be made legal tender through the operation of a bill introduced in the Senate on May 31 by Senator Watson of Georgia. The act authorizing the issue of Liberty Bonds had a provision that such bonds should not bear the circulating privilege. Section 1 of Senator Watson's bill provides for striking out that clause in the original bill, and Section 2 provides that "the bonds issued by authority of the aforementioned law shall become legal tender for face value in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

Senator Watson's bill was read twice and ordered to lie on the table.

WILL THE USE OF PORCELAIN TOKENS BECOME GENERAL?

The press dispatch from Meissen, Saxony, to the effect that a series of porcelain coins for Guatemala has been designed at the former royal porcelain works there, will cause some surprise among collectors in this country. The dispatch says that if accepted, this currency will replace the hard rubber coins now in circulation in that Central American Republic, where paper money cannot be used because of the climatic conditions. It is presumed that the hard rubber coins mentioned are only private tokens, as the Government of Guatemala has never issued rubber coins.

The porcelain tokens recently issued in Germany have been regarded in this country as more or less of a joke, or at best only as an experiment in a country whose currency during and since the war has been of the necessity or emergency class, and principally paper. But the gradual extension of the use of this material for tokens in different parts of Germany, specimens of which have been received here, coupled with the fact that Guatemala may also place porcelain tokens in circulation, will cause us to take a little more serious view of the experiment.

If porcelain tokens have any advantage over other materials or metals, it must be that of economy. As at persent manufactured they are very bulky, being double or treble the thickness of ordinary coins. The most pronounced disadvantage is the ease with which they are broken, and it does not seem that they can ever become popular unless some method can be found to make them less brittle. Or is it possible that this fact may be considered an advantage—by the adoption of a rule that only unbroken pieces will be honored or redeemed?

However, should such coins or tokens come into more general use, it is hoped improvement will be made in the designs. From a mechanical point of view, the pieces that have come to our notice have been almost perfect. But there is almost an entire absence of artistic effect in some of the designs. Some of them are almost hideous; others are of a nondescript type; most of the types apparently meaningless; the lettering and spacing is also susceptible of improvement. Unusual as porcelain is for any kind of a circulating medium, if it is to be used for coins or tokens there does not

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seem to be any good reason why the pieces should not be made more attractive in appearance. They will not make many friends with their present designs.

MONOGRAPH OF MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY COINAGE.

No. 4 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs has been issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York, and distributed to its members. This number is devoted to "The Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, 1913-1916," by Howland Wood, curator of the Society. It is particularly interesting and valuable, as it has not been an easy matter for collectors to obtain reliable information on coinage matters or specimens of some issues of that country during the past ten years.

At different times THE NUMISMATIST has published descriptive articles on certain new issues of the revolutionists, and illustrated them when specimens were obtainable, but it has been left for Mr. Wood to assemble the data for a concise and comprehensive monograph on the entire series of coins, with an accurate description of each piece, and every known variety is illustrated, nearly all of them from specimens in the cabinets of the Society. The list comprises 74 numbers, a few of them being die varieties.

The thoroughness with which Mr. Wood pursues a subject is again manifested in his latest effort by bringing to light several coins belonging to the series which were not generally known to exist.

If an equally reliable list of the paper issues of money of Mexico during the same period could be compiled, it would greatly stimulate interest among collectors of Mexicana.

A HANDY VOLUME FOR THE COIN COLLECTOR.

"Income Tax, Weights and Measures, Stamp Duties, Coinage," is the title of a book recently published by The National Bank of South Africa. It is not a numismatic work, but it contains a great deal of information that is valuable to a collector, as nearly half of its 412 pages is devoted to current and recent coinages of the world. It contains summaries of the principal features of the income tax laws throughout the world, tables of weights and measures of all the countries, stamp duties required on various papers, etc. The section devoted to coinage is profusely illustrated, showing practically all the coins—gold, silver, nickel and copper—in use throughout the world, grouped under the headings of the respective countries. The United States is the only country whose coins are not illustrated, and the absence of these is explained by the statement that "As it would be illegal to publish photographic reproductions of the coins of the United States of America, we are merely able to state the denominations and values."

The text of the coinage section lists the denomination of the coins of a given country and their nominal value in the English system of currency, and also states the denomination and class of paper money in circulation in each country. There are also numerous explanatory notes on the coinage and currency of many of the countries.

While the general collector is more or less familiar with most of the current coins of the world, there is, nevertheless, a great deal of information in this work that will be valuable to him, as a book of reference at least.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PHILADELPHIA MINT.

President Harding has sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Freas Styer of Norristown, Pa., to be Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, to succeed Mr. Adam Joyce, whose resignation has been in the hands of the President since March 4.

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A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF JENNY LIND MEDALS AND TOKENS.

Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 5, has been issued and distributed to its members by the American Numismatic Society, New York. This is entitled "The Jenny Lind Medals and Tokens," and the author is Mr. Leonidas Westervelt of New York City. The mere mention of the title of this monograph will arouse the interest of collectors, for perahps no other singer of foreign birth so completely captivated the American people as the Swedish Nightingale. The Jenny Lind medals as a group are not numerous. Not a single one of them can be called common, and the series has perhaps more great rarities in it, at least in this country, than any other of equal proportions. The mere fact that the Jenny Lind issues are eagerly sought by a number of collectors and that no single collection in this country contains anything like a complete set of them, will give some idea of their rarity.

In his monograph Mr. Westervelt gives a sketch of Jenny Lind's life and her career as a singer, and relates many interesting events that occurred during her tour in America, 1850-1852. He describes 32 medals and tokens, with notes upon several of them, and illustrates 12, which includes practically all the types, for several are given numbers that are only varieties of the dies or metal. The frontispiece is a two-thirds length lithograph of the singer, by Sarony, New York, 1850, in the collection of the author.

THIEF GETS AWAY WITH PART OF NUMISMATIC EXHIBIT.

In our June issue we described the numismatic exhibit of Mr. Chas. H. Fisher of Cleveland, Ohio, which he had placed in the plate-glass window of the Central National Bank, Savings & Trust Co. of that city for educational purposes. A letter received from Mr. Fisher since that time contained the following clipping from the *Cleveland Press*:

"A thief Monday heaved a brick thorugh the plate-glass window of the Central National Bank, Savings & Trust Co., Rockefeller Building, and stole part of the collection of coins of all nations dating back to 2000 B. C. The collection was worth thousands of dollars, bank officials said, though no actual value had ever been placed on it. The robbery was perpetrated in broad daylight, with hundreds of pedestrians passing on their way to work. It was executed so quickly that the robber escaped before anybody realized what had happened. Several passers-by started in pursuit, but the thief vanished between the buildings. The plate-glass window was valued at $500."

In his letter Mr. Fisher says: "Here is an echo of my coin exhibition. The thief got proof sets of 1875, 1893, 1901 and 1920, a Lafayette dollar, five uncirculated Columbian half dollars, and some pattern 10-cent pieces."

While collectors will sympathize with Mr. Fisher in his loss, it is fortunate that the pieces stolen can easily be replaced at no great cost. But such happenings as this will have a tendency to discourage or prevent collectors from making public numismatic exhibits, which from every point of view are educational and serve to create an interest in the subject.

"J. COOK"—AN UNDESCRIBED COUNTERSTAMP.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has recently acquired what is to me a rather interesting piece, which, as far as known, has never been described. It is a Starr & Shannon halfpenny (1815) with, on one side, in an oblong indent, "J COOK" in raised letters, and in two smaller circles the U. S. eagle displayed and the Indian of Massachusetts. In all probability this J. Cook was the jeweller of that name who appears in the Boston Directory in 1813, but has disappeared in 1816. I am somewhat curious to know whether any reader of THE NUMISMATIST knows of any other pieces stamped by him.

MALCOLM STORER.

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SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART, BRUSSELS.

At the celebration of their 20th anniversary, April 3, a jeton with an effigy of J. P. Braemt, the first general engraver at the Royal Mint in Belgium, was exclusively distributed to members participating in the banquet, of which we give a reproduction, as well of a medal by G. Devreese, which



is a curiosity and at the same time a fine achievement. It was executed during the war for the work of charity, and sold for the benefit of Belgian soldiers prisoners in Germany, to whom were sent parcels of food purchased with the money thus realized.

It possesses a peculiar characteristic, viz., that the scene depicted on the obverse side of the medal is continued on the reverse. The woman who is handing a package to a prisoner through the window is shown on the obverse passing her arm through the bars; the arm reappears on the reverse so that the medal really serves as the door of the cell.



The boches on seeing this medal tried to arrest Devreese, under the pretext that Belgian prisoners were not kept in cells and that this medal was a piece of calumny. Considerable difficulty was experienced in persuading them that the medal was purely symbolical.

The Society organized a medallic art exposition in Paris during March and April, at Musee, Galliera, which was a great success. Six hundred and fifty specimens were exhibited by Belgium's foremost artists. They were not placed in cabinets, but in enclosed cases, and were displayed on the background of velvet-silk with gilded labe's. The exposition was under the personal arrangement and supervision of President Victor Tourneur.

J. DEL.

DIGNIFYING A LOWLY OCCUPATION.

When Germany gets her porcelain money in circulation the lowly occupation of dishwasher will be held in high honor.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

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NEW COUNTERFEIT FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following recent issues of counterfeit notes:

$5 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "B"; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; series of 1914; portrait of Lincoln. This is a very poor counterfeit, printed from zinc-etched plates, on two pieces of thin paper, no attempt being made to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine note. The number of the specimen at hand is G39270862A. This bill should not deceive the ordinarily careful handler of money.

$10 Federal Reserve Notes (1) on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; check letter "C"; plate No. 426; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is printed from crudely etched plates, on two pieces of paper, between which some heavy silk threads have been distributed. The number of the specimen at hand is A1924376B. (2) On the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "A"; plate number indistinct; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is printed from photo-etched plates, on two pieces of paper, between which ink lines have been used to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine. The number of this specimen is G29236369A. These two counterfeits are so poorly executed that they should be readily detected, and a more detailed description of them is deemed unnecessary.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Massachusetts; check letter "C"; face plate No. 48; back plate No. 44; series of 1914; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a poor photo-mechanical production, printed on one piece of paper, no attempt being made to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine notes. This counterfeit should not deceive the careful handler of money.

NAPOLEONIC COINS AND MEDALS ON EXHIBITION.

Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, which occurred in 1821, the American Numismatic Society, New York City, has arranged an important exhibition of Napoleonic coins and medals at its museum, Broadway at 156th street. Some fifteen hundred items are shown, tracing the minted and struck record of the French political history from the days when the revolution was gathering strength with the King still on the throne to the hour of Waterloo. This carries the record over into commemorative issues in England and elsewhere. The display in the society's cases, judiciously arranged and labelled by Curator Howland Wood, is made up of the collection recently given to the Society by William R. Powell. The collection itself contains some 1,700 items.

Commenting on the exhibit, the *New York Evening Post* of June 4 says:

"The present exhibition of Napoleonic coins and medals at the American Numismatic Society, comprising the bulk of the collection given to the Society by William R. Powell, makes a convincing demonstration of the Emperor's belief in the part played in government by the imagination.

"Napoleon is famous for his appreciation of the political uses of issues of medals, and after his election as First Consul he set to work in earnest making history with his die-cutters. Laws, battles, new institutions, changes in the European political situation, the advances in position of his dynastic family connections, his domestic affairs of a public interest—he neglected none of them. The coinage has its own special interest. The decimal system came into monetary use with the Republic. The persistence of Louis's head after the reverse of the coins bore the stamp of the Republic is as interesitng as the quietly unprecipitate change of Napoleon's title to Emperor and the reference of the date year to the empire. The coins struck in special campaigns make a study in themselves.

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"All this is more of historical than of artistic interest, and it must be said that Napoleon's generous stimulation of the medallists' art is not graced by any comparable display of artistic pre-eminence. Much of the work is competent, much of an indubitable elegance, but the artists who found occasion to improve the opportunity, such men as David D'Angers and Jouffroy, were few. David particularly was misplaced in his time. He believed fervently in the antique, but his manner of availing himself of its idiom had nothing of the dry and ponderous quality of David the painter. The pediment of the Pantheon expressed his sense of the exaltation in the political reconstruction of the old state and his sympathy with the hero-worshipping and extravagant acceptance of leadership common to the spirit of the time. His medal of Napoleon in the present collection is a fine bit of romantic portraiture, dashing in conception, and hit off with an adequate fervor of execution."

REPORT OF THE SWEDISH MINT FOR 1920.

The annual report of the Swedish Mint, K. A. Wallworth, mintmaster, has reached me, from which the following data is taken.

During the year the combined nickel and bronze coins was 15,113,140 pieces, at a nominal value of 776,173 kronor.

The nickel coinage was 3,912,250 pieces, of a value of 511,225 kronor, consisting of 3,612,250 pieces of 10 ore and 300,000 pieces of 50 ore.

No silver subsidiary coins were struck.

About 500,000 gold coins of the denomination of 5 kronor were struck. A few of these have been distributed to collectors, but the coins have not been placed in circulation for the general public, and will not appear until next October. It is possible that the suspension of the obligation of the banks to redeem in gold may further delay the issue of these pieces, and the coin is accordingly rare.

During the year 29,786 medals were struck, principally in gold, silver and bronze, though a few were made in aluminum, and three in iron. From these medals a profit of 23,485.87 kronor was derived—a highly creditable sum and a proof of the interest of medallic art in Sweden.

I have recently received a 1921 nickel 25 ore of Sweden of the same type as the 50 ore, which was illustrated in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST, page 102. J. DEL.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Standard Silver Dollars, 7,660,000. (Total silver dollars coined to May 31, 1921, under terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, $14,396,000.)

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,827,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Colombia—Nickel, 1,605,000.

SWISS USING AUSTRIAN PAPER MONEY FOR ADVERTISING.

Press correspondence from Geneva says that "papering the walls with Austrian banknotes proved such a good advertisement for a St. Gall restaurant that other inkeepers have taken up the idea. They have found the cost is little more than that of good wall paper. A Geneva firm recently began pinning Austrian notes of from 10 to 1,000 crowns on each woman's garment sold, according to its cost."

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MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL UNIT MEDAL.

Illustrated below is the Mount Sinai Hospital Medal recently issued by that institution to the physicians, surgeons and nurses in commemoration of their patriotic services rendered in action during the World War, the medal being presented by the trustees of the hospital, Mr. James E. Speyer of New York City having the matter in charge.

The models for the medals were designed by Mr. Adolph Alexander Weinman, the sculptor, of New York City, and were reproduced in the workrooms of the Medallic Art Company, New York. They were made in bronze, individually engraved and presented in fine leather cases. The medal is three inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick. It is considered one of the best commemorative medals issued as a result of the World War. Models for this medal were recently exhibited at the annual exhibit of the Architectural League in the Metropolitan Museum.



The central figure of the obverse represents the American Medical Division, a figure of heroic mould, supporting a wounded soldier and shielding him against the further ravages of the Terror of War, storming on in heavy armor and spreading destruction all about him. Held aloft in his brutal hand is a four-headed serpent, symbolical of envy, hatred, famine and death.

The reverse, by its inscription and emblems, explains the purpose of the medal.

REDEEMING MUTILATED PAPER MONEY.

That mutilated paper currency will be redeemed by the United States Treasury Department is generally known, but the rules prescribed for redemption are less clearly understood. It may be said broadly that United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, fractional currency notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, National Bank notes, gold certificates and silver certificates are redeemed at their face value if three-fifths or more of the original proportions remain. Also, if less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of an original note or certificate is offered one-half the face value of the whole note will be paid. This does not mean that an entire three-fifths or two-fifths of the note in one piece must be presented. On the contrary, it is necessary only that the fragments aggregate the required proportions of the original note. It is possible, also, to receive full original value for a very small part of a note or certificate. Any portion of it less than three-fifths, if sufficient to identify the instrument of which it was a part, will be redeemed at its face value when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or person having positive knowledge

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that the missing portions have been totally destroyed and stating the manner of destruction.

Into these general rules are written certain modifications. One prerequisite to the acceptance of a mutilated bank note is that the name of the issuing bank must be discernible. The department reserves to itself the exercise of such discretion as will be a protection against fraud, and the accuracy of some of its employees in determining the value and the identity of some of these mutilated notes is a revelation.—From the *Journal of the American Bankers Association.*

SUBSTITUTE OR EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

Just a little story I heard the other day. I think it good enough for numismatic publication, and therefore, before it gets away from me, I am sending it in.

Many remember the incident back in 1907, during the money panic, of Hans up in North Dakota. Hans had some money in the bank and he had heard that the bank would not pay out cash, but would only give clearing-house certificates on payments of deposits. Hans was indignant and went to town to see about it. He called at the bank and asked for his money. The banker explained to Hans that there was a shortage of ready cash, and that the extreme necessity of the depression made it necessary to pay out certificates in place of money, and he further explained to Hans how these could be used to pay his debts at the stores and purchase supplies, and would, in fact, meet his needs just the same as money.



Clearing-House Certificate, Panic of 1907.

Hans listened in rather a dazed way. After the banker had fully explained the subject, he asked Hans if he understood it all right, and Hans replied:

"I tank I oonderstan' et all right. Et bane dis way. Ef my leetle boy Ole vake up in da night and cry for some malk, I gif him a malk ticket."

The other day the banker had occasion to drive out to see Hans about paying his overdue note. Hans' memory turned back in its flight and he said to the banker, "You stall remember 1907, when I stall vant my money, and da bank he haf none. You gafe me clearing-house checks. I bane in da same fix now. I haf to gif you wheat or potato checks, but it bane gude stuff, an' vill feed da hoongre and kape beezness goin'."

W. C. M.

Remember the Time and Place—

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, Indiana, Pa.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1921.

2244 Stephen H. Roberts, 130 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
2245 W. H. Mayer, 682 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2246 Ed. V. Goerz, Care J. P. Cahill & Co., 52 Broadway, New York.
2247 B. F. Addington, 120 West 2nd St., Casper, Wyo.
2248 W. Marriott Welch, 30 State St., Boston, Mass.
2249 Frank B. Ruwwe, P. O. Box 101, Eagle Lake, Texas.
2250 Dr. S. G. A. Brown, 112 E. King St., Shippensburg, Pa.
2251 Wm. A. Robison, Bentleyville, Pa.
2252 Carlton D. Moore, 35 Congress Ave., Boston, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the August issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Wm. Leonard Grossman (General),	J. Guttag
229 West 97th St., New York	M. Wormser
Joseph Sternberg (General),	Albert W. Vail
286 Plane St., Newark, N. J.	H. H. Yawger
R. A. Allen (U. S. and Canadian),	John B. Green
436 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.	J. M. Potichke
George Klindt,	Charles Markus
902 Marquette St., Davenport, Iowa	H. H. Yawger
J. H. Waterfill (General),	R. V. Browinski
Citizens Union Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	H. H. Yawger
G. H. Mathewson (U. S. and Paper Money),	B. B. Carmicheal
Jackson, Ga.	T. S. Jackson
Dr. G. W. Homsher (U. S.),	Waldo C. Moore
Camden, O.	Ozias Fritz
D. E. Harrington (General),	Jean Maunovry
657 W. Yellowstone St., Casper, Wyo.	H. H. Yawger

Change of Address.

J. deLagerberg from New York City to Box 42, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y.

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Indiana, Pa., June 20, 1921.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF GENERAL SECRETARY YAWGER.

Members of the American Numismatic Association are requested to note the change of address of General Secretary H. H. Yawger, which is now Indiana, Pa., instead of Rochester, N. Y.

This change of address is brought about by the fact that the corporation by which he has been employed for nearly 30 years, lately as auditor, is concentrating its offices, which have heretofore been located in five or six different places, in a single office building in Indiana, Pa. Mr. Yawger greatly regrets that it is necessary for him to leave Rochester, where he has spent nearly all his life, and his many friends there, but his connection with his firm makes it advisable that he do so.

Hereafter address your letters to H. H. Yawger, General Secretary, 438 South Sixth street, Indiana, Pa.

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THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

After reading of the great time the A. N. A. members enjoyed at their Convention in Chicago last summer you probably made up your mind, if you were not among those present, that you would be on hand at the Boston Convention this year. If you were present last year, of course you will go to Boston without further urging. The announcement of the place and date is all that is necessary for the member who has the convention habit.

An A. N. A. Convention is a wonderful stimulus for collectors, particularly the more or less isolated ones. The good-fellowship which prevails, the opportunity to discuss coin matters with fellow-collectors, the chance to buy and sell coins, and the privilege of seeing a really wonderful display of coins on exhibition, as well as to enjoy the social features and see the interesting sights of the convention city, all combine to make the annual A. N. A. gatherings occasions of the greatest interest to collectors.

The coming Boston Convention will have a decided "colonial" flavor. The city and environs are rich with historic colonial associations. Much of our colonial and revolutionary history had its inception in that locality. The trip to Plymouth and return by steamer, where celebrations in connection with the Pilgrim Tercentenary will be held during the Convention week, will in itself be worth the trip.

The Convention program and information as to hotel rates were published in our last month's issue. If you have made up your mind to attend you should write at once to the Manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel for reservations, and at the same time notify Chairman F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan, Mass., of your intention to be on hand. If you plan to make an exhibit of coins, write to Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass., and engage space in the Convention exhibit cases. The exhibit space is limited, and if you neglect to engage it in advance, you may not be able to get as much room as you would like.

Mrs. F. H. Shumway will look after the comfort and entertainment of the visiting ladies. Upon request she has furnished the following details of the auto ride to be taken on Sunday. While intended primarily for the visiting ladies, it will apply to all members as well:

Cameras to the Front.

Did you know that a 50-mile tour of picturesque Boston and historic Lexington and Concord is planned for you when you visit us in August? Be sure you bring your cameras, for of course you will want to take pictures of Harvard Yard, the Fenway, Charles River, Harvard Stadium, Longfellow's home, Radcliffe College; the Washington elm, said to be 300 years old; Lexington Green, where the Battle of Lexington was fought ("Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here"); the Hancock-Clarke house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping when aroused in the wee sma' hours of the morning by Paul Revere. Every lady in the party will want to take a snapshot of the home of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women"; the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the old North Bridge, where the battle of Concord was fought—

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here once the embattled farmer stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

We plan to return by way of Lake Walden, Waltham (you know Waltham—Watch Me!), Watertown, past the Harvard Gold Coast and the Institute of Technology.

As four hours are to be spent on this trip, you'll not be rushed.

ESTELLE W. SHUMWAY.

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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ON TO BOSTON.

Fellows:

Let's all go to Boston, August 20 to 25, and see how it's all done.

The country had always been their home and probably always would be, consequently they were making the most of their first trip to the city. They knew little about pictures, but they visited the Boston Art Museum, where, among other treasures, they saw a mummy, over which hung a card on which was printed "97 B. C."

"What do you make of that, Mike?" asked Pat.

"I don't know," answered Mike, "but I should calc'late it was the number of the car that killed the poor man."

Fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 7, 1921.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

To Fellow John Doe:

This is an S. O. S. call. We must answer the call. Don't let the old boat go down. We must beat the record of last year. We can; you must help.

Like a wheelbarrow, our growth will stand still unless we push. May we not hear favorably from you immediately in the matter of your Association dues, which are but 50 cents, and if subscription to THE NUMISMATIST is desired, $1.50 extra? Please address the General Secretary, H. H. Yawger, at his new address, 438 South Sixth St., Indiana, Pa., at once.

Yours fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 3, 1921.

WATCH OUT FOR A SWINDLER.

Mr. John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., would like to get in touch with dealers or collectors, if any, who have recently sold goods to a party writing from a town in New York State and paying for them with worthless checks. The party referred to is not a member of the A. N. A. or any other numismatic organization, and is otherwise unknown in numismatic circles. Mr. Morse was victimized to the amount of about $400 for a quantity of paper money and coins. The coins were a number of gold quarter eagles; $1, $2 and $5 old National Bank notes; $10 legal tender note (1880); $50 legal tender note (1880); $50 legal tender note (1862); $100 legal tender note (1862); $20 silver certificate (1891); $20 silver certificate (1891). Mr. Morse would also like to correspond with any dealer or collector who has had goods of this kind offered to him since February 17, as he is unable to locate the party who ordered them at the address given.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR THE A. N. A.

While the report of General Secretary Yawger on the membership of the A. N. A. will not be available until the Boston Convention, it is safe to say that it will show a large number of new members admitted, while the resignations and those dropped for the non-payment of dues have been comparatively few. It has been a good year for the Association. The period of membership renewals is now over, and a very gratifying result is noticeable. The small number that have not renewed is confined almost entirely to those who have been members for only a short time—many of them for

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only one year. Practically all our older members remain, showing that when the collecting habit is more than an idle fancy and is taken seriously, it becomes a permanent part of one's life.

For the past two years the officers of the A. N. A. have been conducting a campaign for a largely increased membership, and while the results have been highly gratifying, they have probably not quite met the hopes and expectations of the officials. Considerable literature has been sent out and appeals to members to aid in the campaign have been printed in THE NUMISMATIST. If in some of these a more or less pessimistic note was sounded, it was not because the situation called for it, but was intended rather to stir to greater activity those of our members who have not yet enrolled their names as boosters for the A. N. A.

Even with our considerable increase in membership, the number admitted has been small in comparison with what it might have been had every member rallied to the call. The officers have done their full share, and more.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, at 1, Upper Montague Street, Wednesday, April 27th, 1921, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Secretary having reported the result of his interviews and correspondence with Captain Elliston, M.C., and Mr. Parsons, as Librarian, having explained his proposed adaptation of the third room for the purposes of the Society's library, it was unanimously resolved that the terms arranged with the Society of Medical Officers of Health for the use of the suite of rooms at No. 1, Upper Montague Street be approved. The President remarked that the Members would appreciate the courtesy shown to the Society by the Medical Officers of Health and their Secretary, Captain Elliston, throughout these pleasant negotiations.

The Secretary reported the following further gifts to the Society:

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, the rent of the room to be used as the Library.

By Major William J. Freer, £10 towards the cost of the new bookcases now required.

By Dr. R. T. Cassal, of Abertillery, Bankers' order trebling his subscription from January 1st last, and in future.

A vote of grateful thanks, moved from the Chair, was accorded to each of these generous Members.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Willoughby Gardner: The collection of coins of the Chester mint referred to under the synopsis of his paper.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Edward the Confessor. Penny, Hawkins 227; Charles I. Halfcrown; mint-mark three garbs, the arms of Chester, and CHST below the horse; Ruding xxvi, 2.

By the President: Two stycas of the series attributed by Mr. H. A. Parsons to Æthelred I of Northumbria, one reading +EILRED RE, with reverse +EADVINI as figure 7; the other +EDELRED E nearly as figure 6, with reverse as figures 4 and 5. In the legends several of the letters are, as usual, reversed or inverted.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: Pennies of Eadgar towards elucidation of the question raised by Mr. Francis as to the meaning of the letter B in the title of the coin reading +EADGAR . REX B exhibited by him at the last Meeting.

By Mr. A. C. Crane: Medal by Minton to Thomas Graham, 1805-1869, the last Master of the Mint before the office was merged in that of the Chancellors of the Exchequer.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Trial pieces struck in copper from dies used for the bronze coinage, of a halfpenny dated 1861, with the initials, incuse, of Leonard Charles Wyon on the reverse, and a farthing dated 1860. British Honduras. The series dated 1919 of 50, 25 and 10 cents in silver, 5 cents in copper-nickel and the cent in bronze.

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Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., read the first half of his treatise on the Mint of Chester—one of the most interesting papers ever contributed to the Society. He reviewed the story of the city from its foundation, and explained the causes which led to the similarity and consequent confusion of its name with that of Leicester—a confusion not confined to numismatists of the nineteenth century, but prevalent with our medieval chroniclers. In this relation, where the name of the mint was absent from the coins, or insufficient to distinguish it from that of Leicester, he had resorted to the moneyers' names and local characteristics in spelling as factors for the attribution and division of not only the doubtful readings, but also of many as to which no attempt at location had hitherto been made. Historically, he demurred to the late Professor Freeman's belief that early Chester lay for centuries desolate in its ruins, and, numismatically, his explanation of the penny attributed by Major Carlyon-Britton to the Welsh king, Howel Dda, 913-948, which bore the name of the Chester moneyer Gillys, threw more light upon that remarkable coin. But it is as impossible to do justice to the paper in these rationed lines as it was for the Members present to examine and adequately appreciate in the time at their disposal the three hundred and more carefully selected coins from his collection, which represented almost a complete series of the money issued from the mint at Chester from the reign of Athelstan, A. D. 925-941, to the reformation of the coinage by William of Orange in 1696. But the paper will be printed in the Journal, and as many of the coins illustrated as is possible.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 19, Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E., Treasurer, in the chair.

Major T. O. B. Hubbard was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Messrs. W. Gilbert, M.S.A., and Leopold Messenger were appointed to audit the Society's accounts.

It was announced that Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven had presented the Society with a copy of his great work on "British Naval Medals."

Mr. G. F. Hill, F.B.A., read a paper on ancient methods of coining. As regards the engraving of dies, the alleged use of the gem-engraver's drill was disputed, and it was shown that all the work on the dies could equally well and more conveniently be done with punches and scaupers. The various methods of preparing blanks by casting or cutting were also deduced from the appearance of the finished coins.

In the discussion, Mr. Cecil Thomas argued that the treatment of details showed that the use of the hub for making dies was known to the ancients. Messrs. Harold Stabler, Manning Pike and John Pinches also contributed to the technical discussion.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

After dinner at the Harvard Club on Friday, June 3rd, the Society was called to order by the President, Mr. H. L. Wheeler, with Messrs. Davis, Pond, Comstock, Willey, Stafford, Willis, Gray, Shumway, C. W. Morse, Perry and Storer present.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Wheeler, was adopted:

"The Boston Numismatic Society deprecates the manufacture and sale of more or less debased pieces which resemble the small gold pieces issued in California thirty-five years ago and earlier, and will do what it can to assist the Secret Service of the United States Treasury to suppress the sale of such pieces."

Attention was called to the question as to the correctness of the position of the legs of the eagle on the new quarter dollars, and arguments were brought forward by Messrs. Wheeler and Willis to confirm the error.

Mr. Comstock showed a 1793 chain cent, McGirk 3E; a five-franc piece of 1815, Paris mint; a Peru 8 reals of 1810, and a Thracian tetradrachm of Lysimachus in fine condition.

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Mr. Shumway showed a $20 piece of 1920; $10 of 1795 and 1801, $5 of 1804, 1806, 1807, all brilliant, and a Golden Wedding medal of Francis Joseph and Elizabeth of Austria.

Mr. Gifford showed the 1921 silver dollar.

Mr. Davis showed some 20 English and Canadian medals and a number of fine old bills.

Mr. Willey showed an aureus of Phocas.

Mr. Pond showed the Neapolitan medal on the arrival of Nelson at Naples, the American Committee medal of John Paul Jones, the Artists of Lyon medal of 1792, and the Hamburg-American Line "Imperator" medal.

Dr. Storer showed a rare Bryan piece, and the J. Cook counterstamp described elsewhere in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, May 13, 1921, at Kelly's Restaurant, 922 Sixth avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Guttag, Newell, Proskey, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood and Wormser.

The minutes of the April meeting were read and approved.

A statement of the financial condition of the club was read by the Secretary-treasurer.

The subject of the evening was announced: "Coins, Medals and Paper Money Relating to Napoleon Bonaparte."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Blake: Shell or proof of medal of "Napoleon, Empereur," by Andrieu. Late acquisitions: $100 coin or Treasury note; $100 Government bond of 1862 issue, now very rare.

By Mr. Smith: Gold coins of Napoleon I—France, 20 francs, 1807; 40 francs, year 12; 20 francs, 1815; Italy—40 lire, 1814; Parma—40 lire, 1815, with profile of Maria Louise. Also an autograph of Napoleon. Silver Cross given by State of New York for service in World War. Five-pound gold pattern of Victoria of England, by Wyon, dated 1839.

By Mr. Beesley: Medals—Removal of Napoleon's remains to France, 1840; Oath of loyalty of the army against England, 1804; Return of the Emperor, 1815; Legion d'Honeur medal. Also a Spanish two-real piece, 1773, found by Mr. Beesley three feet below the surface of the ground.

By Mr. Wood: Gold decoration given by Maria Louise, with bust of Napoleon on one side and Maria Louise on the other side.

By Mr. Guttag: Medal presented to Mrs. Wills for the accepted ode by the Board of Governors of San Francisco, October 29, 1850, commemorating the admission of California. Reverse, "Eureka," star in center, nugget, etc.

By Mr. Robertson: Silver coins of Sweden of various denominations and dates of the reigns of Eric XIV, Johan III, Sigismund, Carl IX, Carl XI, Carl XII and Fredrik I; copper coins of the reign of Christina and Carl XI.

By Mr. Proskey: Two hundred and eight coins of Napoleon I, gold, silver and copper, all differing dates and mints; 123 medals of Napoleon I, in silver, bronze, brass, lead, etc. Recent acquisitions: The following silver dollars of the first Mexican revolution: Morelos monogram between two eight-pointed stars in incused circle, on Zacatecas Provisional "L. V. O." dollar. "ZYM" monogram in wreath in dentelated circle, on Ferdinand VII dollar, 1812, Zacatecas Provisional. "ENSAIE," crowned eagle standing on the "NS," a sling below, all in a wreath in incused circle, on Ferdinand VII Zacatecas Provisional dollar, 1811. Ferdinand VII dollar, 1813, crowned eagle standing on a bridge; reverse, a hand holding an arrow to a bow, a quiver, arrow, spear and sling below.

By Mr. Wormser: Napoleon, gold 40 francs, year XI. Recent acquisitions: Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, rixdaler, 10 guilders, ducat. Portugal, John II, half peca and peca. Spain, series of coins of Alfonso XIII at various ages, four 20 peseta pieces and one 100 pesetas. Five Scotch coins

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—Demy, half unicorn, rider, lion and crown. Sweden, crown of Interregnum, 1599. Lithuania, ducat of Sigismund Augustus. Denmark, two ducats of Christian V, Christiansborg.

By Mr. Westervelt: Medal showing Napoleon and Maria Louise, inlaid in cover of snuff box. Recent acquisitions: Jenny Lind medal, obverse, head to left; reverse, spread eagle; struck in brass, 1850.

The Executive Committee recommended that the subject for the next meeting be 'Ship Designs on Coins, Medals and Paper Money."

The meeting was resolved into a committee of the whole and a discussion on meeting place for the club ensued. Upon the resumption of business a motion to appoint a committee to consider and choose a new meeting place for the club was passed. The committee appointed consists of Mr. Proskey, Mr. Elder, Mr. Swanson.

Mr. Elder read a letter of an amusing character from a stranger in Kansas City, calling himself a friend, and asking for a device which would enable him to find gold that had been buried in the State of Missouri. The stranger evidently believed Mr.Elder knew where to obtain a divining rod, which would unearth untold treasures, for which advice and instrument he stated his willingness to pay a reasonable amount. The letter was adjudged by everyone undoubtedly one of the most amusing ever sent to a numismatist.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 72nd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly-room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, May 17th, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, Piercy, West, Turrill, Rosenblatt, Twitchell, Sherow, Kuner, Mohr, Gill, Power, Haigh, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The topic of the evening, "The Recent Coinage of 1921 Dollars and the Stella Coins," was introduced. Messrs. Zerbe and Steinman gave short talks on these subjects. Mr. Zerbe in discussing the new emission of dollars brought forth quite a number of differences which he had discovered between this new dollars and its predecessor. Mr. Steinman read a letter which he had written to Mr. Frank Duffield concerning the 1921 dollar, advising him of a number of changes which he had found. Mr. Steinman gave a short talk on the Stella coins, giving the reason for the contemplated issue of such a denomination and other details pertinent to their coinage, quoting E. H. Adams as authority for most of the data. He supplemented his talk with an exhibit of a complete set of these coins, proof condition, in copper.

The President read a letter from Mrs. C. F. Holder, a resident of Pasadena, stating that she was presenting a large bronze medal struck in honor of Washington Allston, issued by the American Art Union in 1847, of which society her father was patron, to the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. The President stated that the medal was sent to him direct, and read his acknowledgement of its receipt. He then turned the medal over to the Secretary for the Society's cabinet.

Upon motion of Mr. Turrill, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously carried that the P. C. N. S. extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. C. F. Holder for her kind gift, and that the Secretary be instructed to draft a letter stating this action.

Mr. Power, who had recently returned from Southern California, gave an interesting talk regarding coin collecting and coin collectors whom he met in the South.

Mr. Kuner also entertained the Society with an address, in which he described some of the methods used by his father in taking wax impressions from the dies which his father had engraved.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Zerbe had obtained for the benefit of its members some carefully handled, specially selected specimens of the 1921

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"S" mint dollars, and Mr. Zerbe would distribute them after the meeting, one to each member in exchange for their old cartwheels.

Mr. Power placed on exhibition a counterfeit detector of U. S. coins as used by banks, principally in the interior. This detector had slots for all denomination of U. S. coins, both in gold and silver.

Mr. Zerbe showed a complete set of English coins, both in copper and silver, of the last issue, in which the silver coins had been debased.

Mr. Steinman's exhibit consisted of a proof set of Stellas in copper and twenty proof U. S. Bland dollars.

Mr. Goodman showed an 8-real piece of Morelos, Mexico, 1813, extremely fine condition.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The 73rd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly-room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, May 31st, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, West, Turrill, Rosenblatt, Sherow, Mohr, Haigh, Kraft, Brandon, Goldsmith, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: Mr. J. Rause.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The President stated that the next meeitng would find the Society six years old and that it would be an annual meeting for the election of officers.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Turrill, Goodman and Sherow to act as the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Rosenblatt was appointed as a committtee of one on auditing.

The Secretary was instructed to have at the next meeting a list of books in the Society's library and of coins and medals in the cabinet, and also the names of the donors and their gifts to the Society.

The topic of the evening, "Coinage Bills Before Congress," was introduced by Mr. Zerbe, and in conjunction with his talk Mr. Zerbe read the text of copies of the bills which he had secured.

The President, the sponsor of the "Peace dollar," dwelt for some time on this subject and advised the Society that this coin would no doubt be issued. He read a letter from Mr. Judson Brenner, showing the progress of Congress on the bill for this coin.

The Secretary read letters to Mrs. C. F. Holder and Mr. Howland Wood relating to the presentation of "The Washington Allston Medal."

The Secretary stated that he had written letters to all non-resident and honorary members, giving them an opportunity to secure a copy of the special 1921 S dollar on the same basis as our active members.

Mr. Turrill, speaking to this subject, stated that this action was to be highly commended and that it would show our distant members that out of sight was not out of mind.

Mr. Zerbe, commenting on the distribution of specially selected 1921 dollars, stated that the executives would from time to time, when the opportunity presented, obtain specimens of interest for distribution to its members.

Mr. Zerbe read several articles from a book written by Mr. Howland Wood on Mexican Revolutionary coins, in which he gave credit to Mr. Hill and Mr. Zerbe, both members of the P. C. N. S., for the coins from which the cuts were made.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. deLagerberg, Mr. Zerbe was able to place on exhibit the leather krone piece of Austria. Other features of Mr. Zerbe's exhibit consisted of Mexican Revolutionary coins of late issues; 1913 commemorative ruble of Russia, and porcelain money of Germany.

Mr. Sherow showed a nice collection of Liberty-seated half-dollars, different mint-marks.

Mr. Rause placed on display a general exhibit consisting of ancient Roman second bronzes, various emperors, and German, Austrian and French silver coins.

Mr. Mohr exhibited some commemorative crowns of Germany.

Mr. Rosenblatt exhibited a set of specimen coins of Edward VII of England, 1902, from 1 pence, silver, to 5 sovereigns, gold, complete, proof con-

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dition, in case; also several varieties of brass coins on the obverse of which it stated that they were issued by Argentina; on the reverse was the die used on the U. S. $5 and $2½ as of 1839.

Mr. Steinman exhibited a complete set of San Francisco's Panama-Pacific Exposition coins, consisting of $50 octagonal, $50 round, $2½, $1 gold and $½ silver, all mounted in case as issued for banks, together with a large assortment of U. S. fractional currency in uncirculated condition.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Carnegie Institute, April 12, 1921, at 8 P. M., with Presidnt Boyle in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Boyle, Kraft, Marlier, Locker, Piper, Mallek, Gaede, Froehlich, Zimmerman, Woodside, Abcynski and Gies.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Locker: Half dollars, 1796, 16 stars; 1806; 1837, 1847, 1871, 1872, proofs; 1813, 1821; S mint half dollars of 1857, 1863, 1873, 1877, 1905 and 1913; CC mint half dollars of 1870, 1871.

By Mr. Woodside: A collection of ancient Greek and Roman silver and bronze coins.

By Mr. Froehlich: Half dollar 1806; proof half dollars of 1836, 1840 and 1852; pattern half dollar of 1838, and several silver medals.

By Mr. Gaede: Silver dollar of 1796; quarter dollar of 1853, no arrows; U. S. cents of 1814, plain and crossed 4; two varieties of 1832.

By Mr. Kraft: Three half dollars of 1795, three leaves under each wing, and four other varieties of half dollars—1797, 1806 over 9, 1806 and 1811.

By Mr. Gies: Two $10 gold pieces, 1844, P and O mints; 1795 half dollar, date double cut.

By Mr. Boyle: Complete proof set of 1886, silver and minor coins; proof half cent of 1856, and 1803 uncirculated; U. S. cents of 1818 and 1820; gold dollars of 1854, 1859, 1861 and 1873; $10 gold of 1876, CC mint, and a U. S. A. bar cent.

By Mr. Piper: Four ancient silver coins of Egypt, Athens and Rhodes; three encased postage stamps, two 3c. and one 10c.

By Mr. Marlier: 25 varieties of early English and other European silver pennies; also denier of Jerusalem.

Dr. Mallek exhibited nine very fine silver crowns of Poland, 1701 to 1822.

The following officers were re-elected for the next year:

President, F. N. Boyle.
Vice-President, P. W. Locker.
Secretary, A. C. Gies.
Treasurer, G. F. Marlier.
Curator, Wm. A. Gaede.

Eight new members were received during the year, Master David Froehlich, 13 years, being the youngest.

Adjourned at 9.50 to meet the first Tuesday in May.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held at the Carnegie Institute, Tuesday, May 3, at 8 P. M., President Boyle in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Boyle, Kraft, Marlier, Locker, A. Froelich, D. Froelich, Piper, Gaede and Gies.

Minutes of the April meeting read and approved.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. A. Froelich: Uncirulated half dollars of 1820 to 1830, four varieties proof pattern half dollars of 1859.

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By Mr. Locker: Half dollar of 1795, date double cut; 1814-18-24-26-30; 1832, break on reverse; half eagles of 1836, two varieties; 1844-45, D mint; quarter eagle of 1845.

By Mr. Kraft: Three varieties of 1795 half dollars; two varieties of 1806, overdates; 1806, pointed 6, with and without stems; two varieties blunt 6; three varieties of 1817; two varieties of 1832, break on reverse; 1846, uncirculated; cents of 1799, fine; 1794, Hays 49, perfect die; 1823 over 22, uncirculated.

By Dave Froelich: Gold coins—Chas. III, Monaca, 100 francs, 1884; Canada, $5 and $10, 1914, 1912; Cuba, $10, 1916; Colombia, 10 and 5 pesos, 1919; Switzerland, 10 francs, 1913; Russia, 10 and 5 rubles, 1899.

By Mr. Piper: Nine large bronze and white metal medals.

By Mr. Gaede: Saxe-Weimar, 3 mark, 1915; five Philippine and Japanese coins, and a Wilson medal.

By Mr. Marlier: 21 large foreign copper coins—France, England, Japan, China, Sweden, Russia, Portugal, etc.

By Mr. Boyle: 20 varieties of fractional currency, 5 to 50 cents, perforated edges, red and green backs; Grant and Sherman 15 cents, and a centennial silver medal.

Subject for discussion at the June meeting, "Civil War Tokens and Store Cards of Pittsburgh and Vicinity."

Adjourned at 9.50 to meet first Tuesday in June.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 205th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Sunday, March 20th, 1921, at 3.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Sunday, Borradaile, Gillette, Horner, Bauer, Plumb, Savage and Yawger.

Communications: Letters were read from the New York Coin Club and Member No. 52.

Motion made by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Plumb, that dues be remitted to date for Member No. 27. Carried.

A German Memorial medal and two Austrian War Crosses were donated by Member No. 52. Motion made and seconded that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to Member No. 52 for the donation. Carried.

President Amberg suggested that the Association give an outing and dinner to Ex-President Yawger, who is leaving the city. Upon motion duly seconded action was postponed to be taken up at the next meeting.

Mr. Gillette exhibited a number of War Crosses, several beautiful medals and six Irish farthings, all in very fine condition.

The President announced that the Sunday afternoon meetings will be discontinued, and that in the future meetings will be held on the regular meeting nights, the first and third Tuesday of the month.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 5th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 206th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday, April 5th, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Sunday, Woodbury, Bauer, Clarke, Dr. French, Loizeau, Prior, Savage, Kaufman, Plumb, Horner, Gillette, Yawger and Putnam.

Letters were read from Member No. 52; Mr. Charles J. Young, Brighton, Ont.; Mrs. Annie E. Lane, 987 East avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Motion made and seconded that we decline the offers made to the Association to purchase the collections of Mr. Young, and Mrs. Lane. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Putnam, that a medal be sent to Mr. Koeb in the name of the Association, and that same be turned over to Mr. Yawger to be delivered. Carried.

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Mr. Howard O. Woodard and family were present as visitors and were introduced by the President.

Moved by President Amberg, seconded by Dr. French, that Hon. William A. Ashbrook, M. C., be elected honorary member of the Association, and that the Secretary communicate with Mr. Ashbrook and inform him of his election. Unanimously carried.

President Amberg again brought up the matter of giving an outing and dinner for Ex-President Yawger, who is leaving the city. Upon motion by Dr. French, duly seconded, the matter was laid on the table.

Donations were received as follows: From Member No. 52, several specimens of Austrian War Scrip and a Braunweiger Ernst August Cross of First Class; from Member No. 8, six Roman bronze coins in very fine condition and 1793 large cent, chain variety, with period after Liberty and date, in very good condition; from C. F. Clarke, LeRoy, N. Y., 1848, 1846, 1841 U. S. cents, all in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., showed a very rare Carolina $2.50 gold piece in extremely fine condition, also U. S. cents, Hard Times tokens, Canadian sous, Foreign silver and copper coins. About 1200 coins in all were exhibited by Mr. Clarke.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, April 19th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 207th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday, April 19th, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Plumb, Putnam, Loizeau, Burling, Yawger, Bauer, Hicks, Woodbury, Dr. French, Clarke and Horner.

Moved by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Putnam, that we accept the donations from Member No. 52, and that the Secretary be instructed to send him a letter of thanks for same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Yawger, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that the Association also accept the kind offer of Member No. 52 to exhibit his collection of medals and war money. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Plumb, that we endorse the action of the New York Numismatic Club regarding the so-called California gold tokens and adopt a similar resolution, and that the Secretary send a copy of same to the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Yawger was the seventh President of the Association, and his departure from the city is very much regretted by the members, as they have appreciated his persistent efforts to boost the Association since its organization. A great deal of credit is due him for his continual efforts in helping to build and make the Rochester Numismatic Association what it is to-day. Both Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Gillette expressed the sentiment of those present in their remarks of gratitude to Mr. Yawger. Moved by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Gillette, that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Yawger for his splendid work in behalf of our Association. Carried.

Mr. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., exhibited a Bechtler $2.50 gold piece in very fine condition, also the following U. S. Cents: 1793, wreath, fine; 1799, very good; 1804, very good, and about 800 coins of the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. Burling's return was a pleasant surprise to the members, as he had been very ill in New York City and just returned to Rochester. The members were very pleased to see him well again.

There being no further business, upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, May 3rd, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 208th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday, May 3rd, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Sunday,

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Horner, Plumb, Kaufman, Wolff, King, Gillette, Hicks, Bauer, Dr. French and Putnam.

Moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Dr. French, that the collection of War Decorations from Member No. 52 be placed on exhibit, and the Secretary send him a letter of thanks for same. Carried.

The President appointed Mr. Horner to act on the Medal Committee in place of Mr. Yawger, who is leaving the city.

The Collection of War Decorations loaned by Member No. 52 was displayed for the benefit of the members. It is indeed a beautiful collection, and exceeded all expectations of the members.

Member No. 52 donated a large number of medals and war scrip to the Association, and loaned his private collection of war decorations, which will be exhibited in our Coin Room at the Municipal Museum.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, May 17th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, May 4. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Miss Naerup, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Boyer, Brown, Butler, Carlson, Davis, Jonas, Kelley, Lawless, Leon, Nelson, Rackus, Ripstra and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from G. H. Giles of La Grange, J. F. McGarrahan of Congress Park, and Robert Wishnick of Chicago.

A brief discussion of the coming A. N. A. convention in Boston was held. Communications were read from S. W. Brown of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; from Waldo C. Moore, and from the Society of Medallic Art. Mr. Davis gave a short review of "New England State Coinage," by Miller and Ryder. Mr. Brown read several short articles from THE NUMISMATIST of 1905.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Wilson: Danish crown of 1621, four Hard Times tokens, and eight Civil War tokens.

By Mr. Jonas: Bar cent, and two varieties of "The Wealth of the South" tokens.

By Mr. Davis: Eight fine Connecticut cents.

By Mr. Rackus: Tetradrachm of Lysimachus, stater in electrum of Carthage, large bronze of Ptolemy Soter, and a satirical war medal "Nach Paris," reverse, "Louvain, Lusitania, Edith Cavell, Capt. Fryatt."

By Mr. Brown: Copper coins of Mysore, including two 10-cash pieces, 20-cash piece, 1 zahra, two double paisas, all of the Sultan Tippo.

By Mr. Leon: Wass, Molitor & Co. $50 slug, 1855; Augustus Humbert $50 slug; Bechtler $2.50, Carolina, and a fine collection of commemorative coins, among which were five crowns, Austria, 1908; 100 crowns, Austria, 1908; 100 francs, France, 1867 and 1900, commemorative two-kroner pieces of Denmark of 1863, 1892, 1903, and 1914; two kroner, Sweden, 1897, two kroner, Norway, 1906.

By Mr. Nelson: Scandinavian commemorative two-kroner pieces of 1897, 1905, 1906, 1907, nad 1912, and a half crown of Ratisbon of 1754.

By Mr. Carlson: Irish silver penny of Ifars II; issues of iron coins of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, struck in 1917, 1918, and 1919, and commemorative two-kroner pieces of Denmark of 1888, 1903, 1892, 1906, and 1912, and commemorative two-kroner pieces of Norway of 1906, 1907 and 1914.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Remember the Time and Place—

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY MEDAL, 1920.

This medal, designed by Erik Lindberg, is struck in silver in commemoration of the eminent Professor C. A. Hagberg, translator of Shakespeare into Swedish.

The obverse side has the likeness of the professor facing, with NAT MDCCCX to the left, and OB MDCCCLXIV to the right.



The reverse shows Shakespeare's bust resting on a laurel wreath, under which is inscribed "LAURUM MAIORI SACRAVI," and to the left the medal engraver's facsimile. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, page 92.)

J. DEL.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The French Commission, endowed by the Carnegie Foundation and headed by former President Loubet, has awarded gold medals to Dr. Charles Infroit, whose fingers were amputated after X-ray burnings; Dr. Adolphe Leary, who was badly burned, and Dr. Vaillant, head of the Salpetriere Radiograph Laboratory, who also receives 50,000 francs. Dr. Infroit and Dr. Leary died recently as a result of their X-ray research work. Dr. Vaillant suffered ten amputations in ten years, losing fingers, then a hand, and finally his left arm. He still is experimenting, however.

Mrs. Florence Boylston of New York City, on whom the Government of Portugal recently conferred a decoration for services rendered to the cause of the Allies during the war, has been awarded the Queen Elizabeth Medal, sent by the Belgian Government. J. DEL.

TEMPERING COPPER BY THE ANCIENTS.

The general belief that the ancients were able to harden or temper copper to a greater extent than is now possible is a myth, in the opinion of the United States Geological Survey Department of the Interior. It is well known to metallurgists that processes of rolling will harden copper to some extent and that it can also be hardened by the addition of other metals. Specimens of ancient so-called "tempered" copper that have been examined have invariably proved to be no harder than copper that is manufactured today, or to be simply an alloy of copper and some other metal.—From a Government Bulletin.

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TEN-PFENNIG PIECE NO LONGER "MONEY."

A special cable from Berlin to the *Boston Transcript* says that the German 10-pfennig piece, worth approximately two cents in American money before the war, with which one could purchase a ride on a street car, a large newspaper or send a letter within the country, has today scarcely sufficient purchasing power to permit its being classed as money.

A Berlin scientist made a detailed investigation a few days ago—as German professors are ever doing—and found that his questions in the various shops as to what he could purchase for ten pfennigs frequently precipitated a request to leave the establishment. There is one place in Berlin where this coin is just as useful as before its fall from grace. A ten-pfennig piece still fits a slot machine, the most of which, as a result, are forced to work overtime.

SEEK NAPOLEONIC TREASURE IN LAKE.

A report from Warsaw says that treasure seekers are to begin work soon in an effort to recover a wealth of gold and silver reported hidden from the enemy by French soldiers in a lake near Vilna during Napoleon's retreat from Russia in 1812. The task is to be undertaken by French and Polish engineers under supervision of the two Governments. A plan of the lake, marking the spot where the treasure was dropped into the water by the troops, has been recovered by the authorities. Estimates of the value of the gold and silver range from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000 gold rubles ($22,500,000 to $30,000,000).

PETROGRAD HERMITAGE TREASURES REPORTED SAFE.

Disquieting rumors about the Petrograd Hermitage and its invaluable art treasures have been set at rest by a report from Director-General Troinitzky of the Hermitage, recently received by Director Bode of the Prussian Galleries, according to a press report. The report states that after the revolution the treasures of the Hermitage were removed to Moscow, but have since been returned to Petrograd. The coin collection of the Hermitage is said to contain two specimens of the great thaler of 1477 of the Holy Roman Empire, and many other conspicuous and much-coveted rarities.

SMALLER BANK NOTES URGED ON SENATORS.

A Washington dispatch says that reduction in the size of paper currency and use of a uniform design were advocated by Treasury officials before the Senate Banking Committee. They told the committee that the proposals in a bill by Senator King of Utah would save the Government and banks, which bear money printing costs equally, at least $1,000,000 annually.

HOW ENGLAND'S NEW COINS BECOME DISCOLORED.

Many offences have been charged against John Barleycorn, but the latest is, according to an official of the Royal Mint, that he is responsible for the greenish yellow tint on England's new base silver coins, brought about through contact with bar booze, according to a press dispatch from London. The same dispatch states that Englishmen are prepared to accept the discolored coins rather than give up their alcoholic beverages.

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SILVER COINS NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE NEAR EAST.

Hiram K. Moderwell, Special Correspondent of the *New York Globe* and *Chicago Daily News*, writes as follows from Constantinople:

Every American boy is taught that "money is money." But that isn't true in the war-stricken countries of the Near East. Money is anything else you like—the symbol of a fond hope on the part of the Government which issues it, or of a beautiful faith on the part of the people who accept it. But it is not real money.

For instance, it happened that in Damascus, which is somewhat out of the beaten path, I got hold of some real money—fine Turkish silver medjidis and quarter medjidis from pre-war times, approximately of the same intrinsic value as American silver dollars and quarters. I took them across the mountain range to Beirut, where nothing but paper money is known.

I thought to warm the heart of my cabby by giving him real silver for my cab fare. He fingered it and puzzled over it, and then looked at me with a look that said:

"Don't try to pass off any of this stuff on me. I want real money."

I had a most difficult time getting rid of that silver. People hadn't seen silver for so long that they couldn't believe it was money. I would offer it, let us say, in a grocery shop. The recipient would squint over it and ask:

"What's this?"

"That's money."

"Yes, I know, but what's it for?"

"What's it for? It's to buy things with."

"Ugh, ugh. No. Ugh, ugh." And he would hand it back. So instead of silver I would give him some verminous scrap of printed paper, torn and crumbling and trick-patched with canceled postage stamps. That made him happy.

I had a wearisome time getting rid of my last silver piece. Finally some one consented to take it as a souvenir for his little boy. In Georgia that was, where rubles, normally 50 cents each, were selling 4000 to the dollar, they didn't even try to observe the formalities. All the Government could say about the value of its own money was that "it is of obligatory currency at parity with the Russian ruble," meaning that of the Kerensky Government. And since the Kerensky ruble is worth zero it seems that the Georgian Government guaranteed its money to be worthless.

Every day or so an auto truck would lumber out of the Government print shop, otherwise called the Government Treasury, with a load of new money aboard. And there would be a small army with fixed bayonets guarding it. They printed so much of that money that it exhausted the paper supply, and it was almost impossible to buy letter paper and quite impossible to get a visiting card printed in Tiflis.

The Government had a rule that no foreign money could be exchanged except in Government offices and at the Government rate, which was half or a quarter of the normal rate. If you changed your money privately you were a "speculator" and had to go to the penitentiary for five years or go out and chop wood or something. If the Government had enforced that law, what a distinguished company there would have been in jug! For all the foreign diplomats and visiting dignitaries and special high commissioners patronized the speculators.

The way you patronized a speculator was this: You went to the jewelry store around the corner and beckoned some one aside and whispered some words to him, and he whispered some back to you, and you returned three hours later and went around another corner and into a back room and shut the door and asked a friend to guard it, and you gave the man a hundred dollar bill or a check for two hundred. Then the avalanche commenced. Out of pockets and parcels and suitcases came rolls and wads of rubles. They piled on the desk and fell on the floor. You spent half an hour counting them. Your pockets couldn't hold them. If you were changing more than a hundred dollars you literally had to bring a suitcase or a cart to get away with the stuff.

The Georgian Government, however, did one good stroke of business with

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its money before it died. It saw a splendid bank building in Tiflis which it wanted. Just before the war it had been built at a cost of 800,000 rubles, or $400,000. Did it confiscate that building? No, indeed. It was one of the good Socialist governments and would stoop to nothing so proletarian. It took the building and paid the owner the full cost price of it, 800,000 post-war rubles, or nearly $2,000.

And now Georgian rubles are on sale in the side streets of Constantinople, along with Kerensky rubles and Kolchak rubles and Denkin rubles and Wrangel rubles, for something like 100,000 for a dime.

WHERE THE CURVE OF THE LION'S TAIL MEANS SOMETHING.

In Abyssinia there are two varieties of the "Menelik" silver coins, similar in type. On one variety the tail of the lion is nearly straght, and on the other the tip of the tail has a decided curve. The straight-tail variety coins are accepted freely at face value, but the curved-tail pieces circulate with difficulty, and sometimes only at a small discount. In remote districts of Abyssinia bars of salt, cartridges and empty cartridge cases are also used as a medium of exchange.

MANNING 1804 DOLLAR BRINGS $2500.

The 1804 dollar in the Manning collection, sold by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, at auction on May 17 last, brought $2500. This is not the highest record obtained for an 1804 dollar, but this particular piece was catalogued as very good to about fine, with a few small nicks, with indications of having been in circulation for some time, while most of the other 1804 dollars known are very fine, uncirculated or proof. Some other prices realized at the Manning sale will be given next month.

LARGER SILVER COINAGE WANTED IN MEXICO.

A press report from Monterey, Mexico, says that silver money coinage on a much larger scale is urged by leading silver mine owners of the country in a petition just presented to the Mexican Government. There is a dearth of silver coins. It was urged silver production would be stimulated if the Government would start coinage to replace the amount exported.

CHECK OF PRESIDENT HARDING FOR ONE CENT.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A., has added an item to his collection which he prizes highly. It is a check of President Harding for one cent, drawn on the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. The check is dated March 4, 1921, the day on which he was inaugurated.

NEW PENNY URGED FOR ENGLAND.

Advices from Manchester, England, are to the effect that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has proposed raising the value of British pennies so that ten of them will equal one shilling. Simplification of home and foreign accounts is claimed as a benefit to be derived from the change.

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VOLUNTARY

Opinions Expressed By Buyers At My Sales.

"Dear Mr. Mehl:
I am more than pleased with what you accomplished for me at your sale. Please receive the sincere expression of my highest gratitude."

Dr. L. S. A.,
Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Sir:
I feel it my duty to state that I am extremely well pleased with every lot which I received, not only in regard to the condition of the different lots, but also in the price at which they were obtained. With best wishes,"

J. A. M.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

"After all the calumny heaped upon you by certain party here, (N. Y.), I, for myself, found out through your sale that it was all lies, as none but an honest and square man could and would attend to an absentee's bids better than you have done. Proof? I actually got one coin about 20% less than my bid, and another at 30% less."

R. R.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Received cents to-day and am pleased with all, and consider you did a good day's work for me."

R. D. B.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I thank you sincerely for your kind favor relating to my bids. This personal interest which you show to your patrons is a feature that appeals. And further, you write the best and most courteous and promptest replies of any similar house."

H. C.,
Tiffin, Ohio.

"Received the Catalogue. It is a masterpiece of cataloging. Accept my congratulation, and may the sale bring you all you anticipate."

Dr. J. E. W.,
Boston.

I could easily fill up the entire issue of The Numismatist with similar excerpts from letters I receive, but Frank Duffield tells me it costs money to do it, but I like to pass "**good** news" along. So, if interested, can easily arrange for your personal examination and perusal of hundreds—yes, hundreds—of original, unsolicited letters along the same lines as above, which I am constantly receiving.

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist,
Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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An OPINION certainly worthy of consideration by EVERY Collector.

Albany, New York,
June 6, 1921.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Mehl Building,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Dear Mr. Mehl:

Judging from the news received from you thus far concerning the sale of my coins and medals, you are entitled to very generous congratulations for what you have accomplished.

You have done exceedingly well, for which I am deeply thankful.

(Signed) **JAMES H. MANNING.**

Mr. Manning is president of a large Bank; was twice Mayor of Albany, and one of the leading financiers of the country. His father was Secretary of the Treasury in the first Cabinet of President Cleveland.

The 1921 Convention of the A. N. A., to be held in Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, promises to be a record-breaker in point of attendance. Are you going to be one of those present? No one ever regrets having attended an A. N. A. Convention. And in many respects the Boston gathering promises to be the best ever held.

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Dutch Centennial Medal

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Holland's Independence from the French Rule Under Napoleon.



The obverse of the medal shows Neptune and Mercury, gods of the Sea and of Commerce, drawn by Neptune's sea-horses. Around the circumference is the inscription:

"DE ZEE IS VRIJ;
DE KOOPHANDEL
HERLEEFT,"

which is the Dutch for

"THE SEA IS
FREE;
COMMERCE
REVIVES."

The reverse of the medal depicts a female figure, holding outstretched in her hands a streamer with the word

"ONAFHANKEL-

IJKHEID"

Or

"INDEPENDENCE"

written thereon, and the year numbers, 1813-1913, indicating the century of freedom from the French occupation of Holland.



Prices: Genuine Bronze, 70 mm. diameter $5.00
Sterling Silver, 70 mm. diameter 17.50
Postpaid in U. S. A.

MEDALS STRUCK BY ROYAL BEGEER.

American Representative, **William Braat,**
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

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Sales of THE ELDER COIN & CURIO CO.

With our great sale of June 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th, our season for sales has ended. Our next sale will be held about October first. Included will be the following:

A Consignment of 150 Lots of Numismatic Books, Pamphlets, etc., including some very unusual.

A Collection of Rare Foreign Pattern Coins in various metals.

A Group of about a Dozen Different U. S. Half Dollars dated 1795.

Rare Private Gold Coins, With Baldwin & Company $5.00.

Choice Early U. S. Gold and Silver Coins. Silver Dollars of 1858, etc.

Fine United States Cents.

A Remarkable Collection of Medals of the French Kings Louis XIV, XV, XVI and XVIII (several hundred).

And many other items of interest. We have 800 lots already catalogued for this important sale, which will be one of two sessions. Dates to be announced later.

Note.—Our Sales Must Not Be Confused with So-Called "Mail Auctions." We have a regular auctioneer, the collectors can come and see the coins, and also see them sold, and there is nothing hidden about them. These are Bona-Fide Auction Sales, held in the auction-room.

THE ELDER COIN & CURIO COMPANY,
21 West 35th Street, New York City.

COIN NOTICE

What are your wants? I can supply them.

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Large Cents, 1793, V. F. 1799, V. G. and F. 1804, F. 1839 over 36, G. and V. G. 1856, Unc., etc.

1792 Half Disme, V. G. N. Y. Washington Cent. Deer and Hammers Cent, 1737.

$4 1879, Proof.

1794 Dollar. Some V. F. 1795's. 1836, Proof. 1858, Proof. 1857, Proof, and many other rare coins.

Pilgrim and Maine Half Dollars, $1.25 each.

Remember, I want to buy coins, and will pay you good prices.

Send for my new list. It will cost you 1c. for postal card, and may save you several dollars.

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Kindly name your wants: an answer by return mail.

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Ohio $1 and $2 National Bank Notes.

Also,

District of Columbia Broken Bank Bills.

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Lewisburg,

The Biggest Little Town in Ohio.

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I am breaking up and disposing of a very fine collection of about 400 medals, and will be pleased to quote prices to interested parties.

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Kindly name your wants.
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Write us for your needs. This list is but a part of our collection. We also have a most complete stock of ribbons of Foreign and American.

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U. S. ½ Dollars, 1825 to 1840, very fine	$.75
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10 peso, Gold, Unc.	7.00
5 peso, Gold, Unc.	4.00
2½ peso, Gold, Unc.	2.35
2 peso, Gold, Unc.	1.85
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U. S. $2½ Gold, old type, very fine	3.50
U. S. $2½ Gold, new type, very fine	3.25
Maine, Pilgrim and Lincoln ½ Dollars, Unc., each	1.50

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Porcelain Coins of Saxony,

20 and 50 Pfg., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Mark, 1920 or 1921, each set 90 Marks fco.

Lot of 30 different German war coins, $1.

War Paper Money of all countries, lots for $1, $2, $3, or choice.

For German War Medals request list.

Postage stamps at one-half to one-third Scott.

Bavarian sets (king, new type, sero.), at nom. val. plus 20 to 30 per cent. and postage.

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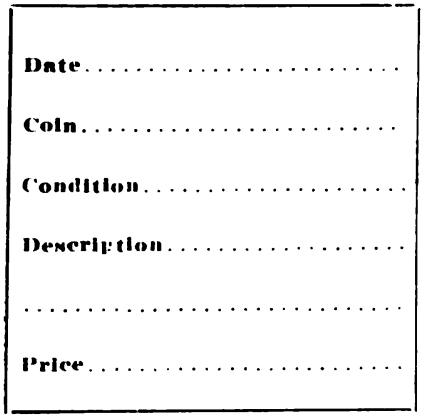
A. S. PLUMMER,

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Paper Money—That's Mine

I would appreciate your Want List.

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J. SCHULMAN.

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U. S. and Foreign.

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432 W. Price St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE DR. HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL.

A few copies of these bronze medals are still on hand and may be had at $1 each from H. H. Yawger, General Secretary of the A. N. A., 438 S. Sixth St., Indiana, Pa.

See description of medal on page 564. December, 1920, issue.

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VOL. XXXIV. No. 8

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

AUGUST, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE: FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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S. H. CHAPMAN

NUMISMATIST

1128 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM DR. HENDERSON, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. ASSOCIATION.

June 21, 1921.

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Everything in connection with the sale of my collection of U. S. Cents has been perfectly satisfactory to me, and I wish to express my appreciation of your efforts. Everything was done to make it a good sale, and the cents were "featured" more than I had anticipated.

Again expressing my appreciation of the successful handling of the sale of cents, and with kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) J. M. HENDERSON.

I hope to see you at the Boston Convention.

Large and Fine Stock of Coins in All Series

For Sale at Moderate Prices.

Lists of coins in any series quoted, or coins sent on approval to collectors known to me or on receipt of satisfactory reference, or against cash, when any not suitable may be returned and money will be refunded.

Collections purchased or catalogued for sale at auction in legal manner by licensed public auctioneer, affording full record and open competition.

Plate catalogs of the Henderson Collection of Cents and Half Cents, May 27th, four plates, 8 vo., hand priced, may be had for $1.50; without plates, 50c.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. AUGUST, 1921. No. 8.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

UNITED STATES COUNTERMARKS ON UNITED STATES COINS.

Continuing the list of unofficial countermarks for use in the United States, this month's installment is made up of United States and Colonial coins that have been stamped. It is a varied lot, and many have an interest locally if not generally. They have been divided into groups, the first group being those stamped with

Words and Phrases.

1382. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1806, Cm. "ADMIT TO WOODS' MINSTRELS."
1383. U. S. Half Dollar, 1834, Cm. "BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."
1384. Connecticut Cent, 1787, Cm. "CENT" in relief.
1385. U. S. Cent, 1832, Cm. "N. YORK."

(This stamp is also found on a Connecticut Cent of 1787, as well as on U. S. Cents of other dates. Whether it is an abbreviated form of "New York," or merely a man's name, might be worth some investigation.

1386. U. S. Cent, 1802, Cm. on obverse, "N. YORK," and on reverse Cm. an eagle and stack of grain.



No. 1387.

1387. U. S. Cent, 1837, 1841, 1843, 1846, Cm. "VOTE THE LAND FREE." (A liberal use was made of the large U. S. Cents during the campaign of 1848 for propaganda purposes by the Free Soil party by stamping them with this slogan. See THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1919, page 179).
1388. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "UNION FOR EVER" and flag flying to right from liberty pole.
1389. New Jersey Cent, ——, Cm. "U. S. AMERICA."
1390. U. S. Cent (before 1808), Cm. "VII" in relief in an oblong depression, also Cm. "U. S." in incuse script letters.

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Names and Addresses.

The second group is made up of countermarks that are principally of an advertising nature. In many cases the business is included with the name and address. Stamps consisting of a name only are not included here except those on silver coins:

1391. Small U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "P. E. BALLOU, PHRENOLOGIST."
1392. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "BARNES & POTTER, N. YORK, 1835," incuse.
1393. U. S. Dime, 1854, Cm. "BEAN & CO., HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS."
1394. U. S. Cent, 1859, Cm. "W. BELL, ERIE, PA."
1395. Massachusetts Cent, 1788, Cm. "C. C. CLARK, 1841."
1396. U. S. Cent, 1837, Cm. "H. COLMAN, MAKER, BOSTON, 69" (the figures very large).



No. 1398.



No. 1390.



No. 1396.

1397. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "TRY COREY'S OINTMENT" in three lines.
1398. U. S. Cent (numerous dates), Cm. "DEVINS & BOLTON —— MONTREAL."
1399. U. S. Cent, 1835, Cm. "G. FARRAR" over head of Liberty, a rooster to left, a hog running to right, eagle on head, all incuse.
1400. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "FOWLER, DRUGGIST, GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y." and a figure of Liberty crudely executed.
1401. U. S. Cent, 1836, Cm. "FINDLAY & McWILLIAM, MONTREAL."
1402. U. S. Cent, 1849, Cm. "E. M. GLYNN, GUNSMITH."
1403. U. S. Half Dollar 1795, Cm. "P. HESS."
1404. U. S. Half Dollar, 1830, 1832, 1834, Cm. "HOUCK'S PANACEA, BALTIMORE" in three lines in relief in oblong depression.



No. 1405.

1405. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. as preceding.
1406. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "G. W. HOWE, KEENE, N. H.," incuse.
1407. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON."
1408. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "DR. KIDDER'S FAMILY PILLS" in two lines. (Dr. D. R. Kidder was of East Boston.)

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1409. U. S. Half Dollar, 1807, Cm. "W. LEVIS."
1410. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1796, Cm. "S. LOOMIS."
1411. U. S. Dollar, 1856, Cm. "M. L. MARSHALL." (This is said to be the same Mr. Marshall who issued one of the Civil War tokens, and later a larger token, whose place of business was in Oswego, N. Y.).
1412. U. S. Cent, 1805, Cm. "J. F. McKINNEY, GUNSMITH, SACO," incuse, in three lines.
1413. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITON COFFEE ROOM, 433 BDWAY," in four lines.
1414. U. S. Half Dime, ——, Cm. "D. MUNSON."
1415. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, Cm. "BY R. PAINE, SPRINGFIELD," in two lines.
1416. U. S. Dollar, 1802, Cm. "PEACOCK" on both sides.
1417. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "G. PINE, STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J."
1418. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "G. H. REMINGTON, ROME, N. Y.," in three lines.
1419. U. S. Cent, 1841, upon which is impressed a trial of the dies for an issue of $5 gold pieces, but never issued, as far as is known. "H. SCHAEFFER. CALIFORNIA GOLD. 5 DOLLARS. 134 G, 21 C."
1420. U. S. Half Dollar, 1832, Cm. "A. SHARRARD."
1421. U. S. Cent, 1837, Cm. "C. C. SMITH & CO., 1854."
1422. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1853, Cm. "J. M. TAYLOR, BROKER, CHATHAM ST., OP. JAMES, N. Y."
1423. U. S. Cent, 1816, Cm. "THIBAULT BROTHERS, PHILADA." in relief.
1424. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "FRANK THOMPSON, BOSTON."
1425. U. S. Dime, 1853, Cm. "N. J. TRACY."
1426. U. S. Cent, 1843, Cm. "USE G. G. G. & G. G. G. G."
1427. U. S. Cents (various dates, Cm. "DR. G. G. WILKINS" in a semicircle. (Dr. Wilkins was of Philadelphia.)
1428. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1818, Cm. "WAGNER."
1429. U. S. Cent, 1835, Cm. "WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE."
1430. U. S. Half Dollar, 1796, Cm. "S. YOUNG."

Names Only.

The frequency with which names of individuals or firms are found stamped on the large copper Cents is partly explained in the following letter from Mr. Walter B. Gould of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Gould recently submitted a number of cents to the writer for examination, most of them having only names stamped on them, which he knew were largely the product of two die and stencil cutters of Bangor many years ago. Upon request he has furnished the following information regarding them:

"My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was in an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor. My recollection is that most of the business done was making stencils for marking lumber, etc., repairing brass knuckles and ornaments for harness, locks and lamps. How long he had been at this location before the Civil War I do not know, but until about 1869 I knew the kindly old man, and was sent to him to get stencils made. It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers. For other people he would countermark their names or initials when requested, usually on U. S. copper Cents. I have seen his name and work on a few other coins.

"I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. S. J.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these 'T. J. S.' cents came into my hands with others.

"Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the

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boxes of fruit from Palermo and Messina for the 'T. J. S.' shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit. Up to this time there were no marketable oranges and lemons raised in America.

"In the 50's and 60's it seems to have been a common practice to mutilate, mark and hole coins. There was no law against it, and the mutilated coins and those partly cut away were equally as desirable as the perfect and clumsy coins of the period. At one time I had more than 200 cents marked "B. Parker." I have given one to everybody by the name of Parker that I knew, as well as to others, and now have less than a dozen.

"Another old brass founder, die sinker and steincil maker was J. W. Strange, a man older than Parker, I think, and who I was not as well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central street, Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, andirons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship."

1431. The greater part of the following names were stamped on the lot of Cents submitted by Mr. Gould. It is more than probable that the practice of the Bangor stencil cutters was also followed by others in the same business throughout the country. In each instance the stamp was on a large Cent unless otherwise stated:

M. A. Abbey.
J. Allen.
J. A. Allen.
J. B. Ballard.
T. Bascom.
F. W. Benjamin.
Z. Bostwick (in script letters).
H. S. Burges.
H. Burrill.
G. E. Clough.
Conroy (three times).
Curtiss.
Dana.
G. Delano.
H. Eaton.
J. Ellis.
J. H. Ferguson 33.
Gardiner (on a token of Mott, 1789).
Gooding.
W. Gibbs.
B. F. Grace.
O. W. Harriman.
G. C. Hobs.
Hunt & Moore.
S. S. Jackman.
L. H. James.
Jones.
W. King.
M. V. B. Kinne.
J. E. Kirk.
H. O. Kiser.
J. W. Learned.
E. W. Loomis.
F. T. Lotridge
S. Lovejoy.
S. H. Lovejoy.
G. E. Lyon.
E. McNamara.
J. O. Megquier.
Wm. Miller.
C. C. Mooney.
T. S. Moses.
N. B. Munger.
D. Munson.
E. M. Newton.
C. Orth.
C. E. Osgood.
B. Parker.
C. Parks.
Orren Peavey.
L. M. Porter.
S. Pottle.
B. Rapp.
F. Richards.
C. W. Royce.
W. J. Scott.
O. H. Smith.
F. Snow.
H. A. Spear.
L. L. Squire.
C. A. Strange.
A. D. Sweetsir.
C. A. Swift (and) C. Bignal.
L. H. Watts.
E. P. Vaux (on 1856 eagle cent).
C. L. Welch.
W. Willey (and) S. S.
M. Wilson.
L. H. Woods.

Initials.

In the same class as the preceding are the coins stamped with initials, sometimes accompanied by an address or device.

1432. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. "E. M."
1433. U. S. Quarter Dollar ,1845, Cm. "F. L. R." in monogram.

1434. U. S. Cent, 1793, Cm. "G. W."
1435. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, Cm. "G. W."
1436. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1796, Cm. "G. W."

The "G. W." stamp also is found on a Spanish-American Half Real. Considering the wide range of denominations on which it occurs, it is quite pos-

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sible that the stamp was for some purpose other than a mere mutilation of the coins.

1437. U. S. Half Dollar, 1852, Cm. "I. D. B., ST. LOUIS, MO."
1438. U. S. Half Cent, ——, Cm. a primitive steamer, and below it "J. D. M."

1439. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, Cm. "M. L." and "DOLLAR."
1440. U. S. Cent, 1840, Cm. "P," a small plow, and "T W * T 238" in three lines; Cm. on reverse, a target design.
1441. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, Cm. "R I R" in relief on both sides.
1442. U. S. Half Dollar, 1806, Cm. "S & D" in relief in oblong depression.
1443. Continental Dollar (tin), 1776, Cm. on obverse, "T W" incuse; on reverse, Cm. a name ending in "PPING."

1444. U. S. Cent, 1799, Cm. "U. S."
1445. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, Cm. "U. S."
1446. U. S. Dollar, 1801, Cm. "U. S."

1447. U. S. Gold Dollar, 1860, Cm. "W."
1448. U. S. Gold $2½, Cm. "W."
1449. U. S. Gold $3, 1858, Cm. "W."
1450. U. S. Gold $5, 1861, Cm. "W."

1451. The following are all on large cents except where otherwise noted:

A. B.	F. H. S.	P. R. & P. R. R.
A. F.	G. C. (on Washington Cent).	R. C.
A. H. B.	I. A. S.	S. S. B. R.
A. P.	J. B. C.	T. J. S.
B. S.	J. S.	T * M
C. L.	J. W.	W. E. W.
E. C. (on Massachusetts Cent).	M. S.	W. L.
E. N. D.	PA.	Z.

Other stamps on U. S. coins not included above are grouped under the heading of

Figures, Objects, Etc.

1452. U. S. Cent, 1853, Cm. a square and compass.
1453. U. S. Cent, 1809, Cm. a square and compass and "W. I."
1454. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1877, Cm. a rooster.
1455. New Jersey Cent, 1786, Cm. a large "2."
1456. New Jersey Cent, 1787, Cm. three small stamps on reverse.
1457. New York Cent, 1787, Cm. two wheels.
1458. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. an eagle.
1459. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. a swan in bold relief.
1460. U. S. Half Cent, 1793, Cm. a figure "8" on both sides.
1461. U. S. Cent, 1794, Cm. a figure "5" on bust.
1462. U. S. Half Cent, 1795, Cm. a wheel.
1463. U. S. Dollar, 1795, Cm. three times with eight-pointed star.
1464. U. S. Cent, 1803, Cm. a circle.
1465. Token of D. Sweeney & Son, New York, Cm. "2/6."
1466. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "1831," incuse, over old date.

With this issue is completed "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World." It has extended over a period of more than two years, the first installment appearing in July, 1919. As stated at the beginning, the number of collectors interested in such coins is not large, although judging from the many letters received on the subject during those two years, the number is larger and the interest greater than was supposed. The absence heretofore of anything like a general or classified list of such

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pieces is perhaps responsible for the comparatively few collectors interested in the series.

Included in this month's installment are a number of countermarked coins in the collections of Dr. H. R. Storer of Newport, R. I., and Dr. E. C. Courteau of St. Jacques, Que., Canada, or known by them to exist, for information on which our thanks are extended, as well as to Mr. Walter B. Gould for the information he has contributed.

In next month's issue we will publish a supplementary list of countermarked coins, information on which was received too late to be included in the regular list.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

What Are Most of the New Coin Collectors Collecting?

By THEO. J. VENN.

Wherever there happens to be a gathering of numismatists, whether the groups be confined to a bare trio or extend to a dozen or more, one frequently hears questions or conjectures as to what coins or series of coins are specially favored by the many new collectors who have joined our ranks within the past year or two, and also by the greater number who, while manifesting interest in numismatics and collecting to a considerable extent, have not yet affiliated themselves with our Association or other societies or coin clubs.

While it is impossible to get at the actual facts in the case and thus answer accurately the queries propounded, sufficient is known to draw fairly reliable conclusions. For instance, when we secure data on a number of small groups of collectors in widely divergent geographical locations and find that their inclinations run in a certain direction at the same period of time, it is safe to assume, barring a few exceptions, that other groups in the same territory will show the same trend. In other words, the law of average will govern here as in other things.

Some years ago the writer became much interested in the question as to what effect the advent of a younger generation of coin collectors would have on the field of American numismatics—whether the trend of the old series of favorites would remain undisturbed or whether they would be supplanted; whether we would continue along the same narrow lines or whether the field would be broadened to the extent that the average collector would take interest in all the Americana instead of devoting himself merely to a few specialties. His investigations led in many directions and up to date the research forces the following deductions:

The young collector of moderate means—especially if he was abroad with the American expeditionary forces—shows a predilection for the larger and more showy pieces. If he was in Paris and saw the Lafayette monument, his first aim is to get the Lafayette dollar, and this accounts for the growing scarcity of that coin. Other commemorative coins also make a strong appeal to him, as do the early silver dollars down to 1803. Next in interest to him are the early half dollars in the finer states of preservation, which accounts largely for the diminishing numbers of these coins in the auction offerings. This applies, of course, to those with only sufficient interest to collect a few coins.

The young collector, however, who has the true instincts of the numismatist proceeds in the same manner as the veteran—he secures what he can in the best condition procurable. He seeks a full representation of the various series for the personal satisfaction they will give, whether they be minor coins or show pieces; hence it is safe to say that the collecting of American coins will continue in future much as it has in the past, except that due to the augmented number of collectors many coins will be harder to secure, especially in the better grades of preservation.

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The great and growing demand for gold coins is attributed by many numismatists to the advent of so many new collectors. This is not borne out by the evidence, as research shows the new collectors have little to do with the matter. The fact is that recently there has been among the older numismatists who theretofore did not collect gold coins an awakening as to the future possibilities that lie in many of the dates of limited coinage; and as they naturally were scarce the keen competition soon made itself manifest. This was especially noticeable in the $3 series. Withdrawal of gold from circulation by the Government and non-coinage during the several years, with the further prospect that there would be no coinage of the smaller denominations for some time to come, also proved a large contributing factor.

Many persons who have little general interest in coins from the numismatic standpoint would like to secure proof sets bearing the dates of their year of birth. The writer knows this to be the case because he has had unsolicited requests to secure them for parties who did not know where to get them. Dealers could do both themselves and numismatics a good turn by striking a little harder on this natal-year chord.

Improvement Shown in Late German Tokens.

Another interesting lot of German war tokens has been submitted by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash. Most of them are dated 1920, though a few are dated the present year. The continued use of coin-tokens throughout Germany and the constant issue of new ones for more than two years after the close of the war must be considered proof that the Government is not attempting to supply the needs of the people for a minor coinage.

The later issues show considerable improvement over the designs and workmanship of those placed in circulation during the war. Zinc continues to be the favorite metal used, though many of them are now plated, which is an improvement. Aluminum is now being used more extensively than before, and this lot contains one piece which Mr. Eklund says is struck in brass—the first use of this metal for war tokens in Germany that has come to his notice.

Since the war there does not seem to be much use in Germany for the one and two pfennig pieces. The five pfennig seems to be the lowest denomination in general use, and there does not seem to be an abundance of these. In this lot will be found a set issued by the town of Zwiesel, which includes the one and two pfennig pieces. With the German mark now having a purchasing power about equal to five or ten pfennig before the war, one cannot help wondering what can be bought now for one or two pfennig. Judging from its tokens, Zwiesel is a town in which glass manufacturing, wood working and tobacco manufacturing are the principal industries.

The descriptions below are from Mr. Eklund's notes accompanying the tokens. He also gives some data on the mints that have produced them.

According to Dr. Keller's "Das Deutsche Notgeld, 1916-19," twenty-seven mints turned out "ersatz geld" (substitute coin) during the war and up to 1920. Most of the early issues in unplated zinc were made by the Lauers at Nuremburg. "Mints" were located in the following cities: Berlin (3), Bockum, Cammin, Dortmund, Elberfeld, Frankfurt-a-M., Goppingen, Leimersheim, Leipzig (3), Ludenscheid (3), Markenkirchen, Menden, Neheim, Nuremburg (3), Pforzheim, Schrobenhausen, Stuttgart (3).

Aachen—25 Pf., 1920. A dog seated. Reverse, value and name. 50 Pf., eagle's head. Reverse, "Ocher Krantche." Both plated iron. Very fine coins.

Hamburg—Elevated street-car lines. 20 Pf., undated. "Hoch Bahn," a swan. Reverse, "20" (pfennig). Square. Zinc. Same for 30 Pf., hexagon. This elevated street-car line made use of the first porcelain tokens issued in Germany, which were for 40 pfennig.

Menden (Westphalia)—10 Pf., 1920. View of a city building. Reverse, "Notgeld 1920." Plated iron. Same, 50 Pf., 1920. A skeleton coming out of a cave. "Menden 1919." Reverse, "Notgeld 1920." Aluminum.

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Mulheim (Ruhr)—25 Pf., 1921. View of city buildings. "Wat dam stadtrot gruate las der musfallen tas," meaning that the Allies are taking everything. The mousetrap (musfallen) refers to Mr. Wilson's fourteen points in the peace treaty. A satirical medal (by Goetz), 1919, has a set mousetrap baited with a piece of meat on which are fourteen pellets, representing the fourteen points. Legend, "Woodrow's Mousefalle," etc.

Bremen—50 Pf., 1920. Arms, supported by lions. Name and date. Reverse, "Notgeld. 50 Pfennig." Plated zinc.

Brunswick (Duchy)—10 Pf., 1920. A free horse. "Herzogtum Braunschweig." Reverse, "Kriegsnotgeld." Value and date. Plated iron. The only "Herzogtum" issue up to 1920. A set of 5, 10, 50 Pf. was issued in 1918. A 50 Pf. by the "State Bank" was issued in 1920. All are rare.



First Row—Osterburg, 25 Pfg. Unna, 10 Pfg.
Second Row—Mulheim, 25 Pfg. Witten, 50 Pfg.
Third Row—Blankenburg, 50 Pfg. Menden, 50 Pfg.
Fourth Row—Hamburg, 20 Pfg.

Osterburg (Saxony)—25 Pf., 1920. Three spears of wheat separate date. Reverse, "Notgeld. Kreis Osterburg. 25 Pfennig." Brass. The only German "war" coin in Mr. Eklund's collection in this metal.

Soest (Westphalia)—5 Pf., 1920. Arms and date. Reverse, name and value. "H. S." (H. Schlief). Same, 10 Pf. A church steeple leaning to left. A keyhole separates date below. Name. Reverse, value, arms above. Same, 25 Pf. A city gate. Name. "SA" repeated around field. Reverse, value, arms above, "SV" repeated as on obverse. Designer's name in monogram in field. Same, 50 Pf. A church steeple. "St. Patr." in field. The saint below, with book and sword. Name and date. "SIS" repeated around field. Reverse, value, arms above. "WP" below. "TEN" repeated around field. These letters form the Latin name of the city, i. e., SV-SA on 25

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Pfg. and TEN-SIS on 50 Pfg.—SVSATENSIS. All are struck in aluminum. A beautiful set of coins by the well-known artists, H. Schlief and W. Pieper of Soest.

Spremberg—50 Pf., 1920. Arms between towers. "Spare in der zeit. So hast du in der not" (Save in time (of plenty), and you have in time of need). Reverse, "Notgeld der Stadt Spremberg." Value and date. Set of 5, 10, 50 Pf. Plated iron. The first issue listed from this town.

Wattenscheid (Westphalia)—5 Pf., 1920. Two crossed mine hammers. Reverse, value, name and date. Same, 10 Pf. View of mine buildings. "Kohle schafft gold" (Coal brings gold). Reverse, same as 5 Pf., except value. Same, 25 Pf. A coal miner with a pick over his shoulder. "Gluck Auf!" (Good fortune). Reverse, same as 5 Pf., but 25 Pf. Same, 50 Pf. A miner with a sledge hammer over his shoulder, a lighted lantern in his hand. "Wir schaffens doch" (We still produce). View of mine buildings in background. A very fine set of coins, all struck in aluminum, a metal first used this year for "war" coins in Germany.

Witten (Westphalia)—5, 10, 50 Pf., 1920. Arms, name. Reverse, "Notgeld 1920." Value. Struck in aluminum and regarded as one of the most beautiful sets of minor coins ever made. A few proof sets in silver were also struck.

Zwiesel (Bavaria)—1 Pf., 1920. Two clasped hands, male and female, out of clouds. "Seid Einig" (United). Reverse, "Notgeld der Stadt Zwiesel. 1920." Value. Same, 2 Pf. A spear of wheat. "Kriegs-not—Wenig brot!" (War distress—little bread). Reverse similar to 1 Pf. Same, 5 Pf. A glassblower at work. Name and date. Reverse, "Kriegsgeld." Value. Same, 10 Pf. A woodworker at work. Name and date. Reverse, "Kriegsnotgeld 10." Same, 20 Pf. A lumber Jack carrying a crosscut saw (in case), axe and roll of bedding. Name and date. Reverse, same as last, except value. Same, 25 Pf. A vase and wood plane. "Fein glas u. gut holz ist Zwiesel's stolz" (Fine glass and good lumber is Zwiesel's pride). Reverse, "Notgeld der Stadt Zweisel." Value. The above six coins are all struck in plated zinc. Same, 50 Pf. A tobacco worker at work. "Zwieseler Brasil tabakreiber." Reverse, name and value. Struck in aluminum. This set was designed by Peter Bina and Franz Maier.

Blankenburg (Thuringen)—50 Pf., 1921. Bust of Frederick Frobe. (1782-1852). Reverse, "Bad (Bath) Blankenburg Thuringer Wald, 1921. 50 Pfennig." (10 Pf. same, but undated.) Zinc. Frobel, a noted educational reformer, originated and established the first "kindergarten" (garden of children) school at the above village in 1837.

Unna (Westphalia)—10 Pf., 1920. A nude man digging by a sprouting tree stump. Reverse, "Notgeld. Unna. 10 Pfennig." The entire field checkered, red and white. A very striking design. Aluminum.

ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF PORCELAIN TOKENS.

In addition to the above, Mr. Eklund submits several new issues of porcelain tokens. Those of Saxony are not new, but these denominations have not heretofore been illustrated in these pages. The other three issues are entirely new. All have the same general characteristics of former issues in this material. Mr. Eklund states that porcelain tokens have undoubtedly come to stay and that the factories are running day and night to supply the demand for them.

Saxony—50 Pf., 1921. A spade and bunch of grapes crossed, the date above. Reverse, "Sachsen 50 Pf." Same, 20 Pf. A sickel and head of wheat, the date above. Reverse, same, except "20." (The one and two mark pieces of Saxony were illustrated in our April, 1921, issue. Other denominations of the set are three and five mark.)

Munsterberg (Silesia)—Set of 10, 20, 25, 50 Pf. All have arms in triangle and name on obverse. Reverses—10 Pf., an oak branch with three acorns. 20 Pf., two bunches of grapes. 25 Pf., two heads of barley. 50 Pf., a nude child sleeping in a grapevine.

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Gross-Wartenberg (Prussia)—50 Pf., 1921. A mounted herald within a square border, date above. Reverse, name and value within a square, ornaments on the four sides. This piece is without the usual milling on the edge.



First Row—Saxony, 20 and 50 Pfg.
Second Row—Tannhausen, 50 Pfg. Gross Wartenberg, 50 Pfg.
Third Row—Type of obverse of the Munsterberg series.
Fourth Row—Reverses of the Munsterberg series—50, 25, 20 and 10 Pfg.

Tannhausen (Silesia)—50 Pf., 1921. A private issue by Meyer Kauffmann. A pine tree, two anchors crossed below, in an oval frame. "M K" in field. Reverse, "Meyer Kauffmann. 50 Pf. 1921. Tannhausen Schles."

PORCELAIN COIN A LUTHER MEMORIAL.

A still further use of porcelain for coins is noted in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*, as follows:

Eisenach, the German town in whose castle Luther was kept in hiding after his return from the Diet of Worms in 1521 and where he finished his translation of the New Testament, has celebrated this year's four hundredth anniversary of those events by the issue of a one-mark piece in porcelain and especial paper notes of half that value. There are several varieties of the notes; some show the town of Eisenach in the Middle Ages, some the Wartburg, the famous castle where Luther took refuge, and others "Junker Jorg" (the name under which the famous reformer passed during his seclusion) at work upon his translation of the Bible.

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A MEDAL OF THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA ANNUNZIATA.

From war-torn and famished Austria, commemorative art never wholly perished. Amid the thunders of battle and the ever-present specter of Famine her artists worked, producing exquisite medals commemorating all the phases and events of the Great War. Among them is the medal we illustrate—that of the Grand Duchess Maria Annunziata, a half-sister of Francis Ferdinand, who was killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1914—which furnished the pretext for the Great War.

The reverse shows the City of Prague, now the capital of Czecho-Slovakia, recently the home of the Crown Prince of Austria and of Maria Annunziata. In the center is the Cathedral of St. Vitus, where the former Bohemian kings were crowned; to the left the towers of the Tyn Church, built in the fourteenth century. It fronts the Town Hall. Beyond the Charles Bridge, above the foliage, may be seen the royal palaces of the former Bohemian kings. To the extreme left is the wonderful Gothic tower at the end of Charles Bridge, considered by some the most beautiful in Europe. Charles Bridge spans the Moldau River.

(The illustration is reduced. It is of bronze, and is 2¾ inches in diameter.)



Maria Annunziata, born in 1863, left the glamor of Vienna—after Paris the most care-free city of Europe—and retired to a convent. She became abbess, and the splendid work for the wounded and suffering rendered by her convent inspired the above medal. Note the expression of sorrow, suffering and resignation on her face. It belongs there.

For near a thousand years the Hapsburgs—Austria—dominated the Germanic States of Europe. And for a hundred years no family has experienced more vicissitudes than the Hapsburgs. Since the accession of Franz Joseph in 1848 it has seemed nothing more than a wild and frenzied "Dance of Death." It has been marked by revelry—wine, women, assassination, murder, execution, suicide, and so on, until the pages become nauseating. Why this one woman left the gay and frivolous court of Vienna is not known. One may guess her emotions as she passes, in her black robes, the Church of the Capucin. There the royal dead of the house of Austria lay. She may pause and tell her beads, knowing that the mouldering ashes within represent all that was glorious—dark and disreputable—of the once proud empire of Austria.

Annunziata is secure—but there are 87 Grand Dukes and Duchesses jobless in Austria. Advertisements appeared in a recent issue of a London paper from three different Austrian Grand Duchesses who were willing to marry "wealthy and refined Englishmen or Americans of lineage"—no new-rich please.

HANSON CRISWELL.

THIEVES ROB HISTORIC ESTE CASTLE OF COINS.

A special cable to the *New York Times* from Rome states that the ancient Este Castle at Ferrara was recently entered by thieves who stole a number of coins belonging to the Este family, including about 1000 pieces of the coinage of the Popes. Several old bronzes of value were also taken.

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½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

MISSOURI'S CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL HALF DOLLAR.

Another commemorative half dollar has just been issued, officially designated as Missouri's Centennial Memorial Half Dollar. This belongs to the same class as the Illinois and Maine issues, being struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the admission of Missouri to the Union, the date of which was August 10, 1821. The number issued for the Missouri Centennial is 250,000. An act of Congress authorizing this issue was recently passed by Congress, the provisions of which were similar to those authorizing the other State issues, including legal tender quality, standard weight and fineness, etc.

A specimen of the Missouri half dollar was not received in time for illustration in this issue. The obverse bears the head of a pioneer or frontiersman, with the dates 1821 and 1921 on each side of the head. Above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below, HALF DOLLAR. The reverse has the figures of a pioneer and an Indian, standing, in a friendly attitude, the pioneer holding a gun and the Indian a pipe. In the field are 24 stars in two groups of 12 each, arranged in rows of three. Above, MISSOURI CENTENNIAL. In exergue, SEDALIA, in incuse letters.

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An illustration of the coin in the advertisement of the Centennial Committee of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce in this issue shows an entirely different reverse. This is explained by Mr. M. V. Carroll, secretary of the committee, in the following letter:

"The artist who designed this coin sent us a proof of his drawing as soon as completed, and we had the cut made. Later, and unknown to us, the Mint committee having jurisdiction over these matters, changed the design by eliminating the Missouri coat of arms and substituting therefor the figures of a white man and an Indian as typifying the pioneer status of the State. We were not aware of this change until the first sample coin arrived here, and then did not have time to have new cuts made."

The presence of the word Sedalia on the reverse is explained by the fact that the State's centennial is to be celebrated by an Exposition and State Fair to be held at Sedalia from August 8 to 20, inclusive, and is to be in charge of the Centennial Committee of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce.

This will probably be the last of the series of half dollars commemorating the centennial of the admission of a State to the Union until 1936, which will mark the centennial of the admission of Arkansas. An act authorizing a similar issue for Alabama was passed several months ago, but the coins have not been issued, and possibly may not be. Alabama's centennial was in 1919.

SEND COPY FOR SEPTEMBER ISSUE EARLY.

In order that the editor may attend the Boston Convention of the A. N. A., it will be necessary for him to have the September issue of The Numismatist ready for the printer before the 18th of August. Advertisers and correspondents are accordingly requested to send in their copy as early in August as possible, as all forms, including advertisements, will CLOSE ON AUGUST 15.

THE A. N. A. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The attention of members of the American Numismatic Association is directed to its Constitution and By-Laws, printed elsewhere in this issue. This document has been revised and all changes made since 1913 have been incorporated in it, bringing it up to date. Members are particularly requested to inform themselves regarding the provisions of proxy representation and the election of officers, as several changes have been made in these by conventions since 1913. The details of these sections are quite simple, and should be easily digested if carefully read.

MONOGRAPH ON ROMAN GOLD MEDALLIONS.

No. 6 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs has been sent to its members by the American Numismatic Society, New York City, the publisher. It is by Agnes Baldwin, and the title is "Five Roman Gold Medallions; or, Multiple Solidi of the Late Empire." The statement of the author that the third piece she describes is known to students of the series in some six or seven examples, and is the commonest of the five of which she writes, will give some idea of the rarity of Roman gold medallions. The five medallions are illustrated on plates, and there are several illustrations of other medallions and coins in the text, to which she refers in describing the types of the gold medallions.

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Boston vs. Philadelphia As the Most Historical City.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

As a native Philadelphian I must take exception to the remark of my dear friend Moritz Wormser on page 209 of the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST, wherein he speaks of Boston being the "city most closely associated with the history of our country." I feel safe in saying that Philadelphia has always been accorded this distinction. Certainly more was done in this city in forming the Government that the good old city of Boston, which did its share.

Yours very truly,

HENRY CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22d, 1921.

The Lusitania Medal.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I am sending what I at first thought to be an original of the Lusitania Medal. This medal, "picked up" recently, is very different from the photographs of the original Lusitania Medal. The characters on this medal are much clearer than those on the original. One of the most notable differences is that it is dated May 7, 1915, the actual date of the sinking of the Lusitania, while the original medal is dated May 5, two days before the incident.



The Lusitania Medal Dated May 7, 1915. (Illustration is slightly reduced.)

This difference in the date must prove that this medal was not made as a counterfeit to be sold to Americans as the original. Could it be that the German on seeing his mistake tried to flood the market with a corrected medal with the hope that in future years it would cover his first mistake?

I am also sending a lead copy of the original, which seems to faithfully show the likeness of the old photographs of the original that I have seen.

Hoping that this will prove interesting data for publication,

Very truly yours,

RADY MILLER.

Ardmore, Pa., June 20, 1921.

Remember the Time and Place—
Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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HAS ANYONE A DIVINING ROD FOR SALE?

Mention was made in the minutes of the New York Numismatic Club in the July issue of a letter recently received by Mr. Thos. L. Elder from an unknown friend in Kansas City, Mo., requesting Mr. Elder to procure for him one of the instruments used in locating buried treasure. Through the courtesy of Mr. Elder we are reprinting the letter below, just as it was written, except the name and address of the writer, which we charitably omit. The letter is a gem:

Kansas City: Mo May 8th, 1921.

Mr. Elder & Co!
Dear Sir!

I have seen in the New York times book Revuie and Magazien that you buy Old Coins. I have some I have seen in som coine book the ar Paying from 50$ priemim on Rare dates at hight 750$ for cartain 5$ gold Coin I am on the track wher ther is thousand of Dollers hid and Burried in the cool ground and I am thinking about try and lift one of them Gold Potts ar iorn Chest out of the Lords Cool Earth. Do you know stranger wher I could get one of them Gold hunting Devices? You ought to know in the Gold Business that way if I am lukey I may Exchange you som of that old Gold coins. I know of one place wher ther is suposed 50,000$ another 16 and another 5,000 so if you could help me a litle, to get that famous Gold Divices Id be thankful to you: just let me know wher I could obtain a real and Releable on. I'l be O. K. som Gold hunters found 80,000 $ Eighty thausend Dollers her in old Mo last fall the had no gold hunter, the so cut by syns of some large Tree wher ther secret marks was cut on. thes was train Robers money the hunted one year and one half befor the finely got it.

Now stranger friend do something for me pleese. I am willing to pay a fair price for on could pay 20$ for a real good reeliable one and if I should succeed in finding a spot I am to pay that person 100$ Exsttra so help me God and I mean thes indeed. Well in conclusion I wish your successfull in looking inquiering after that famous instrument. I hope to hear from you at once pleas and send me a good Coin book so I can see the Premium on Certain Dates. I inclose you somthing—Ill reemain your Unknown friend.

Ar you German? Mr. Elder? or Hollander!

ANOTHER ENCASED POSTAGE STAMP.

Another instance of the use of the encased postage stamp idea for currency is noted in the piece illustrated here. (Specimen from Guttag Bros., New York City.) A similar piece for use in Fuerth, Bavaria, was illustrated in our June issue.



This piece is similar in workmanship to the former one in every respect, but is an issue of Milan, Italy. The stamp is for 10 centesimi, and the issuer is Gomme Pirelli of Milan, manufacturer of waterproof leather or shoes. The inscription in small letters following and inside the circle is evidently the name and address of the maker of the piece.—"Fyp It. Brev. Solari 8 Pellico, Milano."

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TWO RECENT PRODUCTIONS OF JOHN FLANAGAN.

Below are shown two recent productions from models by John Flanagan, sculptor, of New York City. The dies for both were cut and the medals struck by the Medallic Art Co., also of New York City.



The first is a portrait plaque of Walt Whitman, five inches in diameter. In this Mr. Flanagan has succeeded in giving a very lifelike expression to the rugged features and picturesque appearance of America's much-beloved poet as he appeared in his late years.





The other is the medal of the Garden Club of America, struck in gold, 2¾ inches in diameter. It is an honorary one given for eminent services in the cause of horticulture. The obverse shows the figure of a young girl stooping over a group of poppies with a gesture half caressing. Her dress is more suggestive of the modern than the classic, and one sees in her the

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symbol of those women of today whose love of growing things drew them together in the bond of a common interest to found the Garden Club of America. The connection with their sisters of the past is charmingly emphasized by the quotation, "They set great store by their gardens,"—a translation from the original Latin of Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia." The reverse of the medal bears the inscription—"Medal of Honor. The Garden Club of America"—on its outer circumference, while on the cartouche appears the name of the recipient in 1920—"Charles Sprague Sargent." Through the use of a removable steel plate in the die, the name of the recipient of the medal can be changed at will. The beauty of the lettering in all the inscriptions adds greatly to the distinction of the medal. The Committee, consulting with Mr. Flanagan, selected the flowers to be used on the medal—poppies, irises and roses—as among the most popular garden flowers, common to all gardens, great or small, and which would lend themselves to sculptural treatment.

PRICES AT LOW'S SALE ON JUNE 11, 1921.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of Lyman H. Low at New Rochelle, N. Y., on June 11 last:

2	Pine Tree Shilling, C. pl. II, No. 15. Good	$ 6.25
3	Lord Baltimore Sixpence (1659). V. good	22.00
21	Washington Cent, 1791, small eagle. Ex. fine	5.10
22	do., large eagle. Ex. fine	4.00
29	Half Cent, 1794, G. 1. Fine	3.60
31	Cent, 1794, Hays 12. V. fine	6.50
39	Half Dollar, 1815. V. fine	3.90
43	Dollar, 1836, "Gobrecht" on base. Fine	15.00
44	do., 1839. Proof	67.50
49	Gold Dollar, A. Bechtler, Carolina gold. Ex. fine.	5.25
54	$20, 1907, wire edge. Unc.	30.75
55	Confederate Half Dollar, Scott restrike. Ex. fine	16.90
56	Paper Money. New York, 10 pounds, April 15, 1758. Unc.	8.25
77	England. Penny, Cnut (1016-35). Ex. fine	2.10
81	do., Commonwealth Crown, 1653. V. fine	10.00
88	Anhalt-Bernberg. Mining Thaler, 1747. Ex. fine	14.25
116	Early card, Clinton Lunch (Hartford). Fine	1.80
210	English War Medal, 1885, North West, Canada. Ex. fine	3.50
211	do., 1901-2, South Africa (Boer War). Ex. fine	6.50
212	U. S. War Medal, Navy, 1885. Ex. fine	2.60
277	Paper Money. New Jersey, 3 Shillings, June 22, 1756. Unc.	2.75
297	Bill of sale of negro slave for $500. V. fine	4.10
326	Fractional Currency. Third issue, 25c. Fessenden, white "25" within solid bronze shield. Perfect	23.00
335	do., do., 50c. Spinner, red back. Auto. sigs. of Allison and New. Perfect	110.00
336	do., do., 10c. Washington, red back. Auto. sigs. of Jeffries and Spinner. Perfect	2.60
337	do., do., 10c. Washington, red back. Auto. sigs. of Colby and Spinner	2.75
346	do., Essay, 15c. Grant and Sherman	3.30
348	do., do., red back	2.50
349	do., do., Auto. sigs. of Allison and Spinner	4.50
377	Confederate, $5, Manouvrier note. V. fair	1.75
418	Pattern Cent, 1853. Nickel-silver	4.50
461	Tiberius, first bronze, Cohen 28. V. good	3.85
464	Claudius I, first bronze. V. fine	3.25
476	Treb. Gallus, first bronze. Ex. fine	5.00
481	Germanicus, second bronze. V. fine	2.40
487	Domitian, second bronze. Ex. fine	1.90
507	Medal, Henry, Prince of Prussia, 1902. A. N. S. issue	4.60
515	do., Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909. A. N. S. issue	5.70

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MEDAL COMMEMORATING DEEDS OF BOLIVAR AND GOMEZ.

One of the most beautiful of recent issues of medals is illustrated below from a specimen furnished by Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, who writes that it is by George S. Morgan, chief engraver of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and that 30 have been struck in gold, 100 in silver and 1000 in bronze. The medals are to be sent to Venezuela. It measures 2¾ inches in diameter.

The obverse shows Bolivar mounted, with the inscription following the circumference of the medal—BOLIVAR EMANCIPO A VENEZUELA EN CARABOBO Y DE ALLI PARTIO A REALIZAR LA LIBERTAD DEL CONTINENTE. Translation, "Bolivar Sets Venezuela Free at Carabobo, and From There Sets Forth to Bring About the Liberty of the Continent." (The word Carabobo should not be taken as meaning a town or city of that name. The definition of the word in Spanish is a pleasing or smiling face in speaking of a beautiful harbor and the surrounding coast line.) In the exergue, to the right, incuse, "Morgan."





The reverse has a beautiful figure representing Fame, blowing a trumpet, which she holds in her left hand, and in her right hand a sword pointing downward. The inscription—EL GENERAL JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ EN CELEBRACION DEL CENTENARIO DE LA BATTALA DE CARABOBO. Translation, "General Juan Vicente Gomez, in Commemoration of the Centennial of the Battle of Carabobo." To the right of Fame, an oval formed by a wreath, in which is JUNIO 24 DE 1921. Below the wreath, JUNIO 24 DE 1921. In the exergue to the right, "M."

SWEDEN'S NEW GOLD FIVE KRONOR.

We illustrate here the new Swedish gold five-kronor piece, the coinage of which was mentioned in last month's issue.



While 500,000 of these coins have been struck, they will not be placed in circulation until October. (Specimen from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, Long Island.)

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GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Commemorative issues have ever been predominant in German coinage. As shown in Mr. Wormser's notes in the April issue of THE NUMISMATIST, such coinages were continued during the great war. Some commemorative coins were issued during 1914, but evidently before the war broke out, so these are not mentioned in the following supplementary list:

1915. Brunswick. 5 Mark, silver. Commemorating the ascension to the throne of Ernest August, who in 1913 married Victoria Luise, the Kaiser's only daughter. Obv.: ERNST AUGUST-VICTORIA LUISE HERZOG U. HERZOGIN ZU BRAUNSCHWEIG. Conjoined busts of the ducal couple. Mint mark A. Rev.: German eagle. 1915. FUNF MARK.

1915. Brunswick and Luneburg. 5 Mark, silver. Same as above, but reading, after names and titles: Z. BRAUNSCHWEIG U. LUNEB. Reverse same as former.

Three Mark pieces, similar in every respect, excepting value, were also issued.

1915. Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 5 Mark, silver. Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the elevation of the State from Dukedom to Grand Dukedom, and the title of the ruler from Duke to Grand Duke. Obv.: FRIEDR. FRANZ I. 1815. FRIEDR. FRANZ IV. 1915. GROSSHERZOGE v. MECKLENB. SCHW. Busts of the two dukes. Mint mark A. Below: JAHRHUNDERTFEIER. Reverse: Coat of arms. FUNF MARK. 1915.

A 3 Mark piece, similar in designs, was also issued.

1917. Hessen. 3 Mark, silver. Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the reign of the Grand Duke. Obv.: ERNST LUDWIG. GROSS HERZOG von HESSEN. Below bust, and between stars, 1892 1917. Rev.: Eagle. DREI MARK.

1915. Prussia. 3 Mark, silver. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the union of the county of Mansfeld with Prussia. Obv.: Saint George and the Dragon. Above: BEI GOTT IST RAT UND TAT; below. SEGEN DES MANSFELDER BERGBAUES. Mint mark A. Rev.: Eagle, above DEUTSCHES REICH 1915. Below: DREI MARK.

M. SORENSEN.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

At a conference of engineers opened in London, June 29, in the British Institution of Civil Engineers, under the presidency of John Brodie, Sir Robert A. Hadfield, president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, was presented with the John Fritz Medal, awarded to him for his work in general scientific progress. The John Fritz Medal is presented for achievement in applied science as a memorial to the engineer whose name it bears. It was originated by the professional associates and friends of John Fritz of Bethlehem, Pa., on August 21, 1902, his eightieth birthday, to perpetuate the memory of his achievements in industrial progress. (See THE NUMISMATIST, July, 1921, page 289.)

At the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington, May 11, 12 and 13, the Fine Arts Medal was awarded to Paul Manship. J. DEL.

KING HONORS NEXT OF KIN IN CANADA.

Thirty thousand bronze plaques of a total of 60,000 have been received by the Department of Records, Ottawa, for distribution to the next of kin of all Canadian soldiers who fell in the Great War. The plaque is made of bronze, six inches in diameter, and bears the name, rank and number of the dead soldier as well as a brief inscription. Each plaque will be accompanied by a letter from the King.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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Lewisburg, Ohio.

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HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

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FRED JOY, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,
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438 S. Sixth St., Indiana, Pa.

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Librarian,
E. D. PUTNAM, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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(Vacancy), for Ill., Iowa, Mo., Kansas and Neb.
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B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Tex., for Southern States.
JOHN A. WOOD, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, Indiana, Pa.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1st, 1921.

2253 William Leonard Grossmann, 229 West 97th St., New York, N. Y.
2254 Joseph Sternberg, 286 Plane St., Newark, N. J.
2255 R. A. Allen, 436 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
2256 George Klindt, 902 Marquette St., Davenport, Iowa.
2257 J. H. Waterfill, Citizens' Union 4th Natl. Bank, Louisville, Ky.
2258 G. Henri Mathewson, Jackson, Ga.
2259 Dr. G. W. Homsher, Camden, Ohio.
2260 D. E. Harrington, 657 W. Yellowstone St., Casper, Wyo.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the September issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
O. S. Pereira (General),	Henry E. Miller
2 Main St., Poons, India	H. H. Yawger
Dr. C. J. J. Von Witt (War Relics, Southern Money and Books),	F. H. Shumway
25 West Cork St., Winchester, Va.	H. H. Yawger
J. E. Woods (U. S., Greek and Roman),	F. H. Shumway
35 Hardy Ave., Watertown, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
J. C. Barnes (U. S., General),	F. H. Shumway
Hingham, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
J. H. White (General),	H. O. Granberg
Geneseo, Ill.	H. H. Yawger
Joseph P. Clarke (Paper Money all kinds, U. S. Coins),	E. W. Dunham
68 Race St., Trenton, N. J.	H. H. Yawger
W. F. Healy (General),	Leland Steinman
Los Gatos, Cal.	Farran Zerbe
Alex. McKenzie (General),	O. P. Eklund
E 1017 Baldwin Ave., Spokane, Wash.	H. H. Yawger
David C. Goodman (General),	S. Von Lieven
136 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.	M. Wormser
R. A. Kuner (Medalic Art),	Leland Steinman
581 Dolores St., San Francisco, Cal.	M. Wormser

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Indiana, Pa., July 20, 1921.

ON TO BOSTON.

Fellows:

The coming Convention at Boston, August 20 to 25, is your Convention.

It is a gathering of the numismatic clansmen of which you form a unit.

It is a get-together of America's great Numismatic Association of which you are a fellow.

It is a meeting where Association and numismatic matters of interest will be discussed.

It is an occasion arranged at the expense of money and time on the part of the Boston Society for your benefit and enjoyment.

It is a chance to meet and be met, to know and to be known.

If you stay away you will miss a series of fine entertainments arranged for you by the collectors of "The Hub," whose capabilities as hosts are unexcelled.

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Again, the Convention at Boston is your Convention, and every effort should be made to be there.

Numismatically and Fraternally,

WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 1, 1921.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

General Secretary Yawger announces the receipt of the following nominations for A. N. A. officers, to be elected at the Boston Convention, August 20 to 25, 1921:

For President—No nominations.

For First Vice-President—Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Second Vice-President—Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada; Frank H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.; Charles Marcus, Davenport, Iowa.

For General Secretary—Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

For Treasurer—Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.; Wayte Raymond, New York City.

For Librarian—E. D. Putnam, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman Board of Governors—Moritz Wormser, New York City; Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.

For Members Board of Governors (four to be elected)—George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio; J. H. Snow, St. Louis, Mo.; George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.; Harry H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.; Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Marcus, Davenport, Iowa; John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Malcolm Storer, Boston, Mass.

Obituary.

FRED MICHAEL.

The death of Fred Michael, for many years a dealer in coins and stamps in Chicago, took place on June 17 last, of diabetes, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Michael had been in failing health for many months and his death was not unexpected. His work had been interrupted by hospital and other treatment, but he persisted in visiting his office almost up to the day of his death.

He had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for many years, and attended the conventions in New York in 1910 and Chicago in 1911, and was well known among collectors throughout the country. He was also a member of the Chicago Coin Club and several philatelic societies. He was born in England, but had lived in Chicago most of his life, and had been a dealer for nearly 30 years, his last location being at 8 South Dearborn street.

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Harriet Michael; two daughters, an aged father, two brothers and two sisters.

A LAST AND EARNEST APPEAL.

To Each and Every Fellow-Member:

"It is with words as with sunbeams; the more they are condensed the deeper they burn."

Let's all pledge ourselves to renewed activity.

Let's all endeavor to be more enthusiastic henceforth than the past ever found us.

Let's all leave the grandstand and get onto the firing line.

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Let's all push the A. N. A. wheelbarrow as if it were our business.

Let's all saw more and forget not to hammer less.

Let's all make the right use of our talents, remembering that every fellow is responsible not for his capabilities, but for their use.

Let's all take advantage of every opportunity for advertising and advancing the Association and the science of numismatics.

After all is said and done, the great thing in the world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are going.

In few words—Let's all strive to be 24-karat boosters.

Activities like unto these would in large measure renew interest, create new thought and life, add greater prosperity, and spell in large letters SUCCESS.

Sincerely and fraternally,

WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 4, 1921.

THAT SUMMER VACATION.

Members of the A. N. A.:

The summer vacation is a deeply-rooted American institution, because in the busy turmoil of American life we must have a periodical let-up, a change of scene, a time of relaxation. It is not simply a matter of seeking pleasure; it is also a matter of keeping efficient. The proper vacation will go a long way toward making you fit and effective for your labors. See to it, then, that this year's vacation will be invigorating and healthful, as well as interesting and pleasurable. You owe it to yourself and to your friends. Arrange to make it the sort of vacation that will give you a complete change from your workaday life. Make your vacation a mental as well as a physical tonic. Make your summer rest an efficient outing—one that will actually pep you up for many days to come.

In short, plan your vacation for Boston, August 20 to 25. A most delightful and stimulating time is guaranteed.

Most sincerely yours,

WALDO C. MOORE,
President A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 18, 1921.

RELIC OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

What is said to be the little closet door in the printing office of Benjamin Franklin, in which he printed some of the colonial paper money, has recently passed into the possession of the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia, where it will be preserved with other relics of Franklin. The door is said to be a disreputable-looking thing, with its one rusted hinge and its peeling paint, a useless keyhole and a frail wooden hasp. That it is indeed a rare relic of the days of Franklin himself, patron saint of the club, is proved by two letters that accompany it.

One is from the recent owner, Virginia Allison Travis, widow of William DeL. T. Travis, who writes under date of May 13:

"This day I have sold for a monetary consideration to Karl Bloomingdale the closet door which is authentically stated to have belonged in the old brick office of Benjamin Franklin in Burlington, N. J., in which he printed the Colonial money of the province in 1726; also in which Smith's History of New Jersey was printed in 1765.

"This door was presented to the artist, the late William DeL. T. Travis, by the owner, Philip Silpath, in 1881, when the building referred to was torn down."

In April of this year, Henry S. Haines, Surveyor General of West New Jersey, wrote Mrs. Travis: "I think you may be fully assured that the old closet door loaned by you and recently exhibited at the Franklin demonstration, was really a part of the furnishing of the old office in which Franklin printed the Colonial money of New Jersey in 1727. I consider this a relic of rare interest."

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The Boston Convention of the A. N. A.

We take it for granted that most of those members of the A. N. A. who will attend the Boston Convention, August 20 to 25, have already made arrangements for hotel accommodations and are familiar with the program. Lest there be some who have not done so, or have not finally decided to go, we are reprinting the program in this issue, with the hotel rates. The program is as follows:

PROGRAM.

Saturday, August 20.

9.00 A. M.—Registration of members at Headquarters, Copley-Plaza.
10.00 A. M.—Installation of exhibits at the Public Library.
2.00 P. M.—Business meeting at Public Library.
3.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Reception for ladies at Copley-Plaza.
7.00 P. M.—Smoker for men at Copley-Plaza.

Sunday, August 21.

1.30 P. M.—Motor trip to historic Lexington and Concord by Royal Bus Line.
7.00 P. M.—Banquet at Copley-Plaza.

Monday, August 22.

9.00 A. M.—Trip by steamer to historic Plymouth, where the day will be spent attending tercentenary celebration, returning to Boston by steamer.

Tuesday, August 23.

10.00 A. M.—Business meeting at Public Library.
12.00 M.—Luncheon for ladies at Filene's.
1.30 P. M.—Official photograph to be taken on steps of Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Opportunity to visit the museum.
4.00 P. M.—Leave Art Museum for auto trip through ancient and modern Boston.

Wednesday, August 24.

10.00 A. M.—Business session at Public Library.
2.00 P. M.—Visit to Massachusetts Historical Society, where a portion of its collection of coins will be on exhibition, and tea will be served by the Society.

Thursday, August 25.

10.00 A. M.—Business session (unfinished business) at the Public Library.

Convention Headquarters will be at the Copley Plaza, Copley Square, directly opposite the Public Library, where the business sessions and exhibit of coins will be held. The Copley Plaza is one of Boston's best hotels, if not absolutely the best. In order to make sure that you will have accommodations, reservations should be made as far in advance as possible, and members are requested to write the manager of the hotel direct, stating the price of room wanted. The following rates have been quoted by Manager Gardner of the Copley Plaza to members of the A. N. A.:

One Person—Room with bath on the court per day, $5 to $6. Room with bath on the outside, $8 to $9 per day.

Two Persons—Room with bath on the court, per day, $7 to $8. Room with bath on the outside, $10 to $12 per day.

All the rooms have private baths, and all of the double rooms have twin beds, with the exception of those at $7 a day, which have one wide bed.

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Other hotels conveniently located (rates from $4.00 up) are as follows: Hotel Brunswick, Copley Square Hotel, and Hotel Lenox.

All members who expect to attend should immediately write to F. H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan, Mass., chairman of the Convention Committee, stating their intention.

Bearing on an interesting feature of the Boston Convention is the following letter from Mr. Alden Scott Boyer, President of the Chicago Coin Club, which explains itself:

July 2, 1921.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have just received the following letter from Mr. W. F. Dunham, who has just returned to Chicago from a coin-collecting trip around the world. As is well known, Mr. Dunham is one of America's most famous collectors, and is lucky enough to possess a real, honest-to-goodness 1804 dollar. He receives, without a doubt, the largest mail of any collector in America from people who want to know the value of coins. His letter follows:

"Chicago, June 28, 1921.—Dear President Boyer: I have 'ridden' camels in darkest Africa, elephants in tropical India, donkeys in Palestine, 'drove' men (in rickshas) in Japan, and been carried by men in China, and I don't feel like riding a hobby-horse in the United States just yet. Sincere regards and affection to everyone.

"Yours truly,
"WM. F. DUNHAM."

It must be wonderful to have so much time and money that you can sit in your numismatic studio and pull out a coin cabinet drawer with a yawn and say, "This collecting of coins in America is too slow for me. I guess I'll pack up and go around the world and see what the dealers have in stock over in Shanghai and Thibet." Well, Dunham is the man who did it, and now he is back again, and while we collectors in Chicago are dying to see the stuff he brought home, Mr. Dunham says "No." So the first look we will get will be at the A. N. A. Convention in Boston, when he will have them on exhibition.

A. S. BOYER.

Indications are that there will not be any public auction sale of coins during the Boston Convention, but the Elder Coin & Curio Co. has arranged for a post-convention sale, which will take place at the Elder rooms, 21 West 35th street, New York City, on Friday and Saturday following the convention, August 26 and 27. Members attending the convention will thus have an opportunity on their way home of attending this auction sale, which will consist of the collection of rare American gold and other coins and paper money formed by the late L. C. Gehring of Brooklyn, N. Y., and sold by order of the executors of his estate.

THE NEW CANADIAN FIVE-CENT PIECE.

The following dispatch from Ottawa recently appeared in one of the Montreal papers:

"It is unlikely that the new Canadian five-cent piece, authorization for which was given at the last session of Parliament, will be issued much before the new year. At the branch of the Royal Mint here it was stated that the dies for the coin are being made in England, and may not reach Canada for some time. Following their receipt, working dies must be manufactured from them and other steps taken before the coin can be struck. The new coin is identical in size with the American nickel, but will contain a larger percentage of nickel than the United States coin."

In sending the above, Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal writes:

"The new coin will bear the usual portrait of the King on the obverse, and '5 CENTS' within a wreath on the reverse, most likely similar to that appearing on the old one-cent piece. While the article states that it 'will contain a larger percentage of nickel than the United States coin,' it should say that it is to be of pure nickel."

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Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, May 25th, 1921, Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. J. Nevin was elected a Member.

Mr. H. A. Parsons, as Librarian, reported the completion of his removal of the Society's books and effects to the new library, which had the advantage of being with the other rooms upon the ground floor. The President congratulated him upon the expedition and success of his arrangements and moved a vote of thanks to him, which was accorded.

The Secretary reported that Miss H. Farquhar had offered to contribute £6 11s., the balance of the cost of the new bookcases.

In moving a vote of thanks to Admiral The Marquess of Milford Haven, an Hon. Member of the Society, for the presentation to the Library of his work British Naval Medals, the Librarian referred to it as one of the most valuable and important books yet published on medallic history and art. The thanks of the Society were accorded to these two donors.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. Shirley-Fox: The series of coins referred to in his paper.

By Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler: Edward I. Three varieties of the groat. 1. Tressure of double lines; trefoil of pellets below the bust. 2. Tressure of treble lines; quatrefoil of pellets upon the breast. 3. Tressure of treble lines; rosette as brooch to the collar of the mantle, which resembles a ring around the neck. All in brilliant condition.

By the President: Henry VI, issued during the six months of his restoration, October, 1470 to April, 1471. Halfpenny of the Bristol mint; obverse, + HENRICV DI GRA REX, reverse, VILLA BRISTOV, weight 5½ grains. He explained that he was aware of one other example of this coin, and it was presented to the British Museum a few years ago.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: City of London broker's medal, engraved, bearing the name, Richard Buller, 1708.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Trial piece in copper from the reverse die, by J. B. Merlen, for the half-crown of George IV. Coins bearing this reverse are dated 1825, 1826, 1828, and 1829. British Guiana fourpence, 1917. This type of groat was formerly issued for general circulation in that country and the West Indies, but now for British Guiana only. "Mule" struck from the reverse dies for the St. Helena halfpenny of 1821 and the Guernsey four doubles of 1830.

Continuing "The Numismatic History of the Reigns of Edward I, II, and III," Mr. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., after calling attention to the marked alteration in style of the pennies of the so-called "florin type," issued in 1344-5, from any of their predecessors and the probability that a similar change would be found in the halfpennies of the same period, went on to describe those which, in his opinion, were struck between the years 1344 and 1351, in which latter year the weight of the penny was reduced from 20 to 18 grains. He divided the coins into two main groups, each subdivided into four varieties. Class I, a, EDWARDVS REX without stops. b, The same inscription but with double pellet stops after Edwardus. c, The same but with double saltire stops. d, The same stops and legend, but of much coarser work. Class II, a, EDWARDVS REX AN, different crown and bust. The position of this coin as first in its series was established by a "mule" coin with a reverse of the previous class. b, The same inscription but with a rounder face and different crown, similar to that found on the later second nobles. c, The same coin but with pellet stops and a small pellet on each side of the crown. d, With a small saltire on each side of the crown instead of a pellet. He supported his classification by calling attention to certain resemblances of the crown, initial cross, and lettering to those of the gold coins of the same period, of which the order of issue was well established.

Mr. Shirley-Fox illustrated his lecture throughout with drawings on the blackboard, and exhibited the series of coins he described. He also showed the following sequence of coins, all related to each other by the presence of a curiously formed letter I of which the lower right serif had ap-

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parently been intentionally cut through. 1, A half-groat of Edward III, period 1369-77, with a reverse of late Richard II style. 2, A remarkable late half-groat of Richard II, from a die in which the king's crown had been punched in with an iron of the size used for the groats. 3, A heavy half-groat of Henry IV. 4, A half noble of Richard II, and, 5, A quarter noble of Richard II.

Note.—The Mint of Chester. In order to render his paper, which was read at the April meeting, as complete as possible for the Journal, Mr. Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., will be obliged if Members will communicate the readings of any Anglo-Saxon coins they may have of this mint to him direct. His address is Y Berlfa, Deganwy, North Wales.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 16, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., President, in the chair.

Mr. W. H. Valentine was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Annual Report of the Council was read and adopted. Thirteen Fellows had been elected during the year and six had resigned, while nine, an unusually large number, had died since the last Annual General Meeting.

The Treasurer reported that the Society had once more a satisfactory balance, but until the cost of printing was reduced considerably it would be impossible to issue a *Numismatic Chronicle* of pre-war bulk.

The President presented the Society's silver medal to Mr. Percy H. Webb in recognition of his distinguished services to the study of Roman Numismatics, especially of the third and fourth centuries.

The President then delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the Society in the past year and discussed various questions of numismatic interest.

The result of the ballot for office bearers for 1921-1922 was announced as follows: President, Professor Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Arthur J. Evans, P.S.A., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.B.A., and Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Treasurer, Percy H. Webb, Esq., M.B.E.; Secretaries, John Allan, Esq., M.A., M.R.A.S., and Frederick A. Walters, Esq., F.S.A.; Foreign Secretary, George Cyril Brooke, Esq., M.A.; Librarian, L. A. Lawrence, Esq., F. S.A.; Members of the Council, Arthur A. Banes, Esq., Miss Helen Farquhar, Lionel L. Fletcher, Esq., William Gilbert, Esq., M.S.A., Lionel M. Hewlett, Esq., George F. Hill, Esq., M.A., F.B.A., Harold Mattingly, Esq., M.A., Leopold G. P. Messenger, Esq., Lieut.-Col. H. Walters Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S., H. W. Taffs, Esq., M.B.E.

Dr. George H. Abbott, President of the Australian Numismatic Society, who is at present on a visit to England, conveyed the greetings of his young Society to the Royal Numismatic Society. Sir Charles Oman, in reply, expressed his pleasure at hearing that the study of numismatics was so keenly followed in Australia, where they had none of the advantages from finds that one had in England, and wished the Australian Numismatic Society every prosperity on behalf of the mother Society.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, June 10, 1921, at Giolito's Restaurant, 111 West 48th street, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Guttag, Johnson, Kohler, Montgomery, Newell, Proskey, Robertson, Swanson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood, Wormser, and Mr. Whitehead, for a number of years in the service in India, member of the Royal Numismatic Society, visiting.

The minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

The exhibitors and the exhibits on the subject "Ship Designs on Coins, Medals and Paper Money," and new acquisitions, were as follows:

By Mr. Elliott Smith: Three varieties of Canadian $4 bills, two of them having pictures of ships.

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By Mr. Beesley: The following medals: Centenary medal of New Rochelle; first Governor of New York State; Battle of Vigo, 1702, defeat of French fleet by the English; Battle of the Nile; Victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798; medal of Nelson's flagship, made of copper from Nelson's ship; copper medal of the Great Eastern, with portrait of Brunel, the builder of the ship.

By Mr. Westervelt: Buttons made of silver coins, period of 1812.

By Mr. Elder: Two silver coins of Annam, with dragon, one tael one-half larger than the other.

By Mr. Kohler: Trinidad, $5 note; Canada, $4 note; North Carolina, 50c. 1863 and 50c. 1864; 25c. Pass Christian, La.; 25c. Pass Christian, Miss.; Peru, silver medal, El Huascar.

By Mr. Blake: A bank note of Japan for one yen, issued over 50 years ago. The note was engraved and made by the National Bank Note Co. On the obverse is shown a ship-of-war carrying Huns, who are about to attempt an invasion of Japan. There is also shown an aboriginal Japanese with bow and arrow who is ready to repel the invaders. A legend states that a great storm arose at the time and wrecked the ship as the Huns attempted to land. The invaders were hurled back into the sea and only one escaped back to the mainland. This last incident is depicted on the reverse of the note.

By Mr. Frey: Copper commemorative medal showing on one side the fleet of Columbus, with the "Santa Maria" in the foreground. Brass uniface ferry token of Hamburg, with a man in a rowboat. Pewter medal—obverse, "The Chinese Junk Keying" (picture of the vessel). "About 800 tons burthen." Reverse, "The first Chinese vessel ever brought to Europe, length 160 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth of hold 16 feet. Arrived at England Mar. 27, 1848" (in 10 lines).

By Mr. Wormser: Coins showing ships: Pilgrim half dollar; Holland, gold 6 stuyvers; Brandenburg, guinea, ducat; Denmark, guinea, double ducat; Italy, gold 50 lire; Russian medal on battle; Brunswick, two travel thalers; Regensburg, peace thaler with arc; thalers with harbor scenes; English nobles, and others. New acquisitions: Russia, proof 10 rubles; Cologne, triple thaler; Worms, 1596, double thaler of Bishop Philipp, unique, undescribed.

By Mr. Wood: Bronze and aluminum 50 centimes, 1921, issued by the Chambers of Commerce of France.

By Mr. Newell: Two tetradrachms of Demetrius Poliorcetes, showing Nike alighting on a prow; rare octobol of Bottiaera in Macedonia; the rare octobol of Histiaea (only one other known, now in Paris); tetrobol of Histiaea; the exceedingly rare obol of Histiaea; potin tetradrachms of Alexandria, with the Emperor's galley; two Sidonian octodrachms with Phoenician galleys; stater of Aradus, with galley reverse; large bronze of Tarsus, with galley; bronze of Plautilla, struck at Corcyra.

By Mr. Valentine: Specimen of second general issue of fractional currency, with the stern-wheel river steamer; $10 bill of 1902 issue, with a merchant and war vessel on reverse.

By Mr. Robertson: Recent acquisitions: Sweden—Carl X Gustaf, 2 mark, 1693; Carl XI, 8 mark, 1693; 2 mark, 1673; 2 mark, 1677; Carl XII, 4 mark, 1705; Ulrica, 5 ore, 1719; 1 ore, 1720; Fredrik I, riksdaler, 1727, with two heads; riksdaler, 1731, with two heads; riksdaler, 1731, one head only; riksdaler, 1748; 2 mark, 1732; Carl XV, gold carolin, 1868.

By Mr. Guttag: A number of notes of foreign countries, including Mexico, Portugal, Venezuela, Salvador, Mauritius, Haiti, Honduras, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Ecuador, Brazil, Germany, Ireland, Bermuda, New Zealand, Denmark, Nova Scotia, Grenada, Rumania, France, Greece and Serbia. Also Egyptian new 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres, in silver.

By Mr. Swanson: A lead impression of the obverse of the medal struck for a celebration held in Baltimore in 1913, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. Lead impression of the obverse and reverse of the medal struck for a celebration in 1914 of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburg. The models from which these medals had been made were the work of the exhibitor.

The Executive Committee recommended that the subject for the next meeting be "Historical and Numismatic Material Relating to George IV of England."

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Under new business a resolution was offered as follows:

"That the report of the exhibits at our meetings as sent to THE NUMISMATIST be made in the briefest possible form, and that the Secretary afterwards compile as interesting an account as possible to be contained in the Year Book." After a discussion a rising vote was taken and motion to adopt the resolution was lost.

As a guide to the Executive Committee, a motion to approve Giolito's Restaurant as our meeting-place for the present was passed.

Mr. Whitehead, of the Numismatic Society of India, the visitor of the evening, made a few remarks. He stated that for sixteen years he had been a collector, and that he was principally interested in Bactrian series. He referred to the present difficulty of obtaining coins of the above series. He expressed his appreciation for the kindness that had been shown him and for the interesting reception he is receiving in New York City.

Mr. Johnson of St. Louis, a member of the Club, although not having attended one of its meetings for about ten years, who had just returned from abroad, said a few words. Mr. Johnson was glad to be back in the U. S. A. and was eager to get on to St. Louis. He referred to the difficulty experienced in getting articles of numismatic interest out of Europe at the present time.

Upon motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, July 8, 1921, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, Vice-President Belden presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Butler, Connor, Guttag, Kohler, Montgomery, Robertson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood and Wormser. Mr. Whitehead of the Indian Numismatic Society was present as guest.

Owing to the absence of the Secretary, the reading of the minutes of the June meeting was dispensed with.

The subject of the evening was "Historical and Numismatic Material Relating to George IV of England."

Exhibits in connection with the subject were:

By Dr. Valentine: A set of copper coins of George IV of England and halfpenny of Ireland.

Other exhibits of the evening were:

By Mr. Guttag: Chinese Dollars of Cze-Chuen and of the Republic of Yuan-Shi-Kai; new 5 centimes of France; 10-centesimi encased postage stamp of Italy.

By Mr. Blake: New Philadelphia dollars.

By Mr. Boyd: A vertical strip of four specimens of 50-cent first issue, small perforation, fractional currency, with plate number on edge of strip.

By Mr. Wormser: A set of Mecklenburg gold coins; a set of Swedish silver medals, chiefly of Charles XII; mining medal of Anhalt.

After the exhibits the meeting was addressed by Mr. Whitehead on his experiences in coin collecting in Northwest India. His address was extremely interesting and carried the Oriental flavor of a tale from the Arabian Nights. It will be published at some future time in the Year Book of the Club. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Whitehead.

The Executive Committee recommended as the subject for the next meeting "Non-Metallic Issues of Necessity Money arising out of the Great War."

Thanks were extended to Mr. Blake for the Philadelphia dollars.

The Secretary was instructed to extend the sympathy of the Club to Mr. Elder upon the recent death of his mother.

On motion made and carried, the meeting adjourned.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary pro tem.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 209th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, May 17th, 1921, at 8.30, President

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W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Bauer, Woodbury, Simmonds, Horner, Plumb, Wolff, Stanley, Loizeau, Prior, Putnam and French.

A letter was read from member No. 52. Motion made by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Wolff, that the letter be filed. Carried.

Motion made by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Wolff, that the offer of Mr. Woodbury to purchase the remaining medals of 1920 be accepted. Carried.

Dr. Roh sent his entire collection of war decorations for exhibition. These are displayed in the coin room and will be on exhibition for several months. It is considered the finest collection of war decorations known, and the display is so arranged as to make a beautiful and attractive exhibit. All of the decorations are in exceptionally fine condition, and the gaily-colored ribbons, together with the artistic designs and wonderful workmanship, makes this collection one of the most beautiful and best ever shown. Dr. Roh's kindness in loaning his collection to the Association is very much appreciated by all the members.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: About 100 Greek and Roman coins which he just received from Geneva, Switzerland, from the famous Pozzi collection, a number of them being very rare, especially the Arsinoe gold coin and a decadrachm of Syracuse. Both the above and most of the others shown were in beautiful condition.

Mr. Bauer displayed 32 coins which he purchased from the same collection, and most of them were also in beautiful condition.

Mr. Wolff displayed about 50 U. S. cents of different dates and varieties.

There being no further business, upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, June 7th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 210th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, June 7th, 1921, at 8.30, President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Woodbury, Loizeau, Plumb, Horner, Putnam, Wolff and Burling. Mr. George Daugherty of Painted Post, N. Y., the guest of Mr. Putnam.

Letters were read from Moritz Wormser, New York City; Waldo C. Moore, Frank G. Duffield, and Member No. 52.

Moved by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that the question of the disposal of Mr. Hawkins' collection be left to the discretion of the Secretary.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Horner: U. S. cents 1851 over 1881, uncirculated, and 1851 uncirculated.

By Mr. Gillette: U. S. cents 1794, Hays Nos. 17, 36 and 45, uncirculated; 1802, uncirculated; 1823, extremely fine; 1842, uncirculated; 1855, proof, and a number of medals in beautiful uncirculated condiiton.

From Member No. 52, a number of war medals.

There being no further business, upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, June 21st, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 74th regular meeting and sixth annual meeting was held in the Conference Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, June 28th, 1921, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, West, Turrill, Rosenblatt, Mohr, Sherow, Kraft, Haagensen, Piercy, Power, Healy, Twitchell, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: Mr. Donald G. Blakiston.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Rosenblatt, acting as the auditing committee, stated that he had found the books of the Society in good order and had placed his O. K. on

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same. The President discharged Mr. Rosenblatt and thanked him for his services.

The Secretary read the balance taken off the ledger, showing that the Society had money in the bank and that all bills had been paid.

The Secretary gave a short talk on the progress of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, reading the minutes of its first meeting, which was held in his office June 24th, 1915. He also gave the names of the active, non-resident and honorary members now on its list of members, also the list of those members stricken from the roll on account of death, resignation and delinquency. The Secretary informed the members that the Society had received many loans and gifts of numismatic literature, also many gifts and loans for its cabinet, and he had indexed same in a loose-leaf ledger for the benefit of any member interested.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Turrill, Sherow and Goodman, handed in their report, and they were discharged with thanks by the President.

Upon motion of Mr. Piercy, seconded by Mr. Power, it was unanimously carried that the nominees of the committee be elected to office for the ensuing year and that the recommendations in the report be ratified.

The newly-elected executives present, Messrs. Zerbe, Turrill and Steinman, made short speeches of acceptance. Mr. Zerbe, in his speech, stated that in point of attendance, enthusiasm and activities the P. C. N. S. was one of the foremost numismatic societies in the United States.

Upon motion, duly carried, it was decided that the P. C. N. S. go on record as endorsing the project of bridging San Francisco Bay, and that the Secretary notify the San Francisco Examiner of this endorsement.

The Secretary placed in nomination for honorary membership in the Society, Mr. M. J. Kelly, the newly appointed superintendent of the San Francisco mint. This nomination was endorsed by Messrs. Rosenblatt, Turrill, and Zerbe. He was unanimously elected.

The application of Mr. J. Cleve Scott for non-resident membership, recommended by Mr. Steinman and Mr. Pillsbury, was acted upon favorably.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits.

Mr. Rosenblatt placed on display a small metal brick of gold and silver. The markings appearing on it showed that it was issued by the Alaska Internal Revenue Department, and its value, as stated by stencil, was $5.60; an Argentine Republic coin in copper, upon the reverse appearing the design which appeared upon the U. S. gold coins up to 1907, its value as stated was $10.

Mr. Piercy showed a book of neatly mounted currency of the world, among which was a Halifax note for one guinea, dated 1804; some war currency from Heligoland, and an Oakland, Cal., clearing-house certificate for $20.

Mr. Mohr's exhibit consisted of German commemorative coins from 1805 to 1914 in denominations of 2 marks and 3 marks.

Mr. Goodman showed a Swedish silver coin issued by Frederick I, dated 1750, value of 10 ore.

Mr. Kraft exhibited a nice collection of old German thalers dating from the 14th century to the 20th.

Mr. Steinman showed the 1921 U. S. dollars from the San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia mints in semi-proof condition.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, June 8. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Lawless, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Becker, Boyer, Brown, Carlson, Davis, Jonas, Koenker, Lawless, McGarrahan, McKinley, Nelson, Nutt, Rackus, Ripstra and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

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G. H. Giles of La Grange, J. F. McGarrahan of Congress Park, and Robert Wishnick of Chicago were elected to membership.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lawless: Irish Gun Money, consisting of three sixpence pieces, six shillings, two half crowns and one crown.

By Mr. Davis: Silver pennies of Henry III and Edward I of England, and a number of varieties of Civil War tokens, one of which is struck over a dime.

By Mr. Koenker: Crowns of George II, 1735; George III, 1818; a thaler of Frederick William III, 1818, and a Canadian cent of the new type.

By Mr. Wilson: Crown of Gustavus III of Sweden, 1775; commemorative three-mark piece of Germany of 1910, bearing busts of William III and Frederick William III.

By Mr. Rackus: Seven large Washington medals, medal of Stonewall Jackson, World's Fair medal showing the Administration Building, and a large medal showing the Masonic Temple.

By Mr. Boyer: Pattern two-cent piece of 1836.

By Mr. Jonas: Libertas Americana medal, badges worn at the reception to Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902, and a badge of the National Republican Convention in 1920.

By Mr. Brown: A remarkable collection of coins of the Mexican Revolution, consisting of 29 varieties from Oaxaca dated 1915, two from Durango, 1914, and coins issued by the Army of the North, Zapata and Villa.

By Mr. Boyer, for A. A. Leve: A number of $20 notes, among which were greenbacks of the issues of 1862, 1863, and 1869, silver certificates of 1880 and 1886, and gold certificates of 1882 and 1890.

After partaking of refreshments, the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. Davis, Secretary.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, July 6. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Messrs. Becker, Boyer, Brown, Carlson, Davis, Jonas, Kelly, Koenker, Nelson, Ripstra and Wilson. Mr. Louis Clement of Brussels, and Mr. Pappadato of Vladivostok were visitors. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The death of Fred Michael, charter member No. 3, was announced, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable letter to his family.

Mr. Pappadato, who was recently employed in a large bank in Vladivostok, exhibited a collection of about one hundred and fifty pieces of paper money which have been in use in Siberia during the past six years. There were specimens of the old Imperial Russian notes, postage stamps made legal tender by the addition of adhesive labels and surcharges, and issues by each of the many factions which have held brief periods of power in certain parts of Siberia. Some of these notes were very crude and easily counterfeited, and others were of very fine workmanship. A number were printed by the American Bank Note Co.

The other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyer: $50 bond of the Republic of Ireland.

By Mr. Wilson: Massachusetts cents of 1787 and 1788, two varieties of each, and a Fugio cent.

By Mr. Jonas: First bronze of Elagabalus, and a Lincoln campaign medal struck by Merriam.

By Mr. Thomas: Oak Tree sixpence and shilling, uncirculated Massachusetts half cents of 1787 and 1788, Myddleton token, British Settlements in Kentucky, and a copy of the Nova Constellatio mark struck in pewter.

By Mr. Koenker: Set of coins of Cuba and one for the Philippines, each set containing all the denominations from one centavo to one peso; half dollar of Hawaii, 1883, and five francs of Louis XVIII, 1822.

Refreshments were served, and the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. Davis, Secretary.

Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20-25, 1921.

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American Numismatic Association

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name and Object.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the American Numismatic Association.

Sec. 2. Its object shall be to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by the acquirement and study of coins, paper money and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among colectors and students; to encourage and assist new collectors, and to foster the interest of youth in the subject; to stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations in the United States and foreign countries; to acquire and disperse numismatic knowledge; to form and maintain a cabinet of numismatic specimens and a library of numismatic literature for the use and benefit of its members, and to demonstrate the fact that numismatics is an educational, serious and entertaining pursuit; to acquire, own, hold, and dispose of such personal property and own real estate for its own use, as may be necessary to properly carry into effect the purposes herein set forth, and to perform all such other acts and things as may be necessary to the full carrying into effect the said purposes; that such purposes do not include operations for pecuniary profit.

Article II.—Membership.

Section 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into three classes: Active, Corporate and Honorary.

Sec. 2. The Active members shall constitute the governing body of the Association, from which all officers shall be chosen. Only Active members residing in the United States or Canada shall be eligible to hold office in the Association, except that any Active member residing in a foreign country is eligible for the office of District Secretary.

Sec. 3. Corporate members shall consist of local numismatic and kindred associations, museums and public libraries, to be elected in the same manner as active members, pay the same fees and dues, and be represented at conventions or otherwise by a delegate. Corporate and Honorary members shall have full power to vote and take part in all proceedings, but shall not be eligible to hold any office in the Association.

Sec. 4. The Honorary members shall comprise those who are considered deserving of the distinctive title of Honorary, and have rendered the Association or the science of numismatics some special service. Honorary members shall be elected only at a convention, upon the written nomination of five Active members.

Article III.—Officers.

Section 1. The elective officers of the Association shall be: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, and a Board of five Governors.

Sec. 2. The Board of Governors shall be composed of five members elected as such, and the President ex-officio. The presiding officer of the Board of Governors shall be elected as Chairman by the Association in the same manner as the other officers are elected.

Sec. 3. The First Vice-President shall act as President in the event of the death, absence or resignation of the President. After this the line of succession shall be Second Vice-President, Chairman of Board of Governors, General Secretary and Treasurer.

Sec. 4. The duties of the officers shall be such as pertain to officers in similar organizations, and as are more specifically set forth in the By-Laws.

Article IV.—Revenue.

Section 1. The revenue of this Association shall be derived from the dues

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of its members, entrance fees of new members, and from subscription to and advertisements in its publications.

Article V.—Conventions.

Section 1. This Association shall meet in convention at least once every two years, at such time and place as may be decided upon by a majority of the Board of Governors.

Sec. 2. Such conventions, with the date, shall be announced by the President at least 60 days prior to the meeting, and shall be published in the Official Paper.

Article VI.—Branches.

Section 1. The organization of Branch Associations shall be encouraged in every locality containing five or more members of the Association, and such branches shall be subject to the provisions thereof in the By-Laws.

Article VII.—Offices.

Section 1. The principal office of the Association shall be in the District of Columbia, but the Association, through its representatives, shall have power to establish and maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the Association may require.

Article VIII.—Powers.

Section 1. The said Association shall further have power to have and use a common seal and to alter and change the same at its pleasure; to sue and be sued in any Court of the United States or other Court of competent jurisdiction; to take or receive for the purpose of the Association any gift, grant, or devise, and accept and administer any trust for the purpose of the Association.

Article IX.—Amendments.

Section 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended at a convention of the Association by the consent of two-thirds of the members voting on such alteration or amendment. All amendments shall go into effect upon official announcement of the result of such vote in the Official Paper.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.—Dues and Entrance Fee.

Section 1. The dues of this Association shall be 50 cents a year, payable to the General Secretary in advance on January 1 of each year. Members admitted during the first six months of the year shall pay the full amount of yearly dues. Members admitted during the last six months of the year shall pay only 25 cents.

Sec. 2. An entrance fee of $1.00 shall be required of all applicants for membership. The entrance fee and the required amount of dues shall accompany the application for membership.

Sec. 3. Any member who fails to pay his dues before February 1 in any year shall be liable to suspension. Members four months in arrears for dues shall be dropped from the roll. Any member dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated within a period of two years upon payment of all arrearages, provided no charges are pending against him. After said period of two years, application for membership must be made in the usual manner.

Article II.—Applications for Membership.

Section 1. Applications for Active or Corporate membership shall be sent

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to the General Secretary on a special form furnished by him, and shall state the applicant's name, address, age, occupation, and date of application. Each applicant shall be recommended by at least one Active member of the Association who personally knows and vouches for the character of the applicant, or by at least two reputable business or professional men who personally know and vouch for the applicant. The General Secretary shall publish in the Official Paper the name and address of the applicant, with the names of the vouchers, and if no objection to his admission is received within 60 days from the date of publication, the applicant shall be entitled to membership in the Association.

Sec. 2. In case objection is made to the admission of an applicant, the General Secretary shall refer the matter to the Board of Governors, the Chairman of which shall at once notify the applicant, stating the nature of the objection, and request a statement of his side of the case. When the same has been received the said Board of Governors shall consider the matter and either accept or reject the application and notify the General Secretary of its decision.

Sec. 3. In case the application is rejected the entrance fee and dues shall be returned.

Article III.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Association. He shall sign all warrants on the Treasurer. In case of vacancy in any office he shall appoint a member to act until the Board of Governors fills the vacancy. In case any officer is prevented by sickness or any other cause from performing the duties of his office, the President may appoint a substitute to act during such disability.

Sec. 2. The First and Second Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties.

Sec. 3. The General Secretary shall keep a true record of the transactions of the Association and preserve all documents. He shall collect all money due the Association and pay the same to the Treasurer at least once a month. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer. He shall publish in the Official Paper all applications for membership, as provided in Article II, Section 1, the list of new members admitted, and such other information as he may receive in his official capacity.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receipt for all money received from the General Secretary. He shall not pay out any money except upon warrants drawn and signed by the President and General Secretary. He shall at any time, upon request of the Board of Governors, present a complete report of the financial condition of the Association and his transactions, accompanied by the proper vouchers. He shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

Sec. 5. The Librarian and Curator shall have charge of the coins, medals, books, papers, etc., which the Association may acquire, and shall give access thereto to the members under the regulations set forth in the general laws. He shall compile an accurate catalogue of the same, with the names of donors, or price, if purchased by the Association, together with any other information concerning them, and keep them in order and safety.

Sec. 6. The Board of Governors shall have the power to make such prudential By-Laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management and control of the business and affairs of the Association, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America, or the Constitution of the American Numismatic Association.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the District Secretaries to keep informed regarding the members and all collectors in their respective territory; to endeavor to procure new members; to investigate and report disputes or other pertinent topics that may arise, and shall report as often as necessary to the General Secretary. They shall consider it their duty to disseminate numismatic information, contribute to the forming of local organizations, and do everything possible to encourage new collectors and general interest in the subject.

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Article IV.—Election of Officers.

Section 1. All officers except District Secretaries and Historian are to be elected each year in which a convention is held, and they will assume their duties at the last session of said convention after all regular business has been disposed of, and will hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The District Secretaries shall be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the General Secretary. The Historian shall be appointed by the President.

Sec. 2. At least sixty days prior to a convention, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, shall issue a call in the official paper for nominations for officers. Nomination for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Nominations made thirty days previous to a convention shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same, notify the member so nominated, and cause such nominations to be published in the Official Paper, and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nomination. Additional nominations may be made until noon of the second day of the convention, provided, in case of the absence of such nominee, his written consent to accept such nomination accompany the nomination. A "Committee on Nomination" consisting of three shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to see that nominations for officers are made.

Sec. 3. All elections for officers shall be conducted under the direction of a "Committee on Elections" appointed by the President for that purpose, and which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary for the transaction of business. The polls for the election of officers shall close on the third day of the Convention at such time as may be fixed by the Convention, and the result announced as soon thereafter as the Committee can report.

Article V.—Conventions and Representation.

Section 1. Conventions of this Association shall be conducted after the manner of organized bodies of the kind.

Sec. 2. A quorum for the transaction of business at a convention shall consist of eleven active members, either present in person or represented by proxy.

Sec. 3. Any member who does not expect to be present at a convention shall have the privilege of naming any member who expects to be present to act and vote for him on any and all questions coming before the convention, including the election of officers; provided, however, a proxy shall not be used contrary to written instructions therein contained.

Sec. 4. The General Secretary shall prepare printed proxy forms, with appropriate blank spaces wherein may be written the member's choice for the various officers, and furnish one to each member. Such member shall write the names of his choice of the candidates for office in the spaces provided, and sign the proxy with membership number. Upon request, the General Secretary shall furnish them in quantities to members, on payment of cost of printing and postage.

Sec. 5. At least thirty days prior to a convention the President shall apoint a committee of three members who expect to be present at the convention, to be known as the "Committee on Credentials." The members of this committee shall be announced in the Official Paper.

Sec. 6. Proxies may be sent either to the member named therein, or to the chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The Committee shall tabulate the result, as far as possible, in advance of the opening session of the Convention, and at said opening session, before the transaction of any business, they shall announce the total proxy representation received up to that time.

Article VI.—Official Paper.

Section 1. There shall be published monthly by the Association a paper of at least 24 pages, to be known as "THE NUMISMATIST: Official Organ of the American Numismatic Association," which shall contain reading matter

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of general numismatic interest, and which shall be, as far as possible, the Association's official means of communication to its members.

Sec. 2. The Board of Governors shall have general supervision over this publication, and it shall annually appoint an editor-in-chief, whose duty it shall be to provide suitable matter on numismatic subjects for publication in the Official Paper. The editor-in-chief shall have the power to appoint such associate editors as he may consider necessary, subject to approval by the Board of Governors.

Sec. 3. The Board of Governors shall also annually appoint a business manager for the Official Paper, whose duty it shall be to publish the same and furnish it to members or non-members. The business manager shall furnish such bond as the Board of Governors may require.

Sec. 4. The subscription price of the Official Paper shall be $1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Article VII.—Charges.

Section 1. Whenever written charges have been brought against an officer or member the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall notify such member, giving a written copy of the charges. The member so accused shall be permitted to enter a written defence, after which the Board of Governors shall determine the case under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, and may censure, suspend or expel such member, or dismiss the charge, the member continuing in good standing.

Sec. 2. Appeal may be made from the decision of the Board of Governors to the next convention of the Association, the decision of which shall be final; but the President must be notified of such appeal within thirty days after the decision of the Board of Governors has been published.

Article VIII.—General Laws and Regulations.

Section 1. The Director of the Mint of the United States and the Deputy Master of the Canadian Mint shall during their term of office be entitled to Honorary Membership in the Association.

Sec. 2. No officer, committee or member shall incur any expense in the name of the Association unless the same has been authorized by the Board of Governors, except that the President and General Secretary may incur any necessary expense for postage, expressage or printing for their own or other offices, and for any necessary supplies or stationery, without the consent of the Board of Governors.

Sec. 3. All officers, at the expiration of their term of office, shall deliver to their successors all books, papers, money, or other property of the Association in their possession, and shall not be relieved of their bond or obligation until this requirement has been complied with.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office except President, the Board of Governors shall elect a member in good standing to serve for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 5. No member shall be permitted to resign from the Association while he is indebted to it in any manner, or while there are charges pending against him.

Sec. 6. For the faithful performance of their duties the General Secretary, the business manager of the Official Paper, and the Treasurer shall give a bond with some reliable bonding company in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Governors.

Sec. 7. The use of the Association seal shall be restricted to the official stationery, to its publications, and any Association printing of an official nature. Consent of the Board of Governors must be obtained for its use for any other purpose.

Sec. 8. Members will be permitted to take from the library any book for a period of two weeks by paying postage or express charges to the Librarian.

Sec. 9. All officers, unless otherwise provided, shall report through the Official Paper yearly.

Sec. 10. The President may at any time appoint any committee or committees for any work he may consider necessary.

Sec. 11. Upon written request of at least twenty-five members the Presi-

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dent shall call for a general vote of the Association upon any desired question, except amendment to the Constitution. Such vote shall be taken under the direction of the Board of Governors, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the question. Whenever a general vote is taken at least thirty days shall elapse between the call for such vote and the closing of the polls.

Sec. 12. Five or more members residing in the same neighborhood may associate themselves as a branch society. Upon notifying the General Secretary of the formation of such a branch, he shall assign it a number, which number shall be assigned in numerical order. Collectors not members of this Association may belong to such branches, but shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Association members. Each branch may make by-laws for its own government, provided the same are not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the parent Association.

Sec. 13. The division of the United States and Canada into districts, from each of which a District Secretary shall be appointed, is as follows:

District No. 1.—The New England States.
District No. 2.—New York and New Jersey.
District No. 3.—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia.
District No. 4.—Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan.
District No. 5.—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.
District No. 6.—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.
District No. 7.—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
District No. 8.—California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.
District No. 9.—The Southern States.
District No. 10.—Ontario.
District No. 11.—Western Canada.
District No. 12.—Quebec and the Eastern Provinces.

District Secretaries shall also be appointed for such other divisions of the world as may be considered advisable and for which an acceptable candidate can be obtained.

Sec. 14. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any time by a three-fifths vote of the Board of Governors.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following new counterfeits:

$5 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "B"; series of 1914; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Lincoln. The number of the specimen at hand is D19767990A, and bears back plate No. 793. The face plate number is indecipherable. This is a straight photographic production on two pieces of paper, pasted together, with coarse silk fibre between to imitate the threads of the genuine. The coloring of the seal and numbers is very good, but that of the note is poor. The face of the note is very deceptive.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "A"; face plate No. 97; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is a straight photographic production, on two pieces of paper, between which a few silk threads have been distributed. The face of the bill would be very deceptive were it not for the fact that in applying the blue ink in the seal they used a shade of blue entirely too light. This coloring is also traced over the Treasury numbers. The back of the bill should readily disclose its spurious character, as green ink has been spread over the photographic impression, and much of the original photograph in black is left uncovered. Care in handling bills of this character should result in readily detecting them.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "D"; plate No. 105; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the

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Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit was undoubtedly produced by the persons responsible for the twenty-dollar bill above described, and its general description is the same as that of the twenty, except that the coloring applied to the seal and number on the ten is so light as to appear green instead of blue, and there are more silk threads between the paper than were used for the twenty.

COINAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Standard Silver Dollars coined under the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, 19,043,000.

Half Dollars (regular type), 7,674,000; Maine Centennial, 50,028; Pilgrim Tercentenary, 200,112.

Quarter Dollars, 21,648,000.

Dimes, 40,150,000.

Five Cents, 60,448,000.

One Cent, 313,207,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Cuba—Silver, 3,625,352; nickel, 18,278,000.

Peru—Nickel, 20,000,000.

Venezuela—Nickel, 2,000,000.

Colombia—Silver, 1,000,000; nickel, 35,000,000.

Indo-China—Bronze, 6,765,000; silver, 1,000,000.

Salvador—Nickel, 3,780,000.

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Standard Silver Dollars, 4,647,000. (Total Silver Dollars coined to June 30, 1921, under terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, 19,043,000.)

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,436,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Indo-China—Silver, 1,000,000.

RUSSIA TO HAVE REAL MONEY.

If press reports are true, Russia will shortly have real money. A dispatch from Riga, dated July 4, says that the coinage of silver rubles is expected to begin at the Petrograd mint September 1, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow. The new rubles will be of the same weight as the old issue, but will bear a different design. The first shipments of silver for the new issue are expected in a few days, says the report. Rubles and half rubles of pure silver and smaller coins of silver alloy are to be coined at a capacity amounting to 600,000 rubles daily.

A COMPLETE KNOCKOUT, SO TO SPEAK.

"The pound sterling has been vanquished by the almighty dollar," says Trotzky. Not accurate, but we accept the compliment, if so intended. What we rise to remark is that the ruble has been licked by itself.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

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"The Honesty and Fairness of ANY Business Is Judged by the SUCCESS It Attains And by the Public It Serves."

An UNSOLICITED Letter from Hon. James H. Manning.

Albany, New York,
July, 9, 1921.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Mehl Building,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

At the close of amicable business relations that cover a period of several months, I would be devoid of appreciation if I did not extend to you sincere thanks for all you have done in my behalf.

My coin and medal collection, which was the joy of my boyhood days and the companion of the years that followed, it was a pleasure for me to place in your hands for the purpose of having it offered to the public.

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Worth, Texas, to make a sale that might have been undertaken in the part of the country where I reside. My answer was that distance did not influence me, for, after giving due consideration to conditions that should govern the judgment of one having valuable treasures to sell, I was convinced that I had selected as my representative the best equipped man in the United States. It is a pleasure to say that I made no mistake in choosing you to do for me just what I wanted, for you **SURPASSED MY MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS.**

You are truly a genius in your particular line and words of commendation such as I bestow upon you, you are justly entitled to.

Your straightforward business-like methods, your knowledge of coins and medals which includes their real market value, your ability to produce not only an attractive catalogue from a printer's point of view, but one that gives accurate descriptions of what you offer to sell, your follow-up leaflets and booklets and your prompt thirty-day settlement of an account with your patron is what has won for you the great popularity you enjoy.

There is no detail of my sale but what you handled in a masterly way, and the prices you obtained for the coins and medals, particularly the rarities such as the King 1804 U. S. Dollar, were satisfactory.

May you continue to prosper because ability to do things intelligently and well is entitled to reward.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) **JAMES H. MANNING.**

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POST-CONVENTION SALE

Of the Great L. C. Gehring Collection of Rare American Gold and Other Coins and Paper Money.

Consigned by Wm. Gehring, Esqr., and Sister, Executors of their father's estate, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Elder Coin & Curio Company, for absolute auction sale to settle the estate of late L. C. Gehring of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dates of Sale: FRIDAY and SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th and 27th, following the adjournment of the A. N. A. Convention in Boston.

Place of Sale: The Rooms of the Elder Coin & Curio Company, 21 West 35th St., New York City.

Each Session Starts Promptly at 1.30 o'clock in the Afternoon.

Some of the Features.

About 1,000 American and Foreign Gold Coins, from all sizes, 25c. to $50.00, including Five Slugs.

Choice Private Gold, Mormon, Clarke & Co., Clark, Gruber, N. G. & N., Wass, Molitor, Bechtler and other issues up to double eagles.

A remarkably fine and large collection of U. S. Eagles from 1795.

A wonderful lot of U. S. Half Eagles from 1795, including 1795 Heraldic Eagle, 1797, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1825, etc.

A remarkable collection of Quarter Eagles, including two varieties of 1796, one uncirculated; two varieties of 1806, 1826, etc., etc.; several hundred varieties of these alone.

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U. S. Silver from dollar to smallest.

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Thomas L. Elder, Manager,

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The Missouri Centennial Committee of the Sedalia, Mo., Chamber of Commerce has been made custodian of the entire issue of these Memorial Coins and has appointed the Sedalia Trust Co., Sedalia, Mo., as distributor. They will be sent prepaid at

$1.00 EACH.

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Military Medal, British	10.00
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Order of Sacred Treasure, Japan	50.00
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Beautiful miniatures of most of the above at half prices quoted above. Ribbons are included with all these medals.

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New Mexico, Silver Peso, 1920	1.00
Mexico—20 peso, Gold, Unc.	15.00
10 peso, Gold, Unc.	7.00
5 peso, Gold, Unc.	4.00
2½ peso, Gold, Unc.	2.35
2 peso, Gold, Unc.	1.85
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Canada, North West, 1885, Saskatchewan	20.00
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Canada, Fenian Raid, 1866..	8.00
Canada, Fenian Raid, 1870..	16.00
Canada, Fenian Raid, 2 Bars, 1866 and 1870	30.00
Canada, Fenian Raid, Red River	50.00
Canada, General Service, 1914-18	6.00
Canada, Victory Medal, 1914-1919	7.00
Canada, Mons Star	7.00
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If you are interested in any particular British War Medal, will be pleased to give quotations.

GEORGE A. LOWE,

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Fixed Price List No. 6, just off the press, sent free to collectors.

The following gold coins are in stock; prices right.

$3 1854 D, Ex. F. 1873, V. F. 1878, Ex. F.

$5 Ga., 128 GR 22 C, V. G. One dated Aug. 1st, 1834, Car., V. F. Utah, 1849, V. G. U. S., 1795, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1811, etc.

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1792 Half Disme, V. G. N. Y. Washington Cent. Deer and Hammers Cent, 1737.

$4 1879, Proof.

1794 Dollar. Some V. F. 1795's. 1836, Proof. 1858, Proof. 1857, Proof, and many other rare coins.

Pilgrim and Maine Half Dollars, $1.25 each.

Remember, I want to buy coins, and will pay you good prices.

Send for my new list. It will cost you 1c. for postal card, and may save you several dollars.

NORMAN SHULTZ,

BOX 146, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

The 1921 Convention of the A. N. A., to be held in Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, promises to be a record-breaker in point of attendance. Are you going to be one of those present? No one ever regrets having attended an A. N. A. Convention. And in many respects the Boston gathering promises to be the best ever held.

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All kinds, all denominations, especially Gold and Silver. Will pay highest prices. Send list of what you have to sell.

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1921 U. S. Silver Dollars, improved type, Unc., $1.25.

Sets of Confederate Currency, consisting of one each, 50c., $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, new, $1.25; used, $1.00.

$500 bill, bust of Stonewall Jackson, rare, new, $1.25; used, $1.00.

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See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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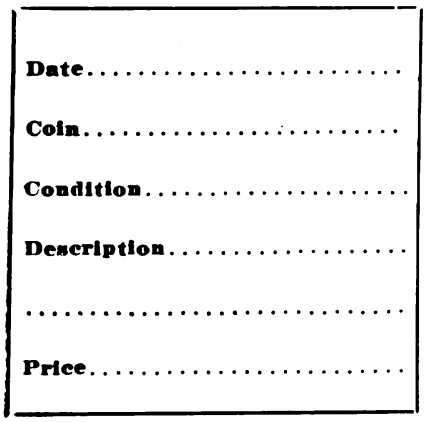
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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Complete Set of 3c. Nickel.
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$50 Gold, Round or Octagon, priced right.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

SEPTEMBER, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE: FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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NUMISMATIST

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1. 1783. NOVA CONSTELLATIO, Star. R., LIBERTAS JUSTITIA. U. S. in centre of wreath. C. 1B. V. f.$3.00
2. 1783. Similar, with broad rays. R., close olive wreath. Ex. f. l. brown, olive. Rare 7.00
3. 1785. Pointed rays. R., US in script. Before break in wth. Unc. Red and orange olive. Rare state. C. 3-B. 2.00
4. Same, early state, break beginning. Unc. L. o. 4.00
5. 1785. Similar. Large coarse wth. C. 5-E. R. 50
6. 1787. FUGIO. Sun-dial, "club" rays.R., Chain. Rare var. Ex.f.10.00
7. U. S. A. R., Bars. Unc. L. yellow olive, traces of red. C. 78 20.00
8. 1793. Chain. Head in highest relief. Ex. f. Very lightly eroded surface. C. 3-C. V. r..50.00
9. 1793. Same. Ex. fine. L. olive Original surface Beautiful ..125.00
10. 1793. Periods after date and LIBERTY. Lowest relief. C. 4C. Fine. L. o. 30.00
11. 1793. Wreath. Horizontal spray. Unc. Slight cabinet friction on hair. Perfectly struck with even beading. VR. C. 9-H 100.00
12. 1793 Liberty Cap. Fine, but eroded surface. C. 12-L 20.00
13. 1793. Same. Very good 25.00
14. 1794. Hays 14. V.f. L. brown.. 7.00
15. 1794. Hays 33. Ex.f. L. brown.26.00
16. 1794. Hays 39. Unc. Sharp. Broad borders. L. brown. Beautiful 35.00
17. 1794. Hays 43. Ex. f. Only slightly rubbed on highest part part of hair. R. 3. L. brown..12.00
18. 1794. Hays 50. V. f. Faintly eroded surface. Brown 6.00
19. 1794. Hays 51. Die cracked from border bet. TY over brow. Ex. f. Light brown ...15.00
20. 1795. L distant from cap, tip of 5 barely touches bust. R., ONE CENT in centre of wrth., which has 4 berries l. and 3 on r. branch. Planchet thicker than uslal. Ex. f. L. brown. Very rare. Heavy weight 30.00
21. 1795. Same dies. Usual weight. Very fine. Brown 7.00
22. 1796. Liberty Cap. Unc. Slight nicks on temple in planchet before striking. Proof surface. Light brown color. G. A. Very rare 100.00
23. 1796. Bust. Unc. Impression did not quite bring out the roughness of planchet on head. It is usually weak. Border strongly struck. Beautiful orange olive. Very rare. G. 15 60.00
24. 1797. Wide date, 7 touches bust, 1 clear. R., fine wreath, 6 berries r. and l. Unc. Broad borders. L. brown. D. 100.....35.00
25. 1798. Large 8, evely spaced date. R., die cracked from border upwards thru fraction to E in UNITED. Ex.f. Brown.10.00
26. 1798. Small 8, evenly spaced date. Rv., f., evenly spaced 100, first 0 lower than second, complete border. Iridescent brown. Ex. f. 8.50
27. 1798. Similar, low 9. R., leaf touches top of T. L. brown. Ex. f. D. 124. Dents in wrth.. 4.00
28. 1802. Unc. Light yellow olive. Perfect dies. D. 173 28.00
29. 1803. Obv. die curved, crack behind head. Unc. Splendid impression. Orange. D. 192.....35.00
30. 1803. Same, large fraction. V.f.15.50
31. 1803. Similar. Unc. Beautiful orange olive. Sharp, even impression. R., large 1/100. D. 193 35.00
32. 1803. Same. Very fine. Brown. 3.00
33. 1803. Large 3 joins bust. R., small 1/100. Unc. L. olive ...12.00

Lists of coins in any series quoted, or coins sent on approval to collectors known to me or on receipt of satisfactory reference, or against cash, when any not suitable may be returned and money will be refunded.

Collections purchased or catalogued for sale at auction in legal manner by licensed public auctioneer, affording full record and open competition.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. SEPTEMBER, 1921. No. 9.

A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Since the publication of the regular list was begun we have received from Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada, a list of the countermarked coins in his collection. We are publishing this in the form of a supplementary list (except the United Sattes coins, which were included in the regular list):

1467. Austria, Kreuzer, 1816, Cm. a man drinking at a well, all incuse.
1468. Canada, Bank of Montreal Penny, 1837, Cm. "M. JETTE" incuse.
1469. Canada, Bank of Upper Canada Penny, 1850, Cm. "J. JONES" in small letters and "T. AUBREY" in large letters.
1470. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 67, brass, struck over an 1812 Halfpenny.
1471. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 68, brass, struck over a harp Halfpenny of 1820.
1472. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 15, Cm. "C. E." on both sides, incuse.
1473. Canada, Halfpenny, B. 982, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1474. Canada, Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1475. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 22, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1476. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 29, Cm. "W. P. DEWITT—ELMIRA" incuse.
1477. Canada, Half Dollar, 1901, Cm. "J. A. McH." incuse.
1478. Canada, B. 990, Cm. "T. STUART" in relief.
1479. Canada, Ships, Colonies and Commerce Token, Cm. "U. S." (Probably for the United States.)
1480. Nova Scotia, Carritt & Alport Halfpenny, Cm. "FINDLAY & McWILLIAM—MONTREAL."
1481. Nova Scotia, Thistle Halfpenny, 1832, Cm. "F. UPTON" incuse.
1482. Nova Scotia, Starr & Shannon Halfpenny, 1815, Cm. "NICHOLS—HARTFORD," twice, in relief.
1483. Nova Scotia, Thistle Halfpenny, 1840, Cm. a large "B" incuse.
1484. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "PRINCE YORK" incuse, on both sides of the head.
1485. England, Penny, 1807, Cm. "A. FYFE" in relief.
1486. England, Halfpenny, William II, Cm. "GROS" in relief. (Dr. Courteau thinks this is a siege piece.)
1487. England, Halfpenny, George III, Cm. "M. S." incuse.
1488. England, Halfpenny, 1799, Cm. "F." with Maltese cross above, incuse.
1489. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "ROBINSON—CUTLER—OXFORD" incuse.
1490. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "F. I." incuse.
1491. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "T. G." incuse.

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1492. England, Halfpenny, 1828, Cm. a shamrock-shaped design in relief.
1493. England, Tradesman's Token, 1795, Cm. "1860" incuse.
1494. Ireland, Halfpenny, George II, Cm. "O. B." in large letters in relief in an indented square.
1495. Ireland, Halfpenny, 1805, Cm. "ROBINSON—CUTLER—OXFORD" incuse.
1496. Ireland, Halfpenny, 1822, Cm. "S. CRAIG" incuse.
1497. Ireland, Halfpenny, George II, Cm. "O. B." in large letters in relief.
1498. Isle of Man, Penny, 1798, Cm. "CAST STEEL" in three different positions forming a triangle.
1499. Sweden, 2 Ore, ——, Cm. "L (crossed arrows) I" incuse, probably for Swedish West Indies.

Mr. F. D. Langenheim, Curator of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, sends the three following countermarked pieces in his collection:



No. 1501.



No. 1500.



No. 1502.

1500. U. S. Half Dollar, 1875, Cm. "PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16 ST. & B'WAY, N. Y."
1501. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1856, Cm. "SHOO FLY."
1502. U. S. Copper-Nickel Cent, 1859, reverse turned smooth and Cm. "FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS GO TO W. BELL'S, 5 EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA." (This is probably the same as No. 1394.)

Mr. R. E. Davis, Secretary of the Chicago Coin Club, writes as follows regarding some overstruck U. S. coins:

"In the June installment of your article on countermarked coins you list a number of Civil War tokens struck over other coins. I have one to add to your list. It is one issued by Charnley, No. 11 Orange St., Providence, in 1863. It is struck over a dime. Mr. Leon recently had a number struck over flying-eagle cents. As I remember it, however, they had no firm name, but only patriotic devices. I have been very much interested in your series."

1503. U. S. Dime, ——, card of Charnley, Providence, R. I., struck over it.

Mr. Walter B. Gould, Bangor, Maine, sends an additional countermarked U. S. Cent, as follows:

1504. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "S : G" (the "S" retrograde) in relief in an oblong depression.

The above stamp is quite crude and resembles some of the lettering found on Mexican tokens issued early in the nineteenth century.

(CONCLUDED.)

Steady depreciation of the Bulgarian leu is causing anxiety in state circles, and the Government has taken measures to stop all speculation in exchange.

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The Story of a Numismatic Achievement.

By CHAS. B. TURRILL.

The story of the world's latest great exhibition has just left the press under the title of the "Story of the Exposition," a notable work by Frank Morton Todd, issued in five well-illustrated volumes.

Occurring at the time of the commencement of the great World War, as the San Francisco Exposition of 1915 did, its real achievements have been almost forgotten on account of the deep life interest in the affairs connected with the stupendous European struggle. Therefore, more than usual after any great exposition, it is timely that the story and achievements of the Panama-Pacific Exposition should be thus fully and truthfully recorded in the literature of the country.

Through the courtesy of the Exposition management, the chapter under the title "The Coin Outlasts The Throne" (Chapter XVIII, Volume IV), accompanied by a full-page illustration of the exhibit on which the chapter is based, was type-copied from the advance sheets of the book and this copy read by the writer at the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. It is submitted here for the information and encouragement of numismatists who may not have the opportunity of consulting the sumptuous story of the exposition.

It may be remarked that this volume, as all its fellows of the set, differs in many ways from the usual verbose and tedious records of such enterprises. The books are readable on account of the human interest as well as records of exhibits and mechanical achievements.

In many of its essential features the Panama-Pacific Exposition differed from its predecessors and set a pace that subsequent ones will naturally follow and seek to excel. Herein lies the interest for numismatists, for the late exposition was the first in this country at which numismatics was officially recognized, and it is not too much to hope that hereafter more attention will be paid to our study.

While other expositions have called into being commemorative coins which have been there sold and collected by numismatists, the Panama-Pacific handled this department in a much better and more satisfactory manner, as is recounted in the chapter following the one now referred to.

It is noteworthy that the writer of the article "The Coin Outlasts the Throne" did not become acquainted with Mr. Farran Zerbe, whose exhibit he describes, until after the close of the exposition. The important point is that a purely technical collection was so arranged and exhibited that an observer, without previous numismatic training, could and did derive the knowledge and benefit that the exhibitor sought.

Inasmuch as the organization of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society—the uniting of many individual collectors into a body of harmonious working enthusiasts—was a direct result of Mr. Zerbe's exhibit and labors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it seemed fitting that the first public reading of any portion of the official history of that enterprise should be had at a meeting of that society.

After the reading of the paper Mr. Zerbe, the President of the P. C. N. S., asked permission to make a few remarks, and detailed at length his not having become acquainted with the writer, Mr. Todd, until after the close of the exposition. He had explained his exhibit to the writer as he had done to thousands of other casual visitors. He had called his attention to interesting features of various specimens displayed and had then left him to study the exhibit by himself while other inquirers demanded attention. The question "What made you a collector of coins," was frequently propounded then and there, as has been done by THE NUMISMATIST since. That question was then answered by Mr. Zerbe, as Mr. Todd has so charmingly recounted, and the little 50-centime piece was shown. Mr. Zerbe modestly admitted that the historian had told the story of the coin of more than forty years ago with more embellishments, but not more truthfully. The poet has somewhere said "Great aches from little toe corns grow," but probably no coin the size of a dime is responsible for greater consideration on ac-

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count of the ensuing results than that 50-centime piece which made Farran Zerbe a coin collector, and led to his faithful and energetic work in the world of numismatics.

The chapter from the "Story of the Exposition" is as follows:

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

"The Coin Outlasts the Throne."

The varied types of mind they enlist and present to one another and the public—the student, the traveler, the teacher, the technical man, the specialist, the explorer in new fields of science—would alone make international expositions great agencies of advancement. Thordarson, the Icelander, with his bold assault on the rebelliousness of high voltages, was an instance. Lee De Forest, master of radiography, was another. There were Burbank and Brasher and Edison. And another was Farran Zerbe, who illustrates the point better than most.

Zerbe was once a newsboy in Tyrone, Pa. He had a bank account. He was very proud of it, and proud also of the accuracy with which he made out his deposit slips and conducted his other small transactions. One day he took in change a queer piece of money. It was a silver coin about the size of a dime, and it bore odd, misspelled words, which to the gimlet-eyed newsboy meant nothing. There was upon it, however, the legend "50 cent." So it was a half dollar, although a bit stunted in its growth, and he counted it for a half dollar and tried to deposit it for a half dollar. But the cashier said:

"What are you trying on us, Farran? You're fifty cents short. And you've got a piece of French money here. That's no good in this country."

Farran Zerbe was a numismatist, but he didn't know it yet—wouldn't have known the difference between a numismatist and a counterfeiter. That was the first time it had come to his attention that there were more kinds of money than Uncle Sam made, and he was a bit incredulous. If there had been any other kinds, of importance, people would have known about them and they would have circulated on the streets of Tyrone, Pa.; but he had never heard of any. Yet there was his troublesome dime, marked "50 cent." when it wasn't. He had an itching curiosity to know how it had come about.

He began to ask questions. The cashier was glad to answer them. Then Zerbe began to read everything he could get hold of about coins and medals and the strange things people had used in primitive stages of civilization as media of exchange. He got acquainted with those people, ancient and modern. Being a numismatist involved a great deal he had never contemplated. It was worse, really, than being a philatelist. It led him into strange fields. He could never read Old Sleuth like the other boys; he was sleuthing through a translated Hesiod, trying to find out what the ancient Greeks used for money, and why they did.

Being a numismatist he became a geographer, an anthropologist, an archaeologist, an historian, an economist, a student of governments, and political systems, and religions, and mythology, and symbolism, and heraldry, and art. He collected coins, currency, medals. He corresponded with scholars, and societies of scholars. He became President of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the United States Assay Commission, and publisher of THE NUMISMATIST.

For Farran Zerbe the 50-centime piece was the gateway into a broad and liberal intellectual life, a life of absorbing, unending interest; and money in general became, not riches, nor especially a thing to buy luxuries or liquidate debts, nor yet a thing to propagate, but a documentary record of the progress of man and the stages of his civilization at different epochs. Coins were imperishable metal documents, and types of art indicative of the refinement and mental energy of the nations producing them. The money of civilized peoples became a chain reaching back, unbroken, 3,000 years, correcting history and contributing to it; and reaching back with some breaks and interruptions not yet lined up, for 2,000 years more.

Zerbe never cared to acquire a coin or a medal for its rarity, but only for what it could tell. In spite of that limitation his collection grew very large. Because of that limitation it became one of the notable collections

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of the world. He could tell you things about coins and medals you never thought of before; trifling things that might become claws to lost episodes in the lives of nations, economically fundamental things about the essential nature of a medium of exchange, the persistent element of popular valuation found in all media of exchange from the ploughbeasts of Ulysses to California "slugs." He knew the mint marks and the marks of the great coin designers. He knew the delight the scholar derives from getting hold of a contemporary portrait of Caesar or of Alexander, passed by the sitter and stamped by the government; and how when such a portrait is a good piece of art it authenticates the genius of a people that could breed artists capable of such work.

He added some notable borrowings to his collection and brought them all to San Francisco. The exhibit was installed in the Palace of Liberal Arts, in which department it belonged under the classification, making as a whole the greatest index to money ever collectively displayed, and the most noteworthy ever seen at an American exposition.

There were about 20,000 original specimens of what man at the main stages of his evolution and in all known countries has used as money, and the whole collection represented a one-time value of at least $50,000,000. Examples of many shapes and fabrics told the story of the instruments of commerce, which means the distribution of goods, for three thousand years, with some items attributed to dates two thousand earlier than that.

There were clay tablets of accounts from Nippur, constituting a record of values measured in labor, live stock, and grain. There were implement-shaped metal pieces from China, meant to be the fixed price of the article represented, for even in ancient times people befuddled themselves with the supposition that government could fix prices permanently—a knife-shaped coin, for example, standing for the price of a razor, but without power to enlarge or diminish itself in response to the ever-changing relation of razor supply and demand. A similar idea and use of such original token money was found among the Aztecs, indicating either some early connection between the people of the two continents or else a more common coincidence of fallacious ideas.

There were "plugs" of brick tea, stamped by the Russian Government, notched so they could be broken into small change, and circulating among the people of Thibet; long black strips of licorice-soaked tobacco, pierced so they could be strung for necklaces, made in Petersburg, Va., and circulating as money in certain South Pacific Islands, where they would buy more than anything else you could take there; a slab of copper two feet long, a foot wide and an inch or so thick, which was once eight dollars in Sweden; and gold coins of some Indian State that were no larger than a pinhead. There was leather money, paper money, shells, wampum of all descriptions, rubber money, condensed-milk money, bone, fiber, clay, coal, glass, cloth, and pasteboard, and there were linen notes, and iron coins in the shape of fish hooks and musket balls. There were Russian platinum coins minted when platinum was so little valued it was thought only good to make jitneys with. There was every kind of wildcat note, including the money of John Law and his Mississippi Bubble. There were interesting historical and financial documents—checks of many Presidents, from Washington to Lincoln. There was a check for half a cent, and a photograph of the Government voucher for $40,000,000 in payment for the French interests in the Panama Canal. There were notes redeemable in rum. And there were private coinages such as the $50 slugs of California, beaver coins of Oregon, Mormon issues of Utah, and Bechtler coins of the South.

There were coins here that showed something about the art, architecture, mythology, religion, sports, and pleasures of every period of Greece in her glory, and Rome to her fall. The deterioration that followed the universal tragedy of a dead empire was reflected in the barbarous crudities of the coins of the Dark Ages. There was siege money in all its variety; the devices of besieged cities to carry on business in spite of war. It told sometimes of lost causes, of nations going down; it suggested civilizations destroyed and forgotten.

The collection aroused great interest in the subject of numismatics, and well it might. It was one of the most definite educational factors of the Exposition.

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Medals of the World War Issued in Austria.

Similar in style and execution to the medal struck to commemorate the devotion and services of Maria Annunziata to Austria-Hungary, illustrated in our issue of last month, and belonging to the same series, are the five medals illustrated below. They are struck in bronze and measure 2¾ inches in diameter. All are of splendid workmanship, and the subjects are closely related to or identified with the part taken in the war by that country. The medals come to us from Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, and the descriptions have been furnished by Mr. Hanson Criswell of Tiffin, Ohio.

Medal Commemorating Capture of Belgrade and Mount Lovcen.

Medal issued in honor of the commander of the Third Austrian Army for the capture of the Montenegrin stronghold on Mount Lovcen, January 11, 1916. The obverse also commemorates the capture of Belgrade by the



Third Army on the 9th of October, 1915. In the background in front of bust, the city of Belgrade, capital of Serbia. Reverse, Mount Lovcen, with its rising horizontal rock strata, very similar to many of our Western mountains.

Medal for Grand Duke Frederick.

This is equivalent to the old Roman "consecration" medals and coins that were struck after a person's death. The obverse has the bust of Field Marshal Frederick. Reverse, a most exquisite and beautifully modelled figure of Minerva, goddess of war, helmeted, with shield and spear and



Gorgon breastplate, and holding in her left hand a mourning wreath. Her left arm rests on a tablet bearing the names of the Grand Dukes—Karl, Albrecht and Frederick—with the dates of their command. Inscription, "The Grand Commanders of Our Victorious Armies." Duke Frederick died in 1915.

Medal for the Royal Minister of War.

This medal was issued in honor of the Imperial and Royal Minister of War, Gen. Col. Freiherr von Krobatin. The "K u K" on this and other Austro-Hungarian medals represents, first, Kaiserlich (the Empire of Aus-

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tria), and second, Koeniglish (the Kingdom of Hungary), hence the double title—Imperial and Royal. The reverse has a superb and minutely modeled



representation of the Austrian heavy type of cannon used in the bombardment of mountain strongholds, and the dates 1914—1916.

Medal for Cavalry Commander von Pflanzer.

This was issued for General of Cavalry, Karl Freiherr von Pflanzer, commander of the Imperial and Royal Seventh Army of Austro-Hungary, com-



memorating the engagement at Czernowitz, February 11, 1915. Later—June 17, 1916—Czernowitz was captured by the Russians. The reverse has a view of Czernowitz, on the Pruth River, in Bukowina.

Medal for Victory at Limanowa.

Struck for General of Austrian Infantry, Joseph Ritter Roth von Limanowa-Lapanow, commemorating the victory at Limanowa, December, 1914. The two latter names were added to his title in honor of his engagements



at these places. The obverse has a strong and well-executed portrait in cap and full uniform. The reverse shows an engagement in the woods at Limanowa.

Gold imports amounting to $32,000,000 during the 10 days ending July 20 reached the highest mark for any similar period in the last three months, according to a statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

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List of Broken Bank Bills of North Carolina.

Catalogued June 1, 1920.

By A. B. ANDREWS, Raleigh, N. C.

In submitting the following list of broken bank bills to THE NUMISMATIST for publicatiton, Mr. Andrews, who has been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, writes as follows:

"In 1903 I made a descriptive catalogue of my collection of North Carolina Confederate currency, which was printed in THE NUMISMATIST about 1909, when Mr. Farran Zerbe was editor. This descriptive catalogue was largely drawn on by Mr. W. W. Bradbeer of Cranford, N. J., when he prepared his excellent catalogue of Confederate currency. Recently I have promised to give my collection of Confederate bills, North Carolina Confederate currency and broken bank bills to the Department of History at the University of North Carolina, and in order to insure permanency for the collection I have attempted to catalogue the greater part. The North Carolina broken bank bill descriptive catalogue embraces 119 numbers, which, with 14 serial letters, run the total number of pieces up to 133. I feel satisfied that by giving publicity to this list, interested collectors will probably be able to add 20 additional numbers."

Mr. Andrews adds that he has in preparation descriptive catalogues of the broken bank bills of four other Southern States, which will be available for publication later.—Editor.

CHARLOTTE.

Bank of Charlotte.

(Draper, Welsh & Co., Phila.)

1. $20. Smithshop and forge. Hornet's nest. Serial letter A.
2. $4. Eagle and shield. View of U. S. Mint at Charlotte. Mecklenburg Declaration, 20th May, 1775. Serial letter B.
3. $3. Plowing scene, two horses. Hornet's nest. Serial letter A.

Bank of Mecklenburg.

(American Bank Note Co.)

4. $1. Boll of cotton. Watering horse at trough. Green back.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Farmers' Bank.

(Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)

5. $20. Barge canal scene; two figures, Agriculture and Commerce. Serial letter A. Reddish back.
6. $6. Eagle on tree; railroad train and factory building. Payable at Greensboro, SIX in olive. Serial letter A.
7. $5. Cotton plant on shield. Indian chief and princess. Two Indians to left. Serial letter A.
8. $4. Rowboat, two men, woman looking through telescope. IV in olive. Payable at Greensboro. Serial letter A.
9. $3. Four female figures, typifying Goddess of Liberty, Agriculture, Transportation and Trade. Serial letter A.
10. $2. Train of cars. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
11. $1. Wheat harvesting scene. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

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FAYETTEVILLE.

Bank of Clarendon.

(American Bank Note Co.)

12. $10. Truckers loading cotton bales. Pastoral scene on left. X in red twice on bill, and red fretwork around 10. Serial letter A.
13. $10. Steamboat. Pastoral scene on left. TEN in red. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Phila. & New York.)
14. $9. Wagon train camping. Load of botton bales and two covered wagons. NINE in red. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Phila. & New York.)
15. $8. Felling pine trees, also blazing and boxing for turpentine. EIGHT in red. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
16. $7. Three female figures, typifying Agriculture, Liberty and Commerce. SEVEN in red. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
17. $5. Two female figures from Great Seal of North Carolina. FIVE in red (block letters), and red fretwork around 5. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Company.)
18. $5. Same as No. 17. FIVE in narrower (only) red letters. Serial letter A, B, C, D. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

Bank of Fayetteville.

(Durant, Baldwin & Co., New York.)

19. $10. Two female figures, Liberty and Commerce. Lafayette on left and Washington on right. Serial letter A. TEN in red.
20. $5. Two female figures, Agriculture and Trade. FIVE in red. Serial letter A.
21. $4. Farmer plowing, boy riding horse. Indian on right. Serial letter A.
22. $3. Railroad and steamboat scene. Lafayette. Serial letter A.
23. $2. Double team covered wagon on plank road. Serial letter A. TWO in red. (Baldwin, Adams & Co., New York.)
24. $1. Ceres and three-masted ships. Serial letter A. ONE in red. (Baldwin, Adams & Co., New York.)

GREENSBORO.

Farmers' Bank.

(American Bank Note Company.)

25. $5. Horse and colt, miller with sack of corn. FIVE in red. Red fretwork 5 around figure 5. Serial letter B.
26. $4. Negroes driving load of cotton. FOUR in red. Serial letter C. Red fretwork around figure 4.
27. $3. Herd of cattle, flock of sheep, three men in foreground. Large 3 in red. Red fretwork around figure 3. Serial letter B.

Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co.

28. $2. Plowing scene, female figure seated on large figure 2 harvesting hay. Portrait of ————. TWO in slate. Serial letter D. (American Bank Note Company.)
29. $2. Same as 28. Serial letter D. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
30. $1. Portrait of ————. Four figures, representing Commerce and Industry, to left; three figures, representing Agriculture, to right. Serial letter D. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

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31. $1. Same as No. 30. Has A. B. Co. on right. Serial letter D. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
32. 50c. Type. February 1, 1862. Female statue of Saint on left. Chandelier with candle on right. Serial letter F. (Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro.)
33. 25c. Type. September 1, 1862. 25 CENTS in red. Cotton boll in red. Serial letter J in red. (Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Printers.)

Mount Hecla Steam Cotton Mills.

(E. Morris, Phila.)

34. $1. Cotton mill.
35. 50c. Steamship and four-masted ships. (E. Morris, Pr., Philadelphia.)
36. 25c. Railroad engine. (E. Morris, Pr., Philadelphia.)

LEXINGTON.

Bank of Lexington.

(American Bank Note Company, New York.)

37. $10. Wheat harvesting. TEN DOLLARS in red, very small, nine columns, twenty-five times. Serial letter A.
38. $5. Two female figures, Commerce and Education. FIVE DOLLARS in red, very small, eight columns, eighteen times. Serial letter Aa, Bb.
39. $10. Same as No. 37. PAYABLE AT GRAHAM. Serial letter A.
40. $5. Same as No. 38. PAYABLE AT GRAHAM. Serial letter Aa, Bb and Cc.

MURPHY.

Miners & Planters Bank.

(American Bank Note Co.)

41. $10. Cotton-picking scene. Mining scene to left. Henry Clay to right. TEN and X in red. Serial letter A.
42. $5. Two female figures, cotton picking, train of cars. V in red (twice). Serial letters A and B.

NEW BERN.

Bank of Commerce.

(American Bank Note Company.)

43. $10. Female figure (evidently Justice) seated, ships and train of cars in distance. Green fretwork on face, and numerous TEN, very small, in green. Serial letter A.
44. $5. Sidewheel boat loading. Green fretwork on face, and numerous FIVE, very small, in green. PATENTED 30 JUNE, 1857. Serial letters A, B, C.

Merchants Bank.

(Boston Bank Note Co.)

45. $50. Sailor holding flag seated on bale of goods, two ships in distance. Franklin and Washington. Serial letter A.
46. $10. St. George killing dragon to left. Mercury seated looking at ship in centre. Francis Zavier Martin to right. Serial letter B. (No lithographer named).

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RALEIGH.

Bank of North Carolina.

47. $50. Six-mule team hauling load of cotton bales. Sir Walter Raleigh. Serial letter A. (Written at Charlotte.)
48. $10. Judge William Gaston portrait. Ox team hauling cotton to left. Negro hitching two horses to right. TEN in red twice. Serial letter B. (American Bank Note Company.)
49. $5. Harbor scene, large steamboat. Portrait of George W. Mordecai. Large V in red twice. Serial letter A. (Written at Morganton.) (American Bank Note Company.)
50. $10. Capital at Raleigh. Canova's Washington, front to left, back to right. Serial letter A. (C. Toppan & Co., Philada.)
51. $10. Angel blowing trumpet. Serial letter C. (Written at Charlotte.) (C. Toppan, Carpenter & Co.)
52. $10. Same as No. 51. Serial letter D. (Written at Morganton.)
53. $5. River gold-mining scene, surmounted by Ceres with cornucopia. Great Seal of United States and of original thirteen States in small circles. Serial letter B. (Written at Tarborough.) (C. Toppan & Co., Phila.)
54. $4. Female figure seated. Serial letter B. (Written at Morganton.) (Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Phila. & New York.)
55. $4. Train of cars. Cameo of Washington. Not filled out. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Phila. & New York.)
56. $3. Female Indian seated, with bow and arrow. Serial letter A. (Written at Charlotte.) (Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Phila. & New York.)

WADESBOROUGH.

Bank of Wadesborough.

(Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Phila. & New York.)

57. $5. Two female figures, cotton plant. FIVE in red. Serial letters A and B.
58. $5. Same as 57 (without FIVE in red).
59. $4. Seated female figure; corn growing. Coat of arms of State and Judge Wm. Gaston to left. Serial letter A.
60. $4. Three frontiersmen hunters at camp fire; deer thrown over saddled horse. Four and 4 each appear twice in red. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Company.)
61. $3. Farmyard scene, one white and two black horses. Coat of arms of State to right. THREE in red. Serial letter A.

WASHINGTON.

Bank of Washington.

(Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

62. $100. Three men, one holding sheaf of wheat, on left. Cotton and wheat field and palm trees on right. 100 in olive appears twice. Serial letter A.
63. $50. Five female figures on left; herd of cattle, train of cars crossing bridge to right. FIFTY in olive. Serial letter A.
64. $20. Indian with bow seated, plough and sheaf of wheat. Gov. W. A. Graham to left. Serial letter A. TWENTY in olive. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
65. $20. Similar to No. 64. TWENTY in red across bill. 20 in 2 small circles around 20. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Co., New York.)

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66. $10. Two female figures, Commerce and Agriculture; Washington in small circle. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
67. $10. Similar to No. 66. TEN in white, surrounded by red overcharge. Serial letter Aa. (American Bank Note Company, New York.)
68. $5. Three female figures, Manufacture, Agriculture, and Navigation. Train of cars. Serial letters A and B. FIVE in olive. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
69. $5. Similar to No. 68. FIVE in white, surrounded by red overcharge. Serial letter B. (American Bank Note Co., New York.)
70. $4. United States shield, lady teaching children to right, Indian family to left. George Washington to left. Martha Washington to right. FOUR in olive. Serial letter A.
71. $4. Similar to No. 70. FOUR in white surrounded by red overcharge. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Co., New York.)
72. $3. Three workmen. Large figure 3 in olive. Serial letter A.
73. $3. Similar to No. 72. THREE in white, surrounded by red overcharge. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Co., New York.)

WILMINGTON.

Bank of Cape Fear.

74. $20. Two female figures, Transportation and Agriculture. George Washington on left. Serial letter B. (Written at Salem.) (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philada.)
75. $10. Woman, boy and dog to right. Woman seated on left. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
76. $10. Woman with trident in frame, emblems of art and architecture to left, emblems of navigation to right. Serial letter Aa. (Written at Greensboro.)
77. $10. Same as No. 76. Serial letter Aa. (Written at Washington.)
78. $10. Two female figures, three ships to left, train of cars to right. Serial letter A. (Written at Salisbury.) TEN in slate. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
79. $10. Figure of Liberty, shield and eagle. Girl with chickens to left. Boy with white rabbits to right. Serial letter A. (Written at Washington.) TEN in olive. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
80. $10. Train of cars and tree on shield, surmounted by eagle; farmer to left and sailor to right. Bust of Geo. E. Badger to right. Bust of W. A. Wright to left. Serial letter A. (Written at Salem.) (Bald, Consland & Co., Philada. & New York.)
81. $9. Steamship. Large red outline 9. Serial letter A. (Written at Salem.) (Bald, Consland & Co., Philada. & New York.)
82. $8. Train of cars. Large red outline 8. Serial letter A. (Written at Greensboro.) (Bald, Consland & Co., Philadelphia.)
83. $7. Shield, Commerce to left, Indian outline to right. (Written at Greensboro.) Large red 7. Serial letter A. (Bald, Consland & Co., Philadelphia.)
84. $6. Ocean scene. Large red outline 6. Serial letter A. (Written at Salem.) (Bald, Consland & Co., Philadelphia.)
85. $5. Large 5 surrounded by five cupids. Serial letter Aa. (Written at Greensboro.) (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
86. $5. Same as No. 85. Serial letter Aa. (Written at Washington.)
87. $5. Venus and Cupid in chariot drawn by cupids. Canova's Washington to left. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
88. $5. Gov. Wm. A. Graham to left, large V in olive in centre. Serial letter A. (Written at Fayetteville.) (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
89. $5. Same as No. 88. Serial letter A. (Written at Washington.)

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90. $5. Similar to No. 88. 5 in red. Serial letter A. (Written at Salem.) Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Company.)
91. $5. Shield showing three-masted schooner, woman, and steamboat, to left; man and railroad engine to right. (Written at Salem.) Serial letters A, B, and C. (Bald, Consland & Co., Philada. & New York.)
92. $4. Female figure beckoning to ship on left, Athena with Union shield on right. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
93. $4. Shipbuilder in center. Cooper to right. Railroad engine to left. Serial letter Aa. (Written at Washington.) (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
94. $4. Oval with train of cars, woman to left, sheaves of wheat to right. Serial letter A. (Written at Salem.) (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
95. $4. Same as No. 94. Serial letter A. (Written at Greensboro.)
96. $4. Similar to No. 94. FOUR in red. Figure 4 surrounded by red border. (Written at Salem.) Serial letter A. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
97. $4. Same as No. 96. Serial letter A. (Written at Asheville.) (American Bank Note Co.)
98. $4. Same as No. 97. Serial letter A. (Written at Wilmington.)
99. $3. Four men gathering corn. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
100. $3. Female figure seated on bales of hay. George Washington, Sir Walter Raleigh. Serial letter A. (Written at Washington.) (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philad.)
101. $3. Three workmen, ship to left; train of cars crossing viaduct to right. (Written at Fayetteville.) Serial letter A. (Danforth, Bald & Co., Philada. & New York.)
102. $3. Similar to No. 101. Large 3 in white surrounded by red three times on bill. (Written at Salem.) Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
103. $3. Same as No. 102. Serial letter A. (Written at Washington.)
104. $3. Similar to No. 102. Serial letter A. (Written at Wilmington.) (American Bank Note Company.)

Bank of Wilmington.

(Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

105. $20. Steamboat. XX in red twice. Serial letter B.
106. $10. Seacoast scene, rowboat putting out to sloop. Serial letter D. TEN in red.
107. $8. Portrait of Andrew Jackson, Agriculture to left, and Commerce to right. Serial letter A. EIGHT in red.
108. $5. Seacoast scene as in No. 106. Serial letters B and D. FIVE in white surrounded by red overcharge.
109. $5. Similar to No. 108. FIVE in red. Serial letter A.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

110. $10. Aphrodite in conch-shell chariot drawn by sea horses riding waves. Serial letter A. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)
111. $4. Two female figures, similar to State of North Carolina Coat of Arms. Serial letter B. Brown back. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
112. $3. Two female figures, similar to State of North Carolina Coat of Arms. Serial letter B. 3 in red twice. Brown back. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)
113. $3. Woman and eagle. THREE in red. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)

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YANCEYVILLE.

Bank of Yanceyville.

114. $50. Machine factory and team to left. Portrait of ———— to right. Serial letter A. (Robt. L. Bald & Co., Philada.)
115. $20. Faust, Guttenburg & Schoeffer. Serial letter A.
116. $10. Bartlett Yancey. Female figure with sheaf of wheat. 10 in olive. Serial letter A.
117. $5. Shield with tobacco plants, surmounted by horsehead, two female figures, one on each side. Serial letter A. FIVE in olive.
118. $4. Manufacturing scenes on right. Bartlett Yancey. IV in olive. Serial letter A.
119. $3. Manufacturing scene. Bartlett Yancey. THREE in olive. Serial letter A.

How to Increase Interest in Coins.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

While examining a number of coin catalogues and fixed-price lists a short time ago the writer became impressed with their eternal sameness—date, series, and price—and could not help making a mental notation on how little knowledge the new collector would acquire through their perusal.

Were these lists intended solely for experienced collectors they would amply fill all the requirements, but they frequently serve as well as ordering lists for beginners and those whose knowledge extends to only a few coins, and who yet might be interested in others provided they were presented to their observation in a more informative manner.

Compilers of auction catalogues have done much to give needed information to the uninitiated, and many of the dealers who issue fixed-price lists would find it to their advantage to follow the method to some degree. For instance, if the coinage on the date of any series is small, it will increase the interest of prospective purchasers when told what it is. This would be more impressive than the mere terms "scarce" or "very scarce."

A little "story" or a phrase aptly put will often attract attention to a coin and effect a sale that otherwise might not have been made. A case in point is the Isabella quarter, which several dealers describe as "the only United States coin bearing the head of a foreign monarch." To say the least, it makes it stand out.

Dealers too frequently forget that many of the old collectors who were familiar with our obsolete coinage while it was in active circulation have been gathered to their fathers, and that to a number of the younger generation who have or will take their places it is hardly even a tradition; hence a little description of the pieces to them will not come amiss. Many of these young collectors desire only a few coins to exhibit to their friends, but they want those that now appear odd and have some sort of history attached to them that they can repeat while showing them. The following coins seem to the writer well adapted to the purpose when their "story" is appended.

United States 3-cent silver piece, "the smallest silver coin ever struck by the Government."

Workman dollar of 1915, "the only coin ever struck by the United States Government in recognition of Labor."

United States half cent, "coin of smallest denomination ever issued by the Government."

Panama-Pacific $2.50 gold piece, "the only commemorative $2.50 gold coin ever struck by the Government."

Most all of the commemorative issues are well adapted to this purpose, since they are "showy" coins and have historical associations. They do good numismatic missionary work.

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JEFFERSON SOUGHT TO ENGAGE ENGLISH COINER FOR MINT.

Collectors of United States coins are always interested in anything pertaining to the establishment of the mint or in matters connected with it during the early years of its operations. From various sources we learn that for more than ten years Robert Morris and others were engaged in working out the problems and details of the organization of the mint, which, compared with the rapidity with which new enterprises are started and put in operation in these days, makes it appear that the founders of the mint were rather slow in perfecting their details.

Mr. H. M. Grant of Providence, R. I., sends us the following letter from Thomas Jefferson, taken from one of the volumes of "Jefferson's Correspondence," having to do with the engagement of a Mr. Drost of England as one of the coiners of the proposed mint. The letter is addressed to Mr. Grand, who was a United States banker at the time, and is dated April 23, 1790, which was considerably more than two years before the actual making of coins was begun. The letter follows:

New York, April 23, 1790.

Dear Sir,

You may remember that we were together at the Hotel de la Monneye, to see Mr. Drost strike coins in his new manner, and that you were so kind as to speak with him afterwards on the subject of his coming to America. We are now in a condition to establish a mint, and should be desirous of engaging him in it. I suppose him to be at present in the service of Watts and Bolton, the latter of whom you may remember to have been present with us at the Monneye. I know no means of communicating our dispositions to Drost so effectually as through your friendly agency, and therefore take the liberty of asking you to write to him, to know what emoluments he receives from Watts and Bolton, and whether he would be willing to come to us for the same? If he will, you may give him an expectation, but without an absolute engagement, that we will call for him immediately, and that with himself, we may probably take and pay him for all the implements of coinage he may have, suited to our purpose. If he asks higher terms, he will naturally tell you so, and what they are; and we must reserve a right to consider of them. In either case, I will ask your answer as soon as possible. I need not observe to you, that this negotiation should be known to nobody but yourself, Drost and Mr. Short. The good old Dr. Franklin, so long the ornament of our country, and I may say, of the world, has at length closed his eminent career. He died on the 17th instant, of an imposthume of his lungs, which having suppurated and burst, he had not strength to throw off the matter, and was suffocated by it. His illness from this imposthume was of sixteen days. Congress wear mourning for him, by a resolve of their body.

I beg you to present my friendly respects to Madam Grand, the elder and younger, and to your son, and believe me to be, with sentiments of great esteem and attachment, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Th: Jefferson.

As the name of Mr. Drost does not appear in the list of officers, clerks and workmen on the pay roll of the mint for October, 1795, it may be inferred that he was not engaged as a coiner, or, if engaged, his length of service was quite brief.

HEAT MAKES HUNGARY'S PAPER MONEY WORTHLESS.

A dispatch from Budapest says that Hungary's financial situation has been further complicated by the intense heat of the last few days, which has caused the ink to run on the paper money, making mere smudges of the badly printed bills. Careful capitalists are using refrigerators as safes. Thermometers registered 103 degrees in the shade.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

STATUS OF THE PEACE COIN.

In a recent letter from Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco he writes as follows on the status of the Peace coin and comments on the selection of the silver dollar for the coin, which we are glad to publish:

"I suppose you know the resolution was reported out of committee June 29th and placed on the House calender. There appears to be no opposition to the proposal. As I understand the Committee's report, all of the required coinage of silver dollars to replace those melted under the Pittman act will be of the Peace design. Allowing that 20,000,000 of the old type may have been coined up to the time the new designs are introduced (about 10,000,000 reported coined to June 29th), there would be over 250,000,000 yet to be coined.

"From the editorial in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST, I seem to have been misunderstood as advocating the dollar for the peace designs. In my paper read at the Chicago Convention last year I pointed out that the half dollar would be a more popular coin, but since the Peace coin should be one for general circulation at face value, and believing that any proposal

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that would change the long-established law of fixed designs over a period of twenty-five years would invite some opposition, and that the dollars had to be recoined and a new design could be adopted under existing law, the dollar naturally suggested itself as the denomination most likely to receive favorable consideration. As I considered it at the time, new designs commemorating peace could, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be adopted for the dollar without any Congressional action. The half dollar was my choice for popular use, and the dollar was only put forward because I considered it the most likely proposal that would be promptly and favorably considered. Had it not been for the impending change of administration, I believe the matter could have been put over without delay or Congressional action."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose."

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Is not the Canadian "cent" with two obverses, referred to in your issue of May, really a gambler's tool? I have a similar specimen, except that each side is the obverse of a United States cent—the dates are ten years apart (1883 and 1893). I have always supposed that it was made so that the user might with perfect safety bet that the head would be up.

I have one of the encased postage stamps illustrated in the August issue. I obtained it from an Italian who said that he got it in change in Naples, in which city he had spent a few days before sailing for America on April 2. I have been told that encased five-centesimi stamps are also in use, and that both denominations are current at their face value.

W. SCOTT WATSON.

101 34th St., Woodcliff, West New York P. O., N. J.

MR. BOYER'S PLAN TO ENCOURAGE COLLECTING.

I had the surprise of my life recently when I received from a dealer a set of uncirculated United States cents, 1857 to 1921, all folded in tissue paper, in rotation, and the cost was but $3.50. I think it the duty of every true numismatist to buy several sets of these beautiful cents and give them out to encourage collecting.

As to where I got them, I'm not saying, but I read about them in THE NUMISMATIST. And, by the way, have you stopped to think what a real publication THE NUMISMATIST is—topic-graphically and typographically?

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
President Chicago Coin Club.

"WHEN, WHERE AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS?"

In response to the standing invitation to our readers to reply to the above query, we have received the following from Mr. W. M. Rosen, President of the City State Bank of Ogden, Iowa:

"Several months ago I wrote you suggesting that you appeal to the collectors through THE NUMISMATIST for letters telling 'When, where and why I started to collect coins,' and I have since been quite interested in the few letters which appeared. However, I was somewhat disappointed in not seeing more letters, and especially from the older collectors. The recent cartoon by the famous cartoonist Briggs entitled 'Collections' again reminded me of the old days of collecting. In answer to the first question, I can say for myself that I cannot remember back beyond the time when I was not a collector, as my earliest recollection is that I was trying to form a collection

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of something. Small boys in those days were collectors of tobacco tags, and the chap who had the biggest pocketful of 'Climax,' 'Spear Head,' 'Mechanic's Delight,' etc., was considered 'some guy.' A little later I was elected treasurer of our Sunday-school, and that was the first time I became interested in coins. In the meantime, however, I had passed through the stage of stamp collecting and many other branches, but the possession of a whole bag full of cents and nickels started the idea in my head to see how many different dates of the one-cent pieces I could find. I soon found that the 1877 was the one most difficult to find, and I scanned every cent that came into my hands for an 1877. From that time I think I can count that I have been a coin collector, and the collecting of coins has been by far the most fascinating of all branches of collections. *Where* I started to collect was right at home in my old home town. *Why* I started to collect is the hardest question to answer correctly, as I do not know why, other than it simply comes natural for me to collect, and I 'can't help it.' I have known many fellows who started to collect coins in later years, and soon discontinued and dropped out of the ranks, but I think the only real collectors are the ones who started as did the boys in Briggs' cartoon, gathering in the back yard with the spokesman calling loudly 'Skinney, come on over! Bring your tags, arrow heads and everything!' It is from those who started in this way and are now old men that I would like to hear."

From Mr. Arthur W. Westhorpe, Falls City, Neb., one of the oldest members of the A. N. A., we have received the following:

"THE NUMISMATIST has invited short yarns of how some of us got started along the Numismatic Way. I have travelled now quite a long journey, and I can truthfully say it has been a most pleasant journey, and still is. I was about nine years of age when I began collecting English farthings, with the object of securing as many different dates as I could. Then one day a little schoolmate gave me what proved to be a brass fac-simile of a George III spade guinea. Then I started in earnest for anything odd in the coin or medal line. Friends helped, and I soon had over a hundred coins, from silver of Poland to Queen Anne of England. That was back in the 70's.

"With the coming in of the 80's a friend gave me an 'old brass penny.' It proved to be a first bronze of Maximianus Hercules of Rome. This started me on the Roman series, and I've been at it ever since. Not even a superb JUDAEA CAPTA first bronze of Vespasian can thrill me any more than did my first Roman coin. I have sold my main collection, but that precious piece was reserved, as was the old spade guinea alluded to. Roman and Greek, United States and foreign, silver, gold and copper, have passed through my hands, but the first great prizes of my youth still remain dear to me, because they were the means of opening the great door of numismatics to me. Years after, quite by accident, I met a member of the A. N. A., who told me of our society. This brought me into touch with our founder, Dr. George F. Heath, who was certainly an indulgent and kind teacher. He helped me in many ways, and I lost a dear friend when he answered the last call.

"I began by hunting for Roman coins amongst the ancient ruins of old England, where I found old coins much as we find arrow points on this side. Today I collect but little, but for years have turned my hobbies to educational use, talks on the coins of Greece, Rome, Judaea, etc., and by forming collections to give to educational institutions. I find much interest, when a foundation has been laid.

"As I am in the newspaper line of work, I have been enabled to write a great deal, at one time or another, on my main hobby of coins. I was known for years as 'The Hobby Man' of the Dakotas, and although here but six months, am already the 'Coin Crank' of the adults and the 'Butterfly Man' of my hundreds of kiddie friends. I form collections of insects, too, to give to the children, usually in the public libraries. I also branch into genealogy, the Stone Age, etc., and even marine shells. I own what I call my 'pocket museum,' which includes books, and folks do say my old den is interesting. It took seventy cases to move it, so it is not so small.

"With all my treasures, however, and varied as my hobbies have been,

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my interest in classic coins remains paramount, and there is no joy like that of making an ancient coin speak its old, old story. To me this has always been the chief attraction of the science."

A BILL TO PUNISH SELLERS OF WAR DECORATIONS.

A dispatch from Washington, dated August 8, says that the Navy Department has sent to the House a bill to punish anyone selling war decorations. Pawnshops were displaying many medals and badges, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said, which could be readily acquired by anybody, lessening their sentimental value.

While we have not seen a copy of the bill, it is presumed that its provisions apply to the proprietors of pawnshops, dealers in such decorations and to those who collect them and sell them, as well as to those upon whom they have been bestowed. Congress may have a right to pass such a bill, but its wisdom in doing so may be questioned. Such decorations should be the absolute property of those on whom they are bestowed. The greatest sentimental value attached to a decoration is the right to wear it upon the breast. If this right is safeguarded, in the same manner that the right to wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is, no other legislation is necessary.

COUNTERFEIT COINS REPORTED MADE IN GERMANY.

The issue of the New York *Times* for July 24 contained the following special cable dispatch from Berlin:

"The Bavarian political scandal has reached a climax in the suicide of Transportation Minister von Frauendorfer, whose shot body was found on the bank of the River Isar, near Munich, after two days of search of his accustomed haunts following his exposure as a counterfeiter of rare antique coins, particularly unique old Roman coins.

"Frauendorfer, who after the revolution became close to the Social Democratic Party, gaining the nickname from his political foes of 'the Red Railroad Minister,' was one of Germany's foremost coin collectors and expert numismatists. He employed his knowledge in producing marvelously perfect counterfeits. Suspicion was aroused only because the Director of Munich numismatic collection in the past few months had his attention called to more specimens of the utmost numismatic rarities than were known to exist. Frauendorfer was immediately suspected.

"His reactionary political foes exploited the rumors in a vicious personal campaign against him, forcing the authorities to start an investigation cut short by the suicide. One version states the Minister's downfall was caused by the man's infatuation for a young demimondaine, who spent paper marks faster than he could counterfeit ancient coins.

"Frauendorfer was one of Bavaria's most prominent Democrats, even before the revolution. He was 66 years old and for forty years was in the State service. He brazenly exploited his official position in counterfeiting. He had drawings for models and dies of rare coins executed at the Munich Institute of Technology. He also ordered impressions made in London and sent to him in care of the Bavarian Ministry. This was unquestioned, because it was presumed they were wanted by the Bavarian State. The crime and suicide is doubly painful for the Democratic Party of Bavaria."

The political side of the news contained in the above dispatch will not interest collectors in this country as much as the numismatic side, and even this will not cause them much anxiety. The practice of counterfeiting rare ancient coins for the purpose of selling them to collectors has existed to some extent for many years, but the number of spurious pieces placed on the market has never been large enough to cause dealers and well-informed collectors much concern. Those not so well informed have sometimes suffered. In the case of the Bavarian Minister, it will probably be only a short time before a complete list of his fabrications will be completed, and even if the list is extensive, which is doubtful, all his impositions will be located,

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and they will be withdrawn from the stocks of reputable dealers and from public and private collections where they may have found a resting place, or else labelled for just what they are. One of the most regrettable features of the whole matter is that the Minister was one of Germany's foremost numismatists, or is reported to be such in the dispatch. The high character of true numismatists the world over has been one of the greatest bulwarks against such fraudulent practices, and if the Bavarian Minister was guilty of the things with which he is charged, it may in a large measure be due to the more or less chaotic condition of Central Europe as a result of the war.

Another dispatch to the New York *Times*, dated August 2, says:

"On the heels of the sensational suicide of the Bavarian Minister, Dr. Frauendorfer, whose forgery of rare coins was recently exposed, another noted German numismatist, Dr. Gann, custodian of the State coin collection in Dessau, Anhalt, has committed suicide when faced with punishment for having misappropriated 600 rare coins, valued at 700,000 marks, including unique gold coins once part of the collection belonging to the Empress Catherine II of Russia, who was a Princess of Anhalt. The cutodian's thefts from the collection were discovered when a university student in Halle saw exposed for sale in a shop window several coins of which he was aware that only one specimen was known to exist in the world. After her husband's suicide Frau Gann also killed herself."

ORIGIN OF THE PINE TREE MONEY.

The July issue of "Steel News," published by the Betz-Pierce Company, Cleveland, Ohio, contained the following under the heading "First American Ironmaster":

"Joseph Jenckes was the first American iron-worker. He was master mechanic of the first American foundry, erected in 1629 on the site of what now is Lynn, Mass.

"Jenckes cast the first money coined in our country—the famous iron Pine Tree Shillings, designed by his wife. He also originated the present shape of the scythe.

"Jenckes later had charge of the first American furnace for reduction of eastern iron ores. This was considered such an important industrial development that the Puritans lifted their Blue Laws and exempted Jenckes and his crew of iron-workers from compulsory church attendance. It was considered a great production feat when Jenckes turned out eight tons of iron money."

As this version of the issue of the Pine Tree Shillings differed greatly from what collectors have long believed to be their origin, a letter of inquiry as to the source of their information was addressed to the publishers. A very courteous reply was received from the editor of the "Steel News," in which he enclosed a clipping from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, as follows:

"Where is the Homer that will sing the praises of Joseph Jenckes, the American Vulcan who first forged iron in this country and to whom, together with his fellow-toilers, the fathers of the blue laws—aye, even they, the Puritans of Massachusetts!—granted exemption from the otherwise universal compulsion of attending church on Sunday? So grateful were they for the services rendered the community!

"For 300 years has Jenckes gone unsung, although to him was due the birth and expansion of the iron manufacture which has made this country the leader in this industry throughout the world. And, moreover, to him do we owe the present shape of the scythe, which before his time was clumsy and fashioned in such wise as to fatigue its user. He lengthened the blade, made it thinner and welded a square bar on its back to give it greater strength.

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"And what shall we say about the debt which money owes to him? For was he not the one who made dies for the first money coined in this country? The Pine Tree shillings were the offspring of the molds fashioned in his factory. And in passing be it said that just as we are indebted to a woman for the form of the stars of our flag, so the first money turned out in America owed its design to a woman—the wife of Joseph Jenckes.

"The foundry over which Jenckes presided as master mechanic was erected at Saugus (now Lynn), Mass., in 1629. It owed its origin to the discovery of iron by Thomas Dexter, who succeeded in interesting his moneyed fellow-townsman, Captain Robert Bridges, in the find. Bridges took samples of the ore to England, where, with the assistance of John Winthrop, Jr., the son of the Governor of Massachusetts colony, he formed the 'Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works.' In the original account of the formation of the company it is stated that there participated in it 'eleven merchants and gentlemen.' The total paid-in capital was £1000. Young Winthrop was one of the members of the company.

"After the blast furnace was in full operation, in November, 1644, the Massachusetts General Court allowed the company three years in which to erect its other buildings, and in the meanwhile granted the company permission also to sell its stock, which was in £100 shares, to pools of individuals, imposing the condition, however, that each share be in only one individual's name. The court added that this concession was made because the company needed £1500 above the £1500 which it had already expended. Moreover, and this is perhaps the most remarkable instance of the 'lifting of the lid' in Puritanic blue-law times, the court granted to Jenckes and his fellow-laborers exemption from church-going duties on the Sabbath. This leaves it open to conjecture whether 'ye goode olde' heads of the Puritanic community were really more tolerant than their laws proclaim them to have been or that they did not care particularly whether the workmen in question belonged to the elect or not.

"In 1646 young Winthrop went to Connecticut to establish an iron foundry there. After this the Saugus plant suffered greatly from lack of cash. It had plenty of customers and turned out seven to eight tons of iron money."

Much has been printed in all kinds of publications on the Pine Tree money. On the main facts there is a degree of unanimity. That they were of silver and that they were struck from dies by John Hull cannot be questioned. Who made the dies and who designed the coins are questions that have received little consideration from collectors, but they might be worth further investigation. The matter is referred to some of our Massachusetts collectors.

THE MISSOURI CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL HALF DOLLAR.

The latest souvenir coin, the Missouri Centennial Half Dollar, described in last month's issue, is illustrated here.



The reverse differs from the illustration shown in our advertising pages, which was also explained in last month's issue.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF PORCELAIN FOR TOKENS.

Three recent issues of porcelain tokens are submitted by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., each of which has features not heretofore in evidence in the several tokens of this fabric that have come to our notice. All tend to strengthen the opinion expressed a few months ago that porcelain tokens are no longer an experiment, but that they have come to stay.



Porcelain Tokens of Saxony for 5, 10 and 20 Mark.

The first is a set of the larger denominations of the Saxony issue. These are for 5, 10 and 20 mark, and they differ from the smaller denominations in having gilded edges and borders. They are round, but after the gilt is applied the part showing the porcelain color is octagon in shape. The gilded parts have a wide milling. The workmanship and style stamps them as the product of the Meissen Porcelain Works. The 5-mark has a nude child standing on two heads of wheat or barley; the 10-mark has a figure holding a sickel and sheaf of wheat, and the 20-mark has a woman nursing an infant.



Porcelain Token for 5 Mark for Upper Silesia.

The second is remarkable chiefly for its size and inscriptions. Most of the previous issues have been free, or almost so, from inscriptions. It measures 1⅝ inches in diameter—about the size of a silver dollar—and is by far the largest of the porcelain tokens yet issued. The obverse has a woman standing nursing an infant, while two children stand at her feet with arms outstretched to her. The inscriptions are: DEM WER UNS

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TRENNT VOM DEUTSCHEN HERD, BLEIBT SCHMACH IST KEINER LIEBE WERT. (Translation, "To him who tears us from our German hearth there remains only disgrace. No love does he deserve.") The reverse has a clump of five trees supporting clouds, from which a hand points upward, two of the fingers and thumb being extended. Rays project downward from the clouds. Inscription, OBER SCHLESIEN'S DANK. (Translation, "The gratitude of Upper Silesia.") This piece is also from the Meissen factories.



Porcelain Token for 50 Pfennig for Gotha.

The third issue furnishes proof of the extension of the porcelain idea, as this piece is unmistakably the product of another factory. Instead of the brown color of all other porcelain issues, this piece is of a grayish color, and the design and lettering are more like those found on metallic tokens. It is an issue of 50 pfennig of Gotha. The obverse has a priestly figure sitting with scepter in one hand and a book in the other hand. A monogram, "G P" (probably the maker), separates the date, "1920." The reverse has "Stadt Gotha. 50 Pfennig."

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during July, 1921, as officialy reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Standard Silver Dollars, 3,080,000. (Silver dollars coined under the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, to date, 22,123,000.) Half Dollars (Landing of the Pilgrims), 100,053. Half Dollars (Missouri Centennial), 50,028.

Nickel—Five Cents, 642,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 1,153,000.

GUATEMALA ISSUES 70,000,000 NICKEL COINS.

Nickel coins to the amount of 70,000,000 have been put in circulation by the Government of Guatemala for the purpose of alleviating the shortage of currency occasioned by the withdrawal of gold coins from circulation, according to press advices from Guatemala City dated July 10, which alsc states that the gold will be used in stabilizing foreign exchange. The Government has announced that the coining of nickel pieces, which is done in accordance with the law recently passed by Congress, will not alter the country's monetary system. J. DEL.

ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF PILGRIM HALF DOLLARS.

The report of the Bureau of the Mint of the coinage during July includes an additional coinage of 100,053 Pilgrim Tercentenary Half Dollars. While we have not seen a specimen of this last issue, it is presumed they are dated 1921, which gives an additional variety to this souvenir coin.

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TURKISH RED CRESCENT MEDAL.

The medal illustrated here is one issued to the Red Crescent Nurses of Turkey—equivalent to our Red Cross—during the late war. It is struck in white metal or a similar metal, and measures 2⅜ inches in diameter.

The obverse shows a nurse ministering to a wounded soldier. Note the pronounced Turkish features on both and the look of compassion on the face of the nurse. The pillow indicates a hospital scene, but in the background, with radiate rays, is the Mosque of St. Sophia, with its adjacent minarets, from which the Muezzin is sounded, which calls the faithful to prayer. This edifice was formerly a Christian Church, built by Justinian, Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire, who succeeded his uncle, Justin, in 527 A. D.



On the reverse is an interlaced cartouche for the name of the recipient, surmounted to the right by a branch of oak leaves, which has nothing in common with Turkey, but was probably introduced by the designer, a German, as the usual symbol of strength and endurance. A Turkish artist would not have used an oak branch. Freely translated the inscription would read, "For Devotion and Faithful Service," and the dates below, "1917—1335," both in Turkish characters and both meaning 1917, the year 1335 in Turkish chronology being equivalent to our year of 1917.

Religious intolerance has greatly misled the world as to the character of the Turkish people. Religion at best is but a geographical question. They are an industrious, frugal and temperate people, and among the best warriors of the world. Something over half of the people of the Turkish Empire are, naturally, Moslems, following Mahomet, yet they tolerate the exercise of all other religions.

Grotius, the great Dutch writer on international law, said they were the first people to respect private property in war and the most humane to prisoners.

Capt. Hugh Knivvet—now dead—of the Anzac expedition, who had fought in every angle of the war to the front lines in France, said the "Turks were the bravest and most humane of all the enemies they had encountered." The Red Crescent nurses and the Turkish soldiers, he said, would crawl about the battlefields at night to bring water to the Anzac wounded.

Of course, we are intolerant of the "unspeakable Turk"—his religion is not ours. He threatened to engulf Europe at one time, but he was checked at Tours. Creasy, in his "Decisive Battles," says that "exactly a century passed between the death of Mohammed and the date of the Battle of Tours. During that century the followers of the Prophet had torn away half the Roman Empire, and, besides their conquests over Persia, the Saracens had overrun Syria, Africa and Spain in an irresistible career of victory." But the ever-victorious Saracens, under the great Abderrahman, met the Franks

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under Charles Martel—the Hammer—at Tours in 732, and were checked and beaten.

Is Mohammetism really bad? Note the comments of Gibbon, a Roman Catholic—then Protestant—on this battle. Had they not been checked, he said, "perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pulpits might demonstrate to a circumcised people the sanctity and truth of the revelation of Mohammed—has almost an air of regret."

HANSON CRISWELL.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following recent issues of counterfeit notes:

$5 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "A"; plate No. 108; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This counterfeit is apparently printed from a wood cut, or very crudely zinc-etched plates, on a single piece of ordinary bond paper containing no silk threads nor imitation of them. The portrait of Lincoln is so unlike the genuine that it should immediately detect the counterfeit. The lathe work in the border is composed mainly of straight diagonal lines. The number of the specimen at hand is D17895473A, and while the figures of this number are somewhat out of alignment they are well formed and of good color. The back of the note is very poor.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; check letter "D"; plate number indistinct; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a very poor photographic production. The face of the bill is brown instead of black, the seal being almost a solid color. The number K77155737A is printed in a panel of brown ink. The back of the note is blue instead of green, and the printing is indistinct. Altogether the note should not deceive any one accustomed to handling money.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; check letter "B"; plate No. 54; Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit is a very crudely executed zinc-etching, on a single sheet of poor quality paper containing no silk threads or imitation of them. The number of the specimen at hand is L8984738A. The work on this counterfeit is so poor that a more detailed description of it is deemed unnecessary.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; check letter "D"; plate number missing; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is a photographic production, on two pieces of thin paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. The colors of these threads have run, giving the threads the appearance of being too thick. The number of the specimen at hand is D13353780A, and the coloring applied to this number is purple instead of blue. Green ink has been applied to the printed portion of the back of the note, but the original black of the photograph can be seen in many places not covered by the green coloring. The portrait of Cleveland has a moth-eaten appearance, and the seal is very indistinct.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The International City Planning Exhibition at Ghent, Belgium, has awarded a gold medal to Mr. George B. Ford, an architect and city planner, for his plans for the roconstruction of Rheims, France. The reconstruction is already under way.

J. DEL.

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"HE MADE NEIGHBORS OF A HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE."

One of the medals issued by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which is struck in bronze and is three inches in diameter, has been presented to the American Numismatic Association through the courtesy of Mr. Edward W. May of Newark, N. J. Accompanying the medal was the following letter:

"At my request Mr. H. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., has kindly authorized me to present to your Association, with his compliments, the enclosed medal, struck for the occasion of the seventh annual meeting of the Telephone Pioneers of America, September 10, 1920, at Montreal. Each guest at the banquet found one of these medals at his plate. Mr. H. B. Thayer was the designer, Mr. Constant G. Luini the sculptor and die sinker, and John B. Murphy, Inc., the manufacturer. In enabling me to make this presentation the friendly co-operation of Mr. Roswell H. Starrett, secretary of the Pioneers, is graefully acknowledged.

"Very truly yours,

"EDMUND W. MAY."



The obverse bears the head of Theodore Newton Vail, former president of the company, whose name forms the inscription above the head. Below is "He Made Neighbors of a Hundred Million People." The reverse has a border formed of 24 phone receivers connected by wires, enclosing, in tablet form, the following inscription: "Presented by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to the Telephone Pioneers of America As a Memorial to Him Whose Life, Character and Industry Were an Inspiration to the Members of That Society. Montreal, Canada, September 10, 1920." The borders on both sides are raised.

ENVELOPED NOTES AND ENCASED STAMPS IN USE IN PARIS.

The encased postage stamp idea, patterned after Gault's plan in the United States during the Civil War, has extended to France. Specimens of German and Italian encased stamps have been illustrated in previous issues of this magazine. A cable dispatch to the *New York Times* from Paris says that the Credit Lyonnais and other banks have enclosed postage stamps in aluminum disks bearing the advertisement of the national loan, with transparent centres showing the denomination of the stamps, but this is the first time the plan has been applied to notes.

The same dispatch also states that an ingenious and public-spirited advertisement has just been devised by the well-known fur house of Revillon Frères. There have been many complaints against the 1 franc 50 centime bills, which, after a month or two of use, become filthy owing to the thickness of the paper on which they are printed. A scientist recently detected hundreds of millions of microbes on one such note, those of pneumonia and tuberculosis being among the number. The Revillons enclose the notes in transparent silk paper envelopes whose smoothness is less likely to catch

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dirt and germs. Across the top of each envelope the name and address of the firm are stamped in large letters.

The encased postage stamp has also extended to Belgium. A specimen has been received through the courtesy of Messrs. Guttag Bros., New York City, holding a 5-centime stamp bearing the head of King Albert. The advertisement on the back reads: "Deguestez les Tabacs Cigares Cigarettes. Vander Elst. Siege Social. Anvers."

Mr. Farran Zerbe, San Francisco, Cal., writes that he has recently received both Italian and French stamps of various denominations and with a variety of imprint, encased identical with the German specimen.

THE SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEDAL FOR 1921.

The Annual Medal of the Swedish Numismatic Society for 1921, struck in silver, is ready for distribution.



The obverse side has the profile likeness of Raymond Faltz. F. 1658. D. 1703. The reverse, an entirely new design by Erik Lindberg, changed from the old one by the wish of the late Commodore M. Lagerberg, depicts a scroll with the inscription, "Svenska Numismatiska Föreningens Arsmöte 1921" surrounded by "Lysimachia Vulgaris." J. DEL.

GOLD BASIS FOR SALVADOR.

It is reported in a press dispatch from San Salvador that a contract providing for the establishment of a bank for the issuance of currency has been approved by the Salvadorean Congress. The institution, which is sponsored by American capital, will be established within ninety days, and will have a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, which may be increased to $10,000,000. The concession will run for fifty years. Before the bank begins to operate it will import from the United States coined gold to the amount of $5,000,000. Authorization is given the bank to issue paper money to an amount double that of the paid-up capital. It is believed here that the transaction will give Salvador a stable monetary system.

MEDALS FOR NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) SCHOOL CHILDREN.

On Monday, August 1, in connection with the official opening of the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, President Harding presented medals to 30 Polish, French, Italian and Portuguese boys and girls from New Bedford schools for excellence in reading English. The medals are oval in shape. The obverse shows a family circle, with a boy and girl reading a newspaper. The reverse has the following inscription following the upper circumference of the medal: "Blessed Is He That Readeth And They That Hear." Below this in eight lines, "Awarded By The New Bedford Standard For Excellence In English To," with space for engraving the name of the recipient. At the bottom is a wreath.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, Indiana, Pa.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 1st, 1921.

2261 O. S. Pereira, 2 Main St., Poons, India.
2262 Dr. C. J. H. Von Witt, 25 West Cork St., Winchester, Va.
2263 J. E. Woods, 35 Hardy Ave., Watertown, Va.
2264 J. C. Barnes, Hingham, Mass.
2265 J. H. White, Geneseo, Ill.
2266 Joseph P. Clarke, 68 Race St., Trenton, N. J.
2267 W. F. Healy, Los Gatos, Cal.
2268 Alex. McKenzie, E 1017 Baldwin Ave., Spokane, Wash.
2269 David C. Goodman, 136 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
2270 R. A. Kuner, 581 Delores St., San Francisco, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Harry S. Read (General),	H. C. Moore
116 Dryden Bldg., Flint, Mich.	Allen Smith
H. R. McPherson (General),	E. Vernon Moore
Eldorado, Ohio	H. H. Yawger
W. L. Doolan (Gold and silver, all countries),	J. H. Waterfill
Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	H. H. Yawger
John A. Gill (Silver Dollars, American coins),	I. Leland Steinman
455 Forrest Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.	Moritz Wormser

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Indiana, Pa., August 20, 1921.

THE BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

The Boston Convention of the A. N. A., August 20 to 25, was one of the most successful ever held. About 80 members were present. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Moritz Wormser, New York City.
First Vice-President—Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
Second Vice-President—Frank H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.
General Secretary—Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman Board of Governors—H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.
Members Board of Governors—Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; Geo. H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.; Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

The full story of the Convention will be printed in our October issue.

U. S. GRANT MEMORIAL GOLD DOLLAR PROPOSED.

A bill has just been reported by the House Coinage Committee authorizing the coinage of $200,000 in gold to commemorate the 100th anniversary next April of former President U. S. Grant. It is understood that the gold dollar will be the coin issued, and that the coins will be distributed by the U. S. Grant Memorial Centenary Association of Ohio.

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Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, August 12, 1921, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Connor, Elder, Kohler, Marcuson, Newell, Proskey, Robertson, Swanson, Valentine, Von Lieven, Wood, Wormser, and Mr. Miller visiting.

The minutes of the June and July meetings were read and approved after correction was made.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Blake: Non-metallic war issues of France: Savan Dentifrice de Botot, 5, 10, 25 centimes; Credit Lyonnais, 5, 10 centimes; Dentifrices Benedictins, 10 centimes; Rhum-Charleston, 5, 10, 25 centimes; Societe Generale, 5, 25 centimes; Societe Marseillaise de Credit, 15 centimes; Spidoleine Huite pour Autos, 5, 10, 25 centimes; H. Lefebvre, 5 centimes.

By Mr. Connor: Bolshevik 3-kopek note; Flensberger 50-pfennig note; Finland, 20, 10 and 5-pennia notes.

By Mr. Robertson: Non-metallic war issues: Sweden, 1 krona; Norway, 1 krona; Denmark, 1 krona; Finland, 1 mark, 50 pennia, 25 pennia. Recent acquisitions: Sweden—Eric XIV, 8 ore klippe, 1567; Johan III, double riksdaler; Gustavus Adolphus, 1 kreutzer, 1632, struck in Sweden for the use of its army in Germany; Carl XII, ducat, 1718; 4 carolins, 1718; 4 mark, 1716; 2 mark, 1706 and 1714; Ulrika Eleonora, 4 mark, 1720; Adolf Fredrik, ⅛ riksdaler, 1767; Gustaf IV Adolf, riksdaler, 1801; ⅓ riksdaler, 1800; Carl XIV Johan, two different types of riksdaler, 1827; Gustaf V, 5 kronor gold, 1920, that is not yet released for circulation.

By Mr. Miller: Belgian encased stamp, 5 centimes; Lille emergency note, 5 centimes; Greek emergency note, 50 lepta; Austria (Vienna), 20 heller; Scranton (Pa.) Clearing Banks, 1 cent.

By Mr. Newell: Six electrum staters of Cyzicus, fourth century before Christ; types, forepart of lion, Omphalus and eagles, ram, griffin, warrior, goat's head.

American Numismatic Society: U. S. Victory Medal with a complete set of army and navy bars; French Victory Medal; Belgium Victory Medal; Belgium Commemorative Medal, 1914-18; Great Britain, 1914 Star, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal.

By Mr. Wood: France—Cardboard money, round; Toul, 5 centimes; prisoners of war Company 19, 2 francs. Cardboard money, rectangular: Nancy, 25 centimes; Rheims, 50 centimes; Toulouse, 5 centimes; other examples showing perforations, by blueprint process and written by hand; paper money, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes, used by the allied armies in the war zone; Chamber of Commerce of Paris, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes; also the new type of franc note; Sarre Mine Basin, 1 franc, similar to the Chamber of Commerce note; Nice, Chamber of Commerce, two varieties of the franc. Postage stamps used for money, in thick paper, in folders, in envelopes, and in transparent paper, encased in metal frames under celluloid. Madagascar, postage stamps pasted to cardboard. Austria, 1 krone and 50 heller, stamped on thick book-cover board. Ukraine, 50 chagio postage-stamp money. Poland, 5 varieties of paper money. Germany, cardboard money, 1 pfennig paper money, Cologne. Saxony, porcelain money, 20, 10 and 5 mark, gilt borders; 2 and 1 mark and 50 and 20 pfennig, plain borders, and the rare "Oberschlesiens Dank" 5 mark. Philippine emergency paper money, 50, 20 and 10 centavos.

In connection with his exhibit and the exhibit from the American Numismatic Society, Mr. Wood made some highly interesting remarks, supplemented by remarks from Mr. Miller both on the non-metallic issues arising during the Great War, the subject of the evening, and on the Victory Medals and war decorations of the United States, England, Belgium and France.

The Executive Committee reported the subject for the September meeting to be "Genuine California Gold Dollars, Half Dollars and Quarter Dollars." Report approved.

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The Publication Committee reported progress.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Club, inviting the American Numismatic Association Convention to New York City in 1922:

"Resolved, That the New York Numismatic Club hereby extends to the American Numismatic Association a cordial invitation to hold its 1922 convention in the city of New York; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the New York Numismatic Club pledges to the A. N. A. its hearty co-operation in making the 1922 convention a success."

The visitor of the evening, Mr. Miller, told of remarkable experiences in India, Mesopotamia, and the near-East in connection with the extraordinary conditions prevalent in Asia, as well as Europe, arising out of the peculiarities in monetary exchange. He also referred in very interesting anecdotes to the beliefs entertained by natives arising from designs on coins expressed in either their like or dislike of certain issues in Abysinnia, as well as in the above mentioned localities.

It was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to address a letter of condolence to Mr. Elliott Smith upon the loss of his mother, and to Dr. Kunz upon the loss of his daughter.

Remarks by Dr. Valentine were concluded by a motion requesting the Executive Committee to investigate further and obtain, if possible, a meeting place for our Club more suitable to the character of the organization than the present one. Motion carried.

Mr. Marcuson of Cleveland, a member, although seldom present, was welcomed at the meeting, but was not disposed to speak.

The remarkably good attendance at this meeting, probably the best in the record of the Club for August, and the harmonious character of the proceedings, and the charm of the exhibits, is to be commented upon.

The secretary delivered to the chairman of the Membership Committee the names of two applicants for membership, to be acted upon at the next regular meeting—Mr. Guttman of New York City, and Mr. Miller, Staten Island, N. Y.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 211th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, June 21st, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Woodbury, Putnam, Bauer, Prior, Horner, Plumb, Loizeau and Dr. French.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications were read from Fred E. Merritt, New York City; H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.; Dr. C. F. Roh, Norway, Iowa; C. F. Clarke, LeRoy, N. Y. and W. F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y. Moved and seconded that the letters be filed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that the Association have its first outing at Newport on June 28th, 1921. Carried. The President appointed Dr. French and Mr. Bauer on the Outing Committee.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: 40 American and European historical medals in very fine condition.

By Dr. French: Following U. S. cents: 1797, Doughty No. 100, proof; 1810, Doughty No. 212, uncirculated, light brown; 1814, plain four, Doughty No. 225, uncirculated, partly red; 1814, crossed four, uncirculated; 1821, compact date, gem, proof.

The communication sent to the Association through the President announcing the marriage of our Secretary, Mr. W. F. Sunday, to Miss Gladys Mae Burrell, formerly of Accrington, Lancashire, England, caused considerable comment. Mr. Sunday was the only member of the Rochester Numismatic Association who saw active service in the recent World War, and undoubtedly got lonesome again for the din of battle, and invited the members to witness him signing up again for life in the new battle. The ceremony is to take place on Friday, July 1st, at 9 A. M., at Trinity Church,

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corner Jones and Frank streets. The members heartily congratulated Mr. Sunday and wished him every success in his new venture.

There being no further business, upon motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, July 5th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The thirtieth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, August 3. Those present were: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Messrs. Boyer, Carlson, Davis, Kelly, Nelson, Nutt, Rackus, Henri Ripstra and Wilson. Irving Ripstra and Louis Clement were present as visitors. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

An application for membership was received from Irving Ripstra.

Mr. Davis read a few notes outlining the changes in weight and fineness of English coins from the time of William the Conqueror to the present debasement of the new coinage.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Wilson: Denarius of Gordianus III; half, one and two and a half centime bronze pieces and ten centime silver pieces of Holland.

By Mr. Davis: A number of civil war tokens.

By Mr. Rackus: A large collection of medals, among which were Indian Peace medals of John Adams, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Tyler and Van Buren, several scarce Lincoln medals, a number commemorating the World's Fair and the discovery of America, and a large number of medals, mostly in white metal, commemorating various historical events.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(M. S., in The Hobby-Rider.)

Mr. F. G. Duffield, editor of THE NUMISMATIST, is publishing in that splendid magazine "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World." This is the largest and most complete list of the kind yet attempted, and Mr. Duffield deserves the appreciation and commendation of every numismatist and every collector of these series. The list has been continued from issue to issue for nearly two years, and up till the time of writing there have been listed and described over 1400 numbers. To the collector and student of countermarked coins the list is invaluable, and he alone can fully appreciate the great amount of painstaking work it has taken to compile such a list.

BERLIN NOW USING DOLLAR AS THE CONTRACT STANDARD.

A special cable to the *New York Times* from Berlin says that, following the example of many private German concerns, some Berlin officials have lately adopted the American dollar as the standard for fixing prices in any large transactions. Thus, a contract just closed by the municipal Government with two private concerns stipulates that an annual rent of thirteen American dollars must be paid for each post to be erected in Berlin streets for advertising purposes. This form of contract may, however, be somewhat amended, since in Germany the only legal tender is the mark. Nevertheless, the Municipal Government will insist that payments in marks shall be made according to the rate of exchange for the dollar prevailing when the payments are due.

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MADAME ANIE MOUROUX, FRENCH MEDALIST.

In a recent issue of *Art and Archaeology* (Washington, D. C.) Mr. G. R. Brigham writes of Madame Mouroux and her work as a medalist, including the winning of the Prix de Rome in 1919. A sketch of her, with illustrations of some of her medals and badges of the American Expeditionary Force, was published in THE NUMISMATIST for March, 1921. Mr. Brigham's article is illustrated with two medals, one of which, "Fraternity on the Battlefield," won for her the Prix de Rome, and is as follows:

The first women to win the Prix de Rome, Madame Anie Mouroux, designed a striking composition for the subject assigned, "Fraternite sur le champ de bataille." The five other contestants were all men. It was the first time that a woman had ever been admitted to the competition since 1666, when the Prix de Rome was established. The successful design of Madame Mouroux, which won for her the Prix, a year's travel and study in Rome, was an ideal and classic interpretation of "Fraternity on the Battlefield." This was bought by the French Government and presented to Madame Mouroux's home town of Cosne, not far from Paris.

As is well known, those who compete for this historic prize are secluded during ninety-six days, each in a little cell-like room alone, where they must prove their ability for original creation.

In France Madame Mouroux has made many medals to commemorate anniversaries. An idealistic delineation of Jeanne d'Arc portrays the young peasant girl as a symbol of patriotism and suffering.

"More than any other event of the war," we are told in *La France* for March, "the coming of the Americans inspired Madame Mouroux. * * * She began to make studies of Americans. To this period belong: 'Medal dedicated to the American Soldiers: The hour has come (obverse), To save humanity' (reverse), 'Medal dedicated to the American Mothers,' 'Medal to honor the American Soldiers killed in France,' and 'The Guardian Angel of the United States.' "

General Pershing, who saw Madame Mouroux's portrait of Colonel H. H. Whitney, chief of the general staff, expressed a wish to have his own made by the same artist. He gave several sittings to Madame Mouroux, the only medalist thus honored, and she completed a very successful medal of the General, and another of his son Warren. General Pershing's letter of appreciation is one which Madame Mouroux prizes most highly. On the reverse of the Pershing portrait is the General's masterly phrase, "LaFayette, nous voila," with dates 1917-1918.

Madame Mouroux is now visiting American and has recently completed a portrait of the Honorable Maurice Casenave, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director General of the French Services in the United States, a strong and impressive face. Her medals have attracted much favorable attention at the Wildenstein Galleries. Madame Mouroux's thoroughness in everything she undertakes is illustrated by her exceptional mastery of the English language.

A SENTIMENTAL VIEW OF THE LARGE COPPER CENT.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

A well-nigh infallible writer in the *Boston Transcript* mourns the fact that with his vanished youth there went what he terms "the big old copper cent." He says that their coinage, if he remembers aright, was discontinued in the late '60s. He adds:

"The discontinuance of those old copper cents was one of the severest blows that childhood ever suffered. They were an ample consolation to a youngster for all the sorrows of life. Held in the palm of a small hand, one of them filled the imagination and warmed the heart. Three or four of them in the left trousers pocket gave a sense of wealth such as probably Rockefeller never felt. Bright and new, one of the big cents weighed out more joy to the juvenile soul than a $20 gold piece can bring nowadays. They promoted the cent to its highest moral and spiritual value. They vin-

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dicated the rights of the poor, and helped to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare. Upon their bleaming surface Liberty sat enthroned. They were the last bulwark of the thrifty principles of Benjamin Franklin, for when the foolish little copper token came in their place, not as big as the nail of your forefinger, the current contempt for small possessions and modest wealth took the place of the old homely and virtuous standards. Freedom shrieked when the mint ceased to turn out the old copper cent. The coin of lowest value in any nation's mintage should always be one of the largest coins in size."

Agreeing with him in general we may differ in minor details. The coinage of the "big old copper cent" was discontinued in 1857 and its place was taken by the fat, blond cents with a flying eagle on 'em. The cent as it appeared up to the time when the Lincoln coin was first minted, was we think, coined in 1859.

The mature and active gentlemen of to-day who were small boys when Lee surrendered will recall that some of the "big" cents held on in circulation until their day while the flying eagle coins were common, that is, as common as any coins were in the career of a boy of that time. In those days to acquire a cent was an event which no boy was likely to forget, partly because the cent, the 2-cent coin and the 3-cent nickel were all he was likely to have.

Silver had disappeared, was hoarded, and was only to be looked at upon rare occasions like the ornaments in the parlor, so the solitary nickel and the two copper coins were really the foundation of every boy's financial system. In some way those boys regret that the coins were not continued: they mourn the passing of the big copper, the little nickel and the 2-cent piece.

MEXICO BARS FOREIGN MONEY.

Press dispatches from Laredo, Tex., regarding the Presidential decree prohibiting the circulation of foreign money in Mexico after July 1, 1921, are as follows:

Difficulty is being experienced by Mexican authorities at some border points, as well as at Tampico and the outlying oil fields, in enforcing the recent decree of President Alvaro Obregon prohibiting the acceptance of United States money for any purposes whatever within the confines of Mexico. The decree went into effect July 1, but it is found that many border merchants and others in towns and cities of Mexico where there are considerable numbers of Americans, are still accepting United States money, despite the order of President Obregon. Before the decree went into effect United States money, including currency, silver and gold, was the chief circulating medium in Tampico, Neuvo Laredo, Piedras Negras, Juarez, and to a lesser extent in the City of Mexico and all of the larger cities of the country. It is stated that Mexico is the only country in the world that is on a metal basis. There is absolutely not a piece of Mexican currency in circulation in the whole country. The money is chiefly gold, in coinage of two pesos, five pesos and ten pesos. Comparatively little silver is to be seen, its place being largely taken by bronze and nickel pieces.

Some idea of the amount of American money, chiefly currency and gold, that was in circulation in Mexico at the time the decree of President Obregon prohibiting its acceptance as a circulating medium went into effect on July 1 may be had when it is authoritatively stated that more than fifty million dollars have already been shipped out of that country since that date. Approximately twelve millions came from Tampico, ten million dollars from the City of Mexico, and the remainder from border towns, mining centres and other localities where there are American interests. For the most part the money was brought out of Mexico by representatives of banks and large industrial concerns. In some instances novel devices were adopted to get the money to this side of the border without it falling into the hands of bandits. In every case the money was brought over as private baggage of trusted messengers or bank officials. One bank official of Tampico delivered five suit cases with $3,000,000 in bank notes to a bank in Houston.

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He said he felt more uneasy when he reached this side of the border than while he was in Mexico. Only a day or two before he got into Houston bandits held up and robbed an express car in the railroad station. During the trip he kept the five heavy suit cases day and night for three days piled up in the seat beside him, assuming as nonchalant an air as possible so as not to indicate that they were of especial value.

COFFEE-POT MADE BY BRASHER ACQUIRED BY MUSEUM OF ART.

Collectors of coins will be interested in knowing that there is a demand for and appreciation of silverware manufactured by Ephraim Brasher, as well as for the doubloons produced in his establishment, as is shown by the following, taken from a recent issue of the *New York Times*:

"A new and rare piece of silver, a coffee pot by Ephraim Brasher, a celebrated New York silversmith, has just been added by Judge Clearwater to his fine collection of American Colonial silver in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The name of the maker, Ephraim Brasher, appears in the New York directory from 1786 to 1805. He was a member of the Gold and Silversmiths' Society and he made the die for the famous gold doubloon, known by his name, a specimen of which recently sold in Philadelphia for some $4,000. His brother, Abraham Brasher, was an officer in the Continental army, wrote many popular ballads of the Revolutionary period, and was a constant contributor to the newspapers.

"Judge Clearwater's collection of Colonial silver in the Metropolitan Museum, to which he is constantly adding, is a magnificent one and the coffee pot is worthy of it. It is 13½ inches high, weighs 44 ounces, exclusive of the ebony handle, has a curved body, the spout is elaborate and curved, the cover has an urn-shaped finial, and there is a decoration of an engraved medallion surrounded by a wreath with a ribbon forming a true lover's knot.

THE OLD FRANKFORT STATE BANK OF MAINE.

An interesting sketch of the old Frankfort State Bank of Maine recently appeared in the *Winterport Advertiser*, with a view of the building in which it conducted its business, which has just been demolished, though the bank passed out of existence during the Civil War, after an existence of about 25 years. Its construction was unique in that before building operations were commenced the large steel safe was first put together on the site and completely covered with cement, reinforced with bar iron, from four to ten feet in thickness, only the door being exposed. The building was then constructed around the safe. The safe was made in Sheffield, England, and shipped to this country and put together on the site with bolts and steel rivets. During the Civil War the town of Frankfort was divided, and one half was given the name of Winterport, in which part the bank found itself located It changed its name to conform to its location, but shortly afterward passed out of existence. The paper money issued by this bank is said to have been as good as gold until the outbreak of the Civil War.

OLD EGYPTIAN DUE BILL.

On the back of a papyrus in the Berlin Museum is the draft of a due bill that is supposed to have been made about 850 B. C., far earlier than any previously known Egyptian document of a like character. A priest of Amon, who was manager of a royal sub-treasury, lent 5 deben (about £1) of silver for one year at 100 per cent. interest. The silver, it was stated, belonged to the Treasury of Harsaphes, an Egyptian god, indicating its fineness.

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ACCOUNTS TO BE MADE IN SILVER DOLLARS AT AMOY, CHINA.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Corporation at Amoy has issued a notice to the effect that after May 21, 1921, no more accounts will be kept in Spanish currency or chopped yen, and that all such accounts will be transferred at par to "silver dollars, local currency."

During the war, and in consequence of the scarcity of silver in China, most of it having been shipped to India, the Spanish currency remained at about par with Hongkong currency, while the silver (chopped) yen went to a very high premium. For some years the Republican dollar and the chopped yen have been at par in the market. Not long ago the Chinese banks and others in China changed completely from taels to silver dollars, and nearly all transactions were in silver dollars, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation being the only institution of any importance keeping accounts in Spanish dollars. Taking advantage of the par values of Spanish dollars and silver, the bank makes this change, which is also possible because the export of the local silver dollar is more feasible. Although the ped yen is real, it might in time become, like the Spanish dollar, a book unit only; therefore, the bank is discontinuing keeping its accounts in chopped yen as well. In the future the "dollar"—that is, the "market dollar"—will mean the same coin or class of coins, whatever that may be. J. DEL.

LIGHTWEIGHT COPPER COINS IN SHANGHAI.

A report from Shanghai says that through action taken by the street-car companies in the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, a flood of millions of lightweight coppers that appeared mysteriously in Shanghai in the spring was checked, and circulation of the low value coins was halted. The amount of fare one pays on a street car in Shanghai is determined by the distance traveled, as the various routes are divided into fare sections, each about a half mile in length and for each of which three coppers are collected by the Chinese conductor. The companies were quick to detect the appearance of the lightweight coins, which reduced revenues considerably and orders were issued to conductors to refuse them. Then stores and shops generally placed a ban upon them. In connection with reports that the lightweight coppers had been brought to Shanghai by a number of native banks, an investigation was begun.

CARRIED SACK FULL OF COINS AND GOES TO JAIL.

A man, giving his name as Patrick McNeal was arrested recently by Detectives Haze, Anderson, Ryan and English, and is being held for investigation in connection with the fact that the man carried a money sack full of old coins. McNeal told police that he got this bag out of the hills of Montana, where it is believed by police to have been buried many years ago by stagecoach robbers. Some of the coins date as far back as 1801, coming from the French-Canadian banks and the Provincial banks. One of the coins was a calendar coin used in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in which it could only be exchanged on the days marked on the calendar. Police say this collection of coins is invaluable.—Clipping from Falls City, Iowa, paper.

AMERICAN CURRENCY REFUSED IN NICARAGUA.

A dispatch from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, says that a very grave economic situation has arisen there, the national bank and the railroad and fiscal offices refusing United States currency, of which a considerable amount is in circulation. Domestic and foreign postal rates have been increased, as has the tariff on telegraphic and telephonic communication.

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VOL. XXXIV. No. 10

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

OCTOBER, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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62. 1825. R., small A's. Unc. Beautiful light yellow olive with traces of red around letters. $25.
63. 1825. Same. Unc. Partly red. Rare state. A. 3. $50.
64. 1825. R., large A's. Unc. Beautiful light olive with traces of red around outlines. V. rare. $45.
65. 1828. Small date. V. f. Bold. Brown. Rare. $7.50.
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68. 1831. R., large letters. Unc. Red. $3.
69. 1833. Unc. Bright red. A. 5. $13.
70. 1834. Close date, crack around stars. R., Leaves end under both feet of A. last. Unc. Bright red. A. 1. $8.
71. 1834. Same. Unc. Beautiful l. o. $4.50.
72. 1834. Wide date, star r. points above lowest bend of curl. R. leaf ends under 1st foot of A. Unc. $4.
73. 1835. Blunt diadem as in 1834, small stars. Horizontal date. Ex. f. Olive. $2.
74. 1835. Small head, blunt diadem, curved date. Unc. Red. A. 6. $7.
75. 1835. Huge 8, broad borders. Unc. Partly bright red. $8.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. OCTOBER, 1921. No. 10.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921.

FIRST SESSION, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 20.

The Convention was called to order at 2.30 P. M. in the Boston Public Library by President Moore, who, in the temporary absence of President Wheeler of the Boston Numismatic Society, introduced Mr. Wm. O. Comstock, the Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. Comstock—Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association: Due to the absence of our President, Mr. Wheeler, who has been detained, as Vice-President of the Boston Numismatic Society I wish to extend greetings both to our members in this city and to our visitors. It is a great pleasure to have you here and to be able to show you all the beautiful spots in and around Boston, which no doubt will be interesting to our visitors. I have been to Plymouth three times, and to Lexington and Concord, and as they have always been interesting to all visitors, I sincerely hope all of you will be able to visit them. More than that I cannot say. I again extend a greeting to you and hope you will enjoy yourself while in Boston.

Mr. Moore—On behalf of the American Numismatic Association and members present I thank Mr. Comstock for his cordial words of welcome. We appreciate the kindness and generosity of our Boston friends, and shall, during our Convention stay, I am most certain, take advantage of every opportunity of enjoying ourselves to the limit.

We're in the city of Boston,
 Enjoying the sights and the scenes,
And feeling quite happy and healthy,
 For we're living on good baked beans.

Again I thank you.

The first order of business is the reading of the minutes of the last Convention. These were printed in THE NUMISMATIST last October.

It was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

At this time Mr. Wheeler arrived and was called to the platform by President Moore and introduced.

Mr. Wheeler—I find it very difficult to be at both ends of a long rope at one time, and am glad that Mr. Comstock was here to take my place. We are all extremely glad to see you, and hope you will all like Boston and its beautiful surroundings. I might say that Boston is the center of gravity almost entirely surrounded by Newtons, as we have Newton, Newton North, Newtonville, West Newton, Newton Highlands, and several other Newtons, which are all beautiful; and if you are dry I will take you out to Watertown. Remember this is not New York, but Boston. I am very much

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obliged to you all for listening to me and hope you will not hear from me too many times. I extend greetings to you all again, and hope you will enjoy yourselves very much.

President Moore—At this time I will present my annual report.

The President's Annual Report.

I feel that I should begin my annual message with a short tribute to the founder of the Association. The great pioneer is the man with a vision beyond that of his time. Such a character was Dr. George F. Heath. He started publishing THE NUMISMATIST late in the '80s, soon after which plans were developed for the founding of an organization which today is known throughout the collecting world as the American Numismatic Association. Within a brief time this whole development took place. That it happened so quickly was in large part due to a great builder whose vision foresaw the future, whose courage supplied the medium for growth before the need was absolute. With courage undaunted and genius to make it real, he pushed forward into the great numismatic realm. In 1908, when the Doctor was called hence, he left as an enduring monument a great numismatic accomplishment—a heritage time can never destroy.

Since the official announcement was made that Boston would be the Convention place for 1921, several months have melted into the past, and now we have with us August—the month of vacations—the month of conventions. Maurice Morris would have us think of August in the following poetic manner.

Now cometh August, Sirius of mien,
The month of beaded brow, of mopping bean,
The time of dropping fruit, of dusty roads,
Of Hudson seal-coat sales and autumn modes.

* * * * * *

Now doth the maiden woo the wilding wave
With bizarre costume never meant to lave,
And picture postcards cloy outgoing mails
With wishing-you-were-heres and fishing tales.

Yes, August's here as it has been before;
Some of us frankly find the thing a bore,
While others like lots. In that respect
It's quite like other months you'll recollect.

August is usually the hottest of the twelve. Now come the days when the stuffy office grows irksome and ball park and golf links and bathing beach and fishing haunts intrigue the busy executive, as well as the whole office force, with an almost irresistible lure. The vicarious breeze of an electric fan becomes insipid when compared with the out-door zephyrs. Conditions such as these have made it possible for many of the fellows to be here. Vacation plans for a two-weeks' sojourn in the New England States were made as soon as the Convention place was officially announced.

'Tis the month of August.

'Tis the city of Boston.

'Tis the A. N. A. once again in Convention.

'Tis the same "Old Guard" with many new faces added.

Entering upon the closing round of my duties as President of the American Numismatic Association, which organization has assumed such splendid proportions during its thirty years of progress, I extend sincere cordial greetings to you, one and all. I take it that the significance of this happy occasion—our nineteenth annual Get-Together—needs no special remarks. We are here gathered to enjoy the kind hospitality extended by our Boston friends and fellow-members, to renew old friendships and meet new faces. From every appearance I know that the several Convention committees have toiled arduous and long for the success of this gathering, and now it is up to every fellow to enjoy the fruits of this labor.

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During my remarks I desire to recommend some matters for special attention and your thoughtful consideration, all of which are of vital interest and will accrue to our mutual benefit. Every A. N. A. fellow, I am sure, feels that a greater membership is an attainment most to be desired. Each succeeding year since the close of the World's War has brought us an increase in membership, and we hope a like condition will continue so to function.

My association with General Secretary Yawger and Chairman Wormser for the past two years has indeed been a very great pleasure and a source of much inspiration. Both these officials have been very active, faithful and loyal in their administration of Association affairs. The one great object in the minds of these faithful two has been to serve. The society has prospered under their workings. Their unflagging interest and zeal for the welfare of the Association and their fine purpose to develop a larger and deeper consciousness of Association responsibility have won for them a place high in the esteem of the entire membership. Each deserves the thanks of this Convention for his untiring energy and unfailing loyalty, and as President of the A. N. A., I want to certify to their very effective work and kind co-operation.

There has been no lack of activity in American numismatic circles during the past few years, a condition which has been most gratifying. Good numismatic specimens are in demand, and prices have proportionately increased. The general interest has been well maintained, and there are no signs above the horizon of any likelihood of abatement in the popularity and prosperity of the pursuit in the coming years.

The A. N. A. has steadily progressed since its incipiency; especially has this been the program during the present administration, both in Association activities and in membership growth. The splendid membership campaign inaugurated early in the present administration, together with the co-operation of the members, is largely responsible for this much-desired increase. It is most essential that the Association's membership be steadily on the increase, as its potential power lies in the number of its members.

We record with regret the passing of several of our members since our last Convention. The most sorrowful duty the Association was called upon this year to perform was that of announcing and publishing the demise of our friend, fellow-member and co-worker, Mr. J. P. Hale Jenkins, who was so suddenly called to the Great Silence on January 19th last. His genial personality, unselfish service and helpful guidance are greatly missed.

A report of the membership and financial affairs of the Association will be covered in detail by the General Secretary, who will also include in his official outline the mortuary record of the Association for the past year. I would have you note in his report the healthy growth in membership as compared with the past and previous years.

A great deal of publicity has of late been given numismatics through the medium of the press. Never before in the history of medallic art has so many references crept into public print. This condition is in part due to the energetic work of A. N. A. boosters and to the untiring efforts of our Publicity Committee, namely: Mr. Theo. J. Venn of Chicago, Mr. C. H. Rembold of the Cincinnati Times-Star, Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco and Mr. D. L. Angell of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Rembold is certainly making good use of the editorial page in the Times-Star in giving to the public his very interesting numismatic write-ups which have been appearing quite regularly. I can vouch as to his activities along this direction, since this particular daily comes to my home every evening through the kindness of the newsman.

Those of the Association who have received a copy of the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST have noticed therein the Constitution and By-Laws of the A. N. A. brought up to date. For this activity, the Association is indebted principally to Editor Duffield and fellow-member Judson Brenner. Members are requested to inform themselves regarding the various provisions, as several changes have been made since the document was last printed as a whole.

In compliance with instructions given at the Chicago Convention, fellow-members Mr. Judson Brenner, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. Howland Wood, Mr. Farran Zerbe and Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook were appointed (which announcement appeared in the official organ for October) to co-operate with the Government officiary in securing the issue of a commemorative peace coin

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of suitable design, type and size for general circulation, it being suggested that the coin be of silver and of dollar size. This committee became active immediately after appointment. A report from the chairman of the committee's doings will be in order during the Convention.

On several occasions I felt it my duty personally to act in some manner and, therefore, sent my views to those in governmental authority relative to certain proposed legislation. Especially did I touch upon the latest Daddy of the Dollars, a commemorative peace coin for general circulation; the Federal House bill proposing and advising the coinage of a 2½-cent piece, the purchasing of additions to the Coin Cabinet at the Mint, and other subjects of more or less numismatic importance.

I desire to call attention to any bill or bills of a freak nature on our national coinage which are now being considered or which may hereafter come before Congress. I do not at this time refrain from again expressing a feeling of disapproval toward any favorable action upon any such coinage legislation which the present or some future congressional body might be disposed to take. Much debate in recent years has been had upon this subject, and partial legislation for the addition of several odd denominations to our national coinage has not only been, but is now being proposed. The leading excuse for such coinage additions by those friendly to the bills proposed has been emphasized by the workings of the revenue law, and also the two-for-a-nickel or the two-for-a-quarter sales in case the purchase of only one article is made. The one-cent piece can handle this condition very creditably and, as I now feel about the matter personally, I shall have to, as previously announced, discourage any legislation favoring such freakish fractional coinage. To modern business such conditions would surely be a burden as well as a great nuisance. The country experienced some of these odd fractional coins in days gone, and I am sure they were unpopular and were not wanted. All such coins of odd denomination have either been redeemed, lost or are now being held as relics, and I would desire to let them so remain. Resurrect them not.

I am pleased to call attention to the fact that in the appointment of this year's Annual Assay Commission the A. N. A. was well represented. For the fifteenth time our Association has been thus recognized by the Federal authorities—a record of commendation and one which should meet with the approbation of the entire A. N. A. membership.

Since the A. N. A., as was mentioned at our Chicago Convention last year, has in a manner become nationalized through the holding of a Federal Charter, it more than behooves our membership to show a patriotism such as to thwart any agency that strikes at or that makes any attempt to undermine or overthrow our free institutions—our America. Ideas thought to be false or socially harmful should be met by vigorous counterteaching. Our faith, the courage of conviction, the tempered expression of belief, and the organization of sound teaching should cut through public opinion as ships cut through the ocean. At the present time there is a face at the window, and if we would long survive as a free people the time is now that this evil influence, this menace to American Liberty, should be thwarted—should be dealt with boldness a death-blow—the monster must be crushed. If we are to be victorious we must ever be 100 per cent., twenty-four karat, red-corpusled Americans.

I wish to call attention to the recent message delivered before the Ohio State Bankers' Association by the new Comptroller of the Currency, in which was outlined a program for dealing with international currency, and in which the Comptroller stated that in the conducting of international commodity moneys, some special treatment might be accorded to international trading so that it should be measured in terms of a single unit. To this some objections have been raised, since the plan would perhaps increase the paper money circulation and, therefore, still further distort the relationship between the paper superstructure and the gold foundation. If such international plan was carried into practice, the currencies of the different countries would take their places in various relationship to this international unit. The American dollar would in all probability head the list, and there would be established immediately a definite standard of excellence. It would induce efforts to improve every currency system. The

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new international unit would be a measuring stick rather than a circulating medium. By having an international unit, each nation then could make its own adjustments and relieve the rest of the world of the endless uncertainty and figuring now required to make currency exchanges. Confusion of moneys is a legacy of the war. Constructive measures must be worked out and put in force so as to correct the present condition of social unrest and suffering. Will we hearken to the call and give whatever assistance we can in establishing an international currency or exchange unit?

A rather unusual task fell to the Association as a result of the improper sale and disposal of obsolete paper money during the World War. A committee was at the Philadelphia Convention in 1919 created and authorized to confer with the Government Secret Service relative to the status of obsolete paper money in all its phases. Since that date the committee has been very active. Several partial reports have been made through the official organ. Last year at Chicago much discussion was had relative to the doings and accomplishments of said committee, and the committee was ordered continued. This committee has been very vigilant, and during our Convention stay we may hear further as to the latest findings.

The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST for some time has been publishing lists of counterfeit notes. The United States Secret Service Division is being sorely tried. This department is asking the co-operation of the Association in its publicity work. The most insidious form of spurious money today is the raised bill. The crime of altering the figures on currency apparently is so easy of accomplishment that it is spreading rapidly and many dangerous bills are being floated. Counterfeits, whenever they appear, are promptly bulletined by the authorities and by every agency of the Government. Such nefarious practice is a most serious menace to the welfare of business and society. I sometimes wonder if it would not be wise and proper to again resort to the penalty of Colonial times—"To counterfeit is death."

I am sure I voice the sentiment of the entire A. N. A. membership when I remark that THE NUMISMATIST is not only a good magazine, but the best numismatic monthly published in the world today. If you will pardon me from the pinnacle of eminence which I hold as president of the A. N. A., and from long and continued service as an officer of the Association, as well as being an occasional contributor to the official magazine, I will offer a suggestion—yes, I will even make it stronger—I would call to action all members of the Association so as to continue the literary prosperity of THE NUMISMATIST—yes, make it better, if such an undertaking were possible. A great deal of interesting reading might be had if our fellows would pledge themselves to activity and practice writing up the history and geography of local numismatic stuff. I would heartily commend such action.

In order to aid in making the official organ a better publication I take this occasion and the liberty of quoting from a letter addressed to our General Secretary recently from out the West. "If I were writing Mr. Moore only, I should take the opportunity of telling him how much I enjoyed his articles a while back in THE NUMISMATIST. To my mind, that local 'stuff' is just what we need to have put in print and preserved. * * * Let's get into the record all we can about the little-known things of our own country." THE NUMISMATIST takes an active interest in the affairs of the medallic world. Every issue contains articles on numismatic and near-numismatic subjects written in masterly fashion by some of the foremost thinkers and writers of the day. The editor admonishes—yes, earnestly insists—that

"If you've a bit of coin news,
Send it in;
A brand-new thought to use,
Send it in.
An impression of your view,
A bit of stuff that's new,
We want to hear from you.
Send it in."

Much interest and activity centers in and around the larger cities because of the local numismatic societies. It is interesting to follow the proceedings of these branch societies and numismatic clubs, and I am sure that in the work and mission of the several branch associations of fellow-collectors

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and students we can cheerfully say, "There's something to be glad about." These local coin clubs are to the A. N. A. what twigs and branches are to the vine and the tree, and likewise the individual members of the branch societies should be like as unto the leaves. Theirs' is a never-ending, always-assisting missionary labor to be performed.

During the year several invitations were received to appear on programs and also furnish displays on various other occasions. It would be useless to state that I did not fail to respond to these solicitations. This advantage is one of the many ways to foster interest in the science. I have often heard fellow-members say, "Well, I enjoy numismatic lore, but I can't talk, I can't write." In this, my fellows, you can be in error. What about displaying your goods every favorable opportunity and dropping an occasional remark? You do not want to be classed with the fellow who went and digged in the earth and hid his Lord's money. Use your talents, whether they be one or many. Modern business would have you advertise your wares.

The thought of your executive board has always been that of being boosters and boosting. When God cerated the world, it is said that he took the beauty of the rainbow, the fragrance of the flower, the brightness of the sunbeam, the song of the birds, and the smile of a little child and fashioned them into—a booster. Be an A. N. A. booster at every turn and notice what a wonderful effect it has. Don't think it over. Put it over! You can't keep success away if you work and are on the level.

"It takes a little courage,
And a little self-control,
And some grim determination,
If you want to reach the goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern-set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win."

This numismatic year 1920-1921 is doubly significant, historically. It witnesses the three-hundredth anniversary of two important events which led to the founding of the Republic of the United States of America. One is the signing of the Mayflower Compact and the Landing of the Pilgrims; and the other is the meeting of the first American Legislative Assembly. History is again reversing as well as repeating itself. It is repeating itself in reversing itself. The Tercentenary celebrations throughout England are just as sincere as any on this side of the Atlantic.

The impact of the faith of the Pilgrim fathers upon the frontier of civilization produced a strange power of conquest. The spirit of nation building and continental construction was upon them. They settled into their new homes and began to dream visions of empire. While celebrating the landing of the Pilgrim fathers it might be well to remember the Pilgrim mothers. Their hardships were not a whit less than those of their gallant husbands. Now that the Pilgrim fathers and the Pilgrim mothers have passed long ago into history, their spirit remains with us, and well may we gratefully express ourselves by joining in tribute with the poet:

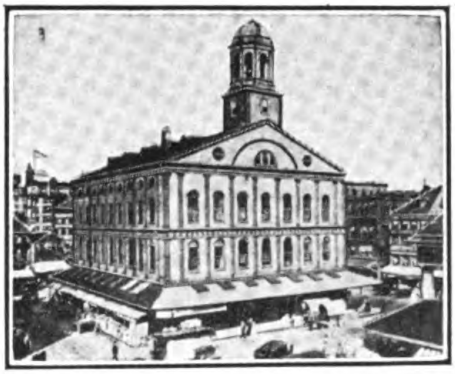
"Three hundred years ago alone they stood
Upon a hostile and a rocky shore,
A new ideal in government once more
To try on a new continent. The brood
Of kings oppressed, but here within the wood
There stood ajar a beckoning open door.
With grateful hearts we read the story o'er
And thank God for their noble hardihood.

The seed they planted in the stubborn soil
Has brought the hungry world our Freedom's bread.
Their faith inspired the patriot to toil,
Helped Liberty her holy table spread,
And left for preservation, as our trust,
Their ideals, till the stars return to dust."

—S. E. Sears.

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The story of a great city is always interesting. Especially is Boston, our host, historically interesting. If the thirty-some cities and towns within a radius of ten miles of the Statehouse were incorporated into what is often called Greater Boston, it's population would far exceed a million. Boston harbor covers 75 square miles. The New England Conservatory of Music is one of the largest in America. The first American newspaper was set up in this city in 1704. In the War of Independence, Boston played an im-



Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty."

portant part. Here is located the famous Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty. Though centuries pass, the old market building stands firm. Its frame was made to last, and loving patriotic hands will preserve and guard it well as a priceless monument to the colonial fathers of Massachusetts—a precious heritage which seems to say:

"Ye sons of New England, forget not the worth,
Despise not the right of your Puritan birth."

And now as we proceed to the business and the pleasures of this 1921 Convention, may the spirit of kindness and good cheer rule our actions. You have been reading the recent Convention announcements in the official magazine. Our Boston friends have left nothing undone in providing for our enjoyment a program of rare merit and a series of delightful entertainments. A royal welcome awaits every one by the Association officers, by the Boston Numismatic Society, and by the whole Hub itself.

Boston is great and truly generous. May you enjoy her kind hospitality and may her glory never wane.

President Moore—I wish to announce the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Resolutions—Alden S. Boyer, Howland Wood, George H. Blake.

Committee to Audit Accounts of the General Secretary and Treasurer—F. H. Shumway, Leonard Kusterer, Ludger Gravel.

We will now listen to the report of General Secretary Yawger.

Annual Report of the General Secretary.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I respectfully submit the following reports to July 31, 1921:

Membersip.

Honorary		9
Active—		
Reported at Chicago, 1920	603	
New Members	137	
Reinstated	4	
Total		744

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Less—		
Resignations	10	
Died	5	
Dues for 1921 not paid	25	40
Total active members		704

Branches—
Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.
Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.
Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.
Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.
Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dues paid to December 31, 1921.

We have lost by death the following members during the period from Aug. 1, 1920 to July 31, 1921: Judge J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.; E. G. Ward, South Weymouth, Mass.; O. H. Bruce, Westernport, Md.; George Unkrich, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Remittances made to F. G. Duffield, Editor and Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, by H. H. Yawger:

August 18, 1920	$ 10.50
September 18, 1920	18.00
October 18, 1920	4.50
November 18, 1920	20.25
December 18, 1921	67.50
January 18, 1921	219.00
February 18, 1921	171.00
March 18, 1921	216.00
April 18, 1921	178.50
May 18, 1921	51.00
June 18, 1921	21.00
July 18, 1921	15.00
	$992.25

Receipts and Disbursements, August 1, 1920 to August 1, 1921.

Receipts.

1920.	
July 31, Cash on hand	$253.40
Aug. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	10.50
Sep. —, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	73.25
Oct. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	16.50
Nov. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	24.25
Dec. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	61.25
1921.	
Jan. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	104.75
Feb. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	86.00
Mar. 15, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	81.00
Apr. 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	82.00
May 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	32.00
June 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	17.50
July 18, Dues remitted to Geo. J. Bauer, Treasurer	18.30
	$860.70

Disbursements.

1920.	
Sept. 1, M. P. Carey, freight on cases to Chicago	$ 19.75
Sept. 1, J. H. Ripstra, 1920 Convention bars	26.25
Sept. 1, H. H. Yawger, services to 7-31-1920	125.00
Oct. 4, F. H. Shumway, freight on cases to Boston	31.40
Nov. 11, Henrietta Singer, stenographer Chicago Conven..	90.00
Nov. 18, H. H. Yawger, stamps	20.00

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Dec. 1, Art Crafter, 1921 cards	10.87	
1921.		
Mar. 7, H. H. Yawger, stamps and envelopes	25.50	
Mar. 10, Art Crafter, dues and subscription notices	6.51	
Apr. 5, Art Crafter, 1000 letterheads	9.98	
June 6, Bastian Bros., badges	123.64	
July 2, J. M. Schick Co., printing proxies and letters	11.05	
July 2, H. H. Yawger, stamps	20.00	
July 2, H. H. Yawger, envelopes and addressing proxies	12.00	$531.95
Balance on hand		$328.75

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

President Moore—We will now hear from the Treasurer, Mr. Bauer.

Mr. Bauer—I wish to report the following: Balance on hand as of July 31, 1921, $328.75. I will add that our present very good financial condition is due to the splendid work of our General Secretary, and too much cannot be said for what he has done.

The reports of the General Secretary and Treasurer were ordered received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

President Moore—We will now hear the report of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, Mr. Duffield.

Report of the Business Manager of The Numismatist.

To the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman:

Herewith is my report of the financial transactions as Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1921.

Further than setting forth the items of receipts and expenditures, there is little to report. The costs of printing, cuts for illustrating and the various other items that enter into the publication of the magazine have remained fairly stationary during the year.

On December 31, 1920, the agreement by which we were furnishing 450 copies of THE NUMISMATIST to the members of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, was terminated at the Society's request. This agreement had been in effect for several years, during which our relations with the Society had been most cordial, and still are, and the termination of the agreement was regretted by both parties to it. The new plan of the Society in publishing its proceedings and Numismatic Notes and Monographs in pamphlet form was responsible for the action taken. As a result, a number of subscriptions to THE NUMISMATIST have been received from individual members of the Society, for which credit should be given to Mr. Wormser, who personally paid the greater part of the expense and did all the work in sending out letters to the members of the Society, explaining the situation to them.

The prosperous condition of the magazine during the year has been due to the large number of new subscribers received, most of which came from new A. N. A. members. These new subscribers constitute almost a net gain, as but few old ones have allowed their subscriptions to lapse.

Our receipt from advertising show a considerable increase over the figures for last year. Much of this increase is due to new advertising. Some of our regular advertisers have also used a greater amount of space than formerly.

There have been no unusual expenditures during the year, except that we paid a part of the expenses for the stenographer's report of the Chicago Convention.

In no previous year has the editor and business manager received such splendid co-operation and support from the officers and members. Assistance in providing material for publication, furnishing specimens for illustration, etc., have come from all sections of the country. In this respect Mr. Wormser has contributed more than his share. He has always been ready to assist in every way possible. His advice has been sought on many

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matters, and was cheerfully given. In addition, he has offered numerous valuable suggestions, always with the object of building up the magazine and making it a greater publication and increasing its prestige. The interest taken and support given by him and President Moore and General Secretary Yawger have helped in many ways to make possible our present very satisfactory financial condition.

The receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

Receipts.

From advertising	$1255.31
From subscriptions	1463.83
From the sale of back volumes and numbers, extra copies, etc.	135.68
From the sale of used cuts	2.75
From reimbursement for cuts made for advertiser	22.89
From reimbursement for reprints for advertiser	1.25
Total receipts	$2881.71
Balance on hand at last report	694.13
Aggregate	$3575.84

Expenditures.

For printing The Numismatist	$1162.49	
For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist	64.45	
For mailing and addressing The Numismatist	60.00	
For postage on The Numismatist	57.02	
For cuts for illustrations	417.95	
For salary of editor and business manager	720.00	
For photographic supplies	15.73	
For photographs of Chicago Convention for illustrating	3.00	
For printing envelopes for business manager	12.92	
For printing letterheads for business manager	4.50	
For printing 500 circular letters	3.50	
For printing reprints for advertiser	1.25	
For refund on cancelled advertising	5.00	
For part of cost of stenographer's report of Chicago Convention	30.25	
For copy paper	1.64	
For office postage of editor and business manager	56.33	
For miscellaneous small items—Wrapping paper, affidavit, twine, rubber bands, index cards, paste brush, typewriter ribbon, paste, delivery charges on telegrams	5.60	
Total expenditures		$2621.63
Balance on hand July 31, 1921		$ 954.21

The monthly receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
August	$ 138.91	August	$ 183.49
September	149.92	September	326.26
October	201.37	October	220.79
November	130.75	November	241.11
December	299.49	December	179.20
January	536.26	January	178.53
February	340.06	February	233.54
March	344.16	March	207.29
April	278.54	April	187.12
May	241.29	May	210.13
June	111.66	June	228.49
July	109.30	July	225.68
Total	$2881.71	Total	$2621.63

Respectfully submitted,
F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

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President Moore—Are you prepared to announce the Committee to Audit the Accounts of the Business Manager, Mr. Wormser?

Mr. Wormser—I will announce the committee a little later.

President Moore—We will now listen to the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association: You have heard the reports of the other officers, and perhaps I may be permitted to again point out from their reports the proof that at the present time our Association has made considerable progress since last year. The Treasurer's report, you will recall, showed a gain of some $75, and the Secretary's report showed a large gain in membership, a net increase of 101 since 1920. Our publication, THE NUMISMATIST, also shows a very flourishing condition in the shape of a gain of $260 on hand over and above last year's figures. This increase is primarily due to the splendid work of our Secretary and Treasurer, and the Manager and Editor of THE NUMISMATIST, and especially Mr. Duffield has made every effort to build up our magazine and has succeeded in making it very readable. Part of the gain in its circulation is due to the fact that we have shown such a healthy growth in membership. Mr. Duffield was kind enough to supply me with some comparative figures, which show that the present membership exceeds by 83 the highest membership figure available on our records, which was in the year 1909. From the same records, the cash balance on hand in our Treasury also appears to be the highest with the exception of the year 1913, and the same top figure is true of the treasury of THE NUMISMATIST.

During the year the Chairman of your Board has been in close touch with Mr. Duffield, as well as with our General Secretary and our President, in all matters pertaining to our Association, and in our several efforts to increase its influence and its activities. Among the matters that have come to the attention of your Board during the year have been the following:

The Committee on Obsolete Paper Money, of which Mr. Blake has been Chairman, submitted its report to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, including a list of the dealers who have been certified by Mr. Blake's committee to the Treasury Department. An informal report of Mr. Blake's committee was furnished some time ago in THE NUMISMATIST, and anyone desiring to obtain information whether his name is included in this list is urged to correspond with the chairman of the committee. Unfortunately, the death of our faithful member, Judge Jenkins, deprived the committee of his valuable services, and during the course of the year Mr. Elliott Smith was appointed to the vacancy. Your chairman recommends that this committee be continued in order to have charge of the same matter in the same capable way during the coming year.

The library belonging to our Association during the past year has, for the first time, been put to general use by the appointment of Mr. Putnam, Curator of the Museum of the City of Rochester, to the office of Librarian. Such books as have been considered of value have been put on the shelves of the Rochester Library and are accessible to all who may wish to consult them, so that they are fulfilling our aim and spreading an interest in numismatics.

You may recall that our Philadelphia Convention passed a resolution putting the Association on record as favoring an increase by Congress of the appropriation for purchases for the Mint Cabinet. Your Chairman undertook to further a project by which proper action of Congress on this subject should result. The plan advocated is to have the Philadelphia Mint strike a medal to be sold to visitors at the Mint as a souvenir, and the proceeds of such sales to be definitely appropriated for the purpose of increasing the collection of coins at the Philadelphia Mint, instead of going into the general fund of the Treasury. A number of Congressmen and Senators have been lined up in favor of this project, but a great deal of work remains to be done, and I would appeal to you and those particularly of our membership who have political influence and friends in Congress in order to secure their active support for such a measure, the furtherance of which comes very properly within the scope of our activities. We hope that the

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weight of our Association and perhaps your individual efforts along this line may produce the desired results. If any of you believe that they can be of assistance in this project, I trust that they will get in touch with me so that I may give them further details in regard to the project.

Through the kindness and interest of one of our members, Mr. Boyd, I am pleased to inform you that you will find during our Convention days that THE NUMISMATIST has been placed on sale at all the stands of the Union News Co. in Boston, and it is our ambition that, perhaps, some day we may find THE NUMISMATIST on sale in the same way as any other national magazine on news stands throughout the country. In the same way we would recommend that all of our members make efforts with their libraries at home to have them become subscribers to our magazine, as nothing will spread an interest in numismatics as much as for the public to be able to read a live monthly paper on the subject. We depend on our membership in this way to increase the subscriptions to our magazine, and at the same time we hope that they will bear in mind its value as an advertising medium.

During the course of the year your Chairman endeavored to start a number of local clubs, societies or branches. Our efforts were aimed at Denver, Detroit and Buffalo, but I regret to say that so far they have not yet met with success. That will be one of our tasks in the future, as additional local clubs would be of the greatest help in the work of our Association. We want every individual member to realize the importance of aiding in this work and of making efforts to establish such clubs in your own localities. Until you have belonged to such thriving clubs as we have in Rochester, Springfield, Chicago and other cities, you can hardly realize how much pleasure you can derive from the pursuit of our hobby.

During the course of the year, unfortunately, the American Numismatic Society ceased its subscription to a stated number of copies of our magazine. While at first we regretted to loose this support, we wish to acknowledge the hearty co-operation which we received from the A. N. S. in an endeavor to secure the subscriptions of the Society members to THE NUMISMATIST, and to a considerable extent we succeeded in retaining them as individual subscribers, and some of them joined our Association as members, so that we really derived a gain from the severance of the relations which heretofore existed.

In further connection with the work of THE NUMISMATIST, we endeavored to obtain a closer co-operation with the interests of the sculptors and medalists, a very interesting and legitimate branch of numismatics, and perhaps you may have noticed that our magazine featured news of this kind, as it is always interesting to the general public.

I am also glad to report that the publication of our Constitution, recommended at last year's Chicago Convention, has become a reality, as you will recall from your August issue of THE NUMISMATIST, and the committee entrusted with this work deserves special thanks for its labors to that end.

The very promising work of our Peace Coin Committee will undoubtedly be reported on separately by this committee.

In conclusion, I wish to say again, as I have said on previous occasions, that your officers are anxious to help in spreading the work and influence of our Association and are making every effort to that end. They cannot be expected to do it alone, and every one of you individually must help us so that our Association shall continue to grow and flourish as it has done in the past.

I thank you, gentlemen.

On motion, it was ordered that the report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors be received and filed.

President Moore—It is necessary that anyone holding proxies turn them over to Mr. Yawger, the Chairman of the Committee on Proxies, by this evening. I also want to add the names of George J. Bauer and a former General Secretary, George L. Tilden, to the Committee to Conduct the Election of Officers. I have here a paper by Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, which I think should be read at this time, in order that some action may be taken on it at this Convention.

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Proposal for an Estate Advisory Board.

Chairman Wormser, in soliciting a paper from me for this Convention, writes: "I hope you will favor me as usual with any good suggestion you can make in respect to our work."

In putting it this way our good Chairman probably had in mind my Convention papers of the past two years: One proposing a better understanding with the Secret Service as to the status of obsolete paper money with collectors; and the one of last year proposing a coin of special design to commemorate peace. It has been a satisfaction to me that both of these suggestions received favorable consideration and to know of the earnest work of the respective committees in their support.

Our ever-changing membership and the good number of new members that recent years have brought to the Association gives me reason to make some references to myself in order that the membership of our present unrivaled organization may better understand why I am always earnest and anxious to advocate anything that I believe will advance numismatics and bring greater benefits to the members of the Association. My Association service extends over a score of years, starting with notes for THE NUMISMATIST. Greater interest came with my being selected for the office of Vice-President at the St. Louis Convention in 1904, and during a three-year term (which had been the usual span between elections or conventions) I sought a greater membership and succeeded in bringing to our rolls a large number of new members and sowing seeds that were productive for some years afterwards. Believing that there was a greater sphere of service and influence for the Association that it had yet sought to render, I was encouraged by many of our old members and had the support of most of the new ones in bringing about a convention with an election of officers at Columbus, Ohio, in 1907, in which, after a canvass and a contest, I was the successful candidate for the office of President. Spokesmen for the opposition accused me of fathering that which could not be delivered. I took this seriously as a "dare," encountered some hard work and found some pebbles in the path, but majority support and progress has followed all the way. I have not forgotten the "dare," and am still trying to do my part to "deliver" what was started in 1907.

This year I come to you with the suggestion that the Association now creates and plans to perpetuate an Estate Advisory Board—a suggestion that has for its purpose the rendering of assistance to the estates of members if called upon to do so; a suggestion which, I believe, if adopted, will also have a supervising and benencial influence on commercial practices, and to the extent that more members will pursue the pleasure of their collection through the evening of life, they knowing and noting in their estate instructions that there is a body that qualifies and is interested and may be relied upon for advice, if needed, as to the disposition of numismatic property to best advantage; a suggestion for a service to all members, both dealers and collectors.

Those in position to know, I believe, will agree that a service of this character would be helpful. Evidences that it would be appreciated is cumulative and is becoming more marked each year as our membership contributes in greater numbers to the harvest of the Grim Reaper. The few young and enthusiastic scattered collectors and dealers of a generation ago that gave our organization birth and builded better than they knew, and those older in years that followed to membership, many becoming good leaders in the work that has steered the Association to a position of popular numismatic helpfulness second to none in the world, are—that is, those who are still with us in life and interest—giving a thought to when their collecting days will be over. And we find some of them reluctantly dispersing their collection, and mostly for the reason that they are doubtful as to how and what may be realized on it after they are gone. Not long ago I asked an old-time serious collector who may yet be spared to many years of activity why he was disposing of his collection. The substance of his answer was: "None of my folks know anything about it, and you know what happens after a fellow is gone." This collector is disposing of his main pleasure piece by piece or in small lots at private sale. He is not the first and far from the only collector in the early evening of life's expectations that has and will do the same thing. Collections sold in this way are

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kept from the "trade," and the collector becomes a dealer so far as his numismatic possessions are concerned until they are dispersed.

We all know that it is natural to prize our possessions above their market worth. We also know that there is no more unsatisfactory property for estate disposal than a numismatic collection. It is a rare exception when those at interest in an estate know anything about property of this kind; about all that is usually known is how it was prized by the one who brought it together or for how much it may have been insured. Not knowing its probable sales value, they are suspicious of selfish motives on the part of all who may, from knowledge and friendly interest, honestly indicate reasonable value and probable disposal results to be expected. Eventually, when the estate must accept disappointment in realizing only a part, and sometimes it is a small one, of its exaggerated expectations, those identified with the sale and numismatics in general are in many instances derided and denounced without warrant, the effects of which are a detriment to our subject. Conditions of this kind are particularly harmful for the dealer who may have obtained the collection for sale on commission; there is no Estate Advisory Board to defend him by telling the estate that its expectations were unreasonable and results have been fair. However, sales rights to good property has keen competition, and rivalry for those rights leads to bidding against the field, sometimes creating hopes not to be realized, and afterwards the echo of "treatment" travels wide and rapidly, as does all trade gossip, and rivalry and jealousy does not remove any of the stingers in passing.

Those at interest in an estate—particularly if the beneficiary is a woman, which is usually the case—seldom know or will believe that only certain pieces in a date or mint-mark collection of common denominations in the modern United States and foreign gold and silver series, and some medals in precious metal, and scarcely any varieties in current paper money, will net their "face" or bullion value after deducting commissions and incident selling expenses; and yet quantity in this class may by its "face" or composition represent to them the greatest value. They do not reason that items sold on a 25 per cent. commission basis must bring about 35 per cent. over their exchange value as money or bullion to be worth selling at that rate. And sometimes when details of sale results are dissected there is apparent justification for the statement, "I would have been better off to have spent most of the pieces or sold them for junk."

Collectors and their estates should understand that considerable expense is associated with the sale of a collection and that allowances must be made for this and also something for the satisfaction of possession by the one who brought it together, and that as a rule sale results do not net original cost. Sale expenses in recent years have justified a commission up to 25%. This brings to mind the exclamation of a collector: "Vot? You charge venty-five ber cent? Vy, you only got to sell 'em four times and the owner gets nuddings."

Most all collectors are dealers to some extent—disposing of duplicates is the common way for the improvement of a collection—but in defining a dealer as one who makes the disposal of numismatic wares his main business, the one so engaged must be a generally well-informed, hard-working, good business man to succeed, and he knows or should know that business practices must be of an exceptionally high order to maintain the confidence necessary for permanent success. But in his efforts for business he meets unreasonable competition, and, "fighting fire with fire," the Golden Rule sometimes becomes less golden, especially when there is no more business to come from that particular source. Some practices that might be condoned in many lines of business have no place within our subject, particularly when it comes to dealing with the heirs of a deceased member. Our subject deals with money more valuable than "money," large and condensed values of uncertain quantity and regarding which very few are informed. Dealers who have reason to be proud of their ethical and honorable practices may have to cope with those who do not maintain comparative standards. Under present conditions, ambitions for business makes the occupation perplexing and honor hazardous. An Estate Advisory Board would be a silent governor and confidential arbitrator, and all interested would soon come to know that it is essential to attain and maintain the confidence of that Board.

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An Estate Advisory Board to be effective must have the confidence of both the dealer-member and the collector-member, and its creation and composition at all times should be free from the suspicion of political or commercial influences. With this in view, it is suggested that a Board, to be composed of three members, be constituted from the body of past Presidents of the Association who are not commercially identified with numismatics; each retiring President to select a Board to serve over the then inducted new administration, and unless disqualified, as herein indicated, he (the retiring President) to be a member and its chairman; the Board to be announced and subject to confirmation by the Convention; the confirmed Board to make its own rules; fill any vacancies in its body that may occur; any report of its service to be at its own option; appeals from its service to be to the Board of Governors; and to serve until the confirmation of its successor.

While I am a past President and not a dealer in the sense as herein defined, I am, at times, sufficiently active commercially to be ineligible for service on this Board as I believe it should at all times be composed.

It is not to be presumed that the Board will seek to be of service or in any way show favoritism. It is to give advice to members and the estates of members when called upon to do so, and all in its confidence shall have equal and fair benefits. For its own information is should review the outcome of its advice and in other ways keep informed for good and impartial service.

Let us presume a case: Mrs. X., the widow, sends the Board a general idea of the material and asks for disposal advice. The Board replies, recommending method of disposition, and accompanies its advice with a list of all dealers that it believes are qualified to render satisfactory service, and, as called upon, continues to advise to final disposition and review of the result.

I have given the subject considerable thought, and while I herein offer what I believe would be a workable plan for a good service, the name and details are only in way of suggestion. Methods and scope of service can be perfected after deliberation, counsel and experience. I will now close with a concrete presentation for the introduction of the service as outlined and for which I seek your consideration and approval.

It is proposed that the American Numismatic Association now creates and provides for perpetuating an Estate Advisory Board, the duties of which shall be that, when requested to do so, it shall advise members and the estates of members regarding the disposition of numismatic property to best advantage, and review the outcome of its advice.

Said Board to be composed of three members, to be appointed from the body of past Presidents of the Association (those most recently retired when practicable) who are not commercially identified with numismatics or serving the Association in an elective office.

Membership composition of this Board shall be by appointment by each retiring President, who, when not impracticable, shall be a member and its Chairman. Appointments to be announced and subject to confirmation by the Convention.

The Board to formulate its own methods of service, fill any vacancies in its own body, and any reports of its service shall be at its own option, and it shall serve until the confirmation of a successor.

On the appeal of any member of the Association or the estate representative of a deceased member, the services of this Board in the particular case appealed shall be subject to review and action by the Board of Governors.

Name of the Estate Advisory Board and addresses of its members shall appear on the printed matter of the Association bearing addresses of its officers.

This proposal, when adopted, shall become a by-law of the Association, and all or any part of existing by-laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

It is not supposed that the Estate Advisory Board will be often called upon for service or have much to do. Its greatest work and value will be simply in its existence and power, its readiness to serve, its reliability and influence.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, August 9, 1921.

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The foregoing proposal was discussed and endorsed at the July, 1921, meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and recommended that it be presented for consideration at the 1920 Convention of the American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Duffield—I move that Mr. Zerbe's paper be referred to a special committee to consider his proposition, to report back to the Convention before adjournment. (Motion carried.)

President Moore—As members of this special committee I will appoint Messrs. Newell, Markus and Converse. Is there anything further to come before this meeting?

A Voice—I think it would be a good idea for each member of the A. N. A. to get another friend interested in the Association.

Mr. Wormser—I would like to announce the appointment of Howland Wood and Dr. Henderson as a Committee to Audit the Accounts of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST. I would also like to make an announcement regarding the Convention badges. The price of the badge is 50 cents, and for the medal 75 cents, or $1 for the two. The General Secretary has them. He also has the Convention bars for the Association badge, which are 50 cents each. The Convention badges cost us 57 cents each, but we are selling them for 50 cents.

President Moore—Is there any further business as this session? The election of officers will take place on the third business session, next Wednesday.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND SESSION, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23.

The meeting was called to order by President Moore at 10:35 A. M.

President Moore—Mr. Wheeler would like to make a few remarks at this time.

Mr. Wheeler—I am very glad to see so many of you here this morning. I had rather expected a small attendance, because I found out something yesterday that reminds me of a friend of mine who had never seen Niagara Falls, and when he finally went there, was very much impressed by the Falls. Some of you were very much impressed yesterday when you were shown the Atlantic Ocean; quite a number, in fact, so much so that they went home by rail. I am up here this morning simply to state a few facts. The first one is that we have a business meeting in this hall promptly at 10 o'clock. I think it might be well to bear that in mind. At 12 o'clock there is to be a dinner at Filene's for ladies only. I am sure that is an interesting announcement. At 1:30 P. M., or earlier, I hope, you will all be at the Museum of Fine Arts, where we are to have an official photograph taken on the steps of the Museum at that time. There will, of course, be an opportunity to visit the Museum. At 4 o'clock there is to be a motor ride around Boston. This is a chance to see not only new Boston, but also old Boston, of which there is considerable yet left that is well worth seeing. At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Faelten has provided a piano recital of classical music at 30 Huntington avenue. The entrance is the same as the one by which you go to the Post Office. You will find it easily enough, and will have a very enjoyable evening of music if you can go there. I thing that is all I have to say at this time.

A Voice—I understand there is a lunch served at the Art Museum, and perhaps some of the members would like to know of it, although I am not sure whether it is served during the summer.

Mr. Wheeler—They always have had one, but I don't know whether it is served now or not.

President Moore—Dr. Storer now has the floor.

Dr. Storer—I only wish to extend to you the very cordial welcome of the Massachusetts Historical Society and to say that the Society has a very interesting historic exhibition on which a great deal of time has been spent in arranging, and which is an exhibition that will certainly be of great interest to the members of this Association. You will find a number of interest-

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ing coins in the exhibition, which will interest you very much indeed, and I wish to say that you will be extremely welcome there. There will also be other interesting things, such as ladies and coffee, or, rather, chocolate, and other things, and we hope to have as many ladies present as possible. It is down in the booklet for 2 P. M., but I suggest that you get there about 3. Then, there is a magnificent collection of medals associated with the practice of medicine at the Boston Medical Library, just around the corner, which you are all invited to inspect, and which I know will be of great interest to many of you. That concludes what I have to say now.

President Moore—At this time we would like to hear from the Chairman of the Committee on Proxies—Mr. Yawger.

Mr. Yawger—The proxies received are as follows: (Reads.)

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Proxies be accepted. Motion carried.

President Moore—Mr. Brenner will now take the floor.

Mr. Brenner—Your Committee, appointed by Chairman Wormser of the Board of Governors, to compile our Constitution and By-laws and bring them up to date, desire to submit pages 361-362-363-364-365 and 366 of the August, 1921, issue of THE NUMISMATIST as its report. It is the earnest hope of your committee that a careful study has been made of the Constitution and By-Laws as they stand, to the end that any changes which would be advisable at this time be made at this Convention and that no further changes be necessary for a long, long time to come.

JUDSON BRENNER,
F. G. DUFFIELD,
Committee.

Mr. Brenner—Your committee on the "Peace Coin" desires to report.

President Moore—Mr. Brenner has the floor.

Mr. Brenner—At last year's Convention a very fine paper by Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco was read, in which he suggested the issuance of a commemorative peace coin. The paper is an exceptionally good one, and I would like to read it to you again, but lack of time forbids. The President at that Convention appointed a committee to co-operate with Congress with a view of having such a coin issued. Although peace had not yet been formally declared, your committee at once proceeded to make arrangements to go to Washington for a conference with the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures immediately after the opening of the third session of the sixty-sixth Congress in December of last year.

Unfortunately, on account of the nearness to the holiday season, and the long distance necessary for some of the members of your committee to travel, Dr. J. M. Henderson was the only member of your committee who was able to accompany me to Washington. Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook, one of the members of your committee, was at that time in Washington. He was a member of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and through his courtesy and interest in a "peace coin" a meeting with the House Committee was arranged for the morning after our arrival on December 14th. Mr. Ashbrook, in a few well-chosen remarks, stated our mission, presented us to the Hon. Albert H. Vestal, chairman, and the members of the committee present, and yielded the floor to the chairman of your committee.

Immediately Mr. Vestal asked if any bill had been introduced, and on being informed that there had not, "thought we had no standing in his court." We assured him of our appreciation of the pleasure it gave us in having him call a meeting to hear us. We desired an informal meeting with the Coinage Committee to discuss in an informal manner, first, whether the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures would approve of a "peace coin" bill or resolution, and secondly, if favorable, what size or denomination is should be.

Determining this at such a meeting would undoubtedly save much time not only of Congress, but also of the Coinage Committee, as it would indicate just what kind of a bill or resolution should be drafted, so that when introduced and referred to the Coinage committee it would be reported favorably out of committee without the necessity of hearings, etc. After receiving a "nod of assent" from Chairman Vestal, I proceeded to read to

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them the paper prepared by Mr. Zerbe of San Francisco, which was read at our Chicago Convention last August (1920).

Then followed a discussion regarding the issuing of a commemorative coin for general circulation at face and without premium. We "drove it home" in our statements that no commemorative coins (except the Columbian half dollars) ever got into circulation except through accident. That but few people outside of coin collectors ever have even seen all of them, much less possessed them. I challenged the entire Coinage Committee that none of their number had ever seen all of the commemoration coins issued. I did not even except the Hon. Mr. Ashbrook, as he had but a few moments before admitted to me he had not even seen the McKinley Memorial gold dollar. I asked those present if they would like to see the commemorative coins issued. I commenced to call them "souvenir" coins, and noticing an apparent "sure-enough" desire to see them I placed before them, neatly arranged on a large desk blotter, a complete set of all the commemorative (souvenir) coins issued up to and including the Pilgrim Tercentennial and Maine Centennial half dollars issued in 1920. While the members of the Coinage Committee gathered around the collection your three members took advantage of the situation and called their attention to each of the coins exhibited—to the fact that each and every one was issued for the benefit of some project or association and was sold at a premium, and therefore kept out of circulation; that some of them were now being sold by dealers for as much as eight times face value (I was recently asked $10 for a McKinley Louisiana Purchase gold dollar). What we want now is a commemorative peace coin for general circulation, at face and without premium, and in such large numbers as to insure against any "cornering" of the coins. Then they would really "commemorate" peace, and everyone would not only see them, but they could possess as many as they desired without paying a premium on them. "We gave our silver dollars to help win the war; we restore them in commemoration of peace." A general expression of approval was made and we next took up the question of the size and denomination of the coin. The Coinage Committee seemed to think the silver half dollar would be the most popular, and your committee agreed with them. However, you will recall in Mr. Zerbe's paper, "our peace coin should be one of good size for best art effects, and if it be one for popular use by all the people, the half dollar is naturally suggested and would probably be a common choice, but if we can secure popular competition by our sculptor-medalists, and should we resume the coinage of the silver dollars as provided for under the Pittman act, that coin should be a consideration."

You will also recall that Mr. Zerbe's paper was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported: "It is our conviction that when peace is declared between the United States of America and all her enemies, the proper Government officiary should cause to be struck and issued a commemorative peace coin of suitable design, type and size, and legal tender for commercial circulation, and we suggest that the coin be of silver and of dollar size." This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention. Your committee faithfully carried out these wishes and "converted" the Coinage Committee to the dollar size, and all present expressed themselves in favor of a "Commemorative Peace Dollar."

The Coinage Committee, however, doubted the possibility of being able to secure any favorable legislation until peace was formally declared, and, in fact, not until the Administration changed, on March 4 following.

Dr. Henderson and I next met Mr. Vestal in Philadelphia. In the meantime he had grown quite enthusiastic for a commemorative dollar, and assured us that he would not only draw a bill for it, but would introduce it at the special session of Congress which would convene in April and stand by it until it finally passed. He also told us of his interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, both of whom agreed to approve, providing no expense was attached to it or to the designing of the coin.

I heard nothing further from Mr. Vestal until the morning of the 11th of April, when Congress would convene in special session. I telephoned him at 10:30 o'clock (Congress convened at noon), and was very much disappointed to learn that on account of his absence and illness at his home, he was unable to prepare the bill to be presented to Congress.

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He asked me to make a draft of a bill, send it to him, and he would get it into action at once. I immediately drew up the following, which I ask the privilege of reading to you to show you that your committee was asking for everything recommended by the Chicago Convention:

"An Act for the coinage of commemorative silver dollars in commemoration of the declaration of peace between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States, for general circulation, to be issued and distributed at face value, without premium.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable, and in commemoration of the declaration of peace between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States of America, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States, commemorative silver dollars for general circulation, issued and distributed at face, without premium.

"(2) That the size, weight, fineness and general coinage features of the standard silver dollar apply to the striking of this commemorative coin, as well as all provisions of the law relative to the coinage, legal tender quality, distribution and redemption of the silver coins of the United States be made applicable to this commemorative coin.

"(3) That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to obtain, by competition, suitable designs for the coins herein authorized, the devices and designs upon which, to be prescribed by a committee composed of the chief coiner of the mint, a representative of the Commission of Fine Arts, The American Numismatic Society of New York, and The American Numismatic Association, incorporated under the laws of the United States May 9, 1912, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the sum of $10,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the cost of such design.

"(4) That immediately after the dies for said Commemorative Peace Coins are prepared, the coinage of the regular or standard silver dollar shall be discontinued for the remainder of the calendar year, and the coinage of the Commemorative Peace Coin be substituted in lieu thereof during such remaining part of the calendar year, issued and distributed at face value without premium."

I again telephoned Mr. Vestal about May 9th—you noticed that the telephone company has declared an extra dividend—(laughter), and was informed that the bill as drafted was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint, but that they would not approve that part of the measure calling for an appropriation to defray the cost of the design, etc.; that the Government was cutting down expenses everywhere, and as we had a competent engraver at the mint, under pay (Mr. Morgan), he should do the work. Recognizing the views of these two officials, Mr. Vestal, instead of using the bill as drafted, drew up a resolution which he introduced as House Joint Resolution No. 111, as published in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST. In this he left out the appropriation and simply provided for change in the design of the standard silver dollar being recoined under the Pittman act to that of a peace dollar. This resolution was introduced on May 9 and referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, which reported it out of committee on June 29, and recommended that it pass. I will read their report:

"The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, to which was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 111) to provide for the coinage of peace dollars, having had the same under consideration, reports the resolution without amendment and recommends that it do pass.

"Under the act of April 23, 1918, known as the Pittman Act, 270,232,000 silver dollars were melted and the silver was sold with a charge sufficient to cover the cost of recoinage, together with the cost of copper for alloy. We have begun to replace the 270,232,000 dollars under the terms of the above act and have coined to date more than 10,000,000 dollars.

"More than 25 years have elapsed since the present design of the silver

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dollar was effected, and the purpose of this resolution is to change the design of the dollar to an appropriate design commemorative of the terminaiton of the war between the Imperial German Government and the Government and people of the United States; that the remainder of the silver dollars to be recoined under the Pittman Act be of the new design which will be selected by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; that the weight, fineness, etc., shall not be changed—the only change shall be in the design, making it a commemorative coin."

Standard silver dollars are now being coined under the Pittman act at the rate of nearly 500,000 per day. Short-term interest-bearing notes were given in payment for the silver purchased for this purpose, and the coinage was ordered as rapidly as possible by the Secretary of the Treasury in order to pay off the notes, and thereby save the interest to the Government. Mr. Vestal was so encouraged by the favorable expressions of approval he received from the many members of Congress whom he interviewed, that he had the resolution placed on the "Unanimous Consent Calendar."

Unfortunately, when his (Mr. Vestal's) committee was called there was one—only one—objection made from the floor of the House. Mr. Vestal asked if the objector would not withhold his objection long enough to permit him (Mr. Vestal) to make a statement, but the objector declined, and the resolution now must wait for its regular turn to come up for consideration.

Dr. Henderson and I both stopped off at Washington en route here, and to each of us Mr. Vestal stated that there was no question but that the resolution would pass and we would see peace dollars plenty. On account of the tremendous amount of legislative matters to be disposed of at this special session, the resolution may not be reached until after Congress regularly convenes in December next. Personally, I feel that we will have a peace dollar soon and plenty of them, and I feel that both Dr. Henderson and Mr. Ashbrook are of the same mind. Before I take my seat I want to read an executive order issued by President Harding, which was undoubtedly inspired by the activities of the American Numismatic Association. The order thoroughly explains itself.

"EXECUTIVE ORDER.

"It is hereby ordered that essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins, produced by the executive departments, also the designs of statues, fountains and monuments, and all important plans for parks and all public buildings, constructed by executive departments or the District of Columbia, which in any essential way affect the appearance of the City of Washington, or the District of Columbia, shall be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice as to the merits of such designs before the executive officer having charge of the same shall approve thereof.

"(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

"The White House, July 28, 1921."

(No. 3524).

Dr. Henderson—There is one thing that I fear may not be grasped, in that order of the President's, by some of you, and that is, to my mind, one of the best things that has occurred in numismatics for many years. The wording of the order is a little confusing, and I fear you do not grasp the importance of the fact that it covers two subjects—coins and medals, and also monuments in the District of Columbia—and all designs are to be referred to this association. I think that is wonderful.

Mr. Brenner—I will read the first few lines again. (Does so.)

Mr. Joers—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Brenner if the wording of that document is proper. It refers to the Imperial German Government, which has ceased to exist.

Mr. Brenner—That is a verbatim wording of the resolution. I asked Mr. Vestal whether that wording is correct, and he informed me that it is. In the preamble of the peace resolution before Congress the wording "the Imperial German Government, and the people and the Government of the United States" appears.

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President Moore—Gentlemen, I suggest that the report of the Committee be accepted and the committee continued. (Carried.)

President Moore—Referring to the circulation of silver dollars, I want to say here that they are now pushing the replacement of these coins as rapidly as possible. They are putting out about 25,000 in Philadelphia, 100,000 in San Francisco and 100,000 in Denver, and there is no question in my mind but that when they reach the matter of the commemorative coins, they will go through too, although there may be considerable delay. One other matter: Someone has told me that there have been a number of articles in the press on this subject. There is a great deal of publicity being given to this commemorative coin in the United States and elsewhere, and we ought to have more, as that will do more towards publicity for the coin and getting it into circulation than anything else. I think we ought to keep the matter before the papers as much as possible.

Dr. Henderson—Is a motion relative to this subject in order now?

President Moore—It is.

Dr. Henderson—I move that we draft a motion of thanks showing the appreciation of this Association for this order to permit designs on coins and medals to be submitted to the Association, and thereby recognizing the act of President Harding as one strong point for the influence of the Association and towards a more artistic coinage. (Carried.)

Mr. Tilden—I would like to suggest a discussion on a resolution for a provision for life membership, as I think it is something that ought to be acted upon.

President Moore—That point has been brought up before. What do the members think of it?

Mr. Smith—I doubt if we can take up that question now and go into it carefully enough to determine the amount that should be paid for life membership, in order to cover an amount equal to the annual dues. However, I find that a great many members of organizations such as this one allow their dues to lapse for various reasons, and if the A. N. A. could have life membership they might possibly even make money by it. For instance, supposing that the dues are $2 to $3, and supposing a man pays $50, of course that pays his membership for 25 years; but taking the life of the average member, the organization would make money by a $50 life membership. This would also avoid forgetting to pay dues. I think it is a matter that ought to be taken up and see if it won't be worth while. We lose a lot of members on account of non-payment of dues, and there are many who would like to pay them all in one sum and get rid of them.

Mr. Wormser—It might be a good idea to leave the whole matter to the Board of Governors to determine and report at the next convention.

President Moore—Do we hear a motion to leave this matter to the Board of Governors, to be reported on at the next Convention?

Mr. Wormser—I make that as a motion. (Motion is seconded from the floor.)

A Voice—Will this be an amendment to the Constitution or to the By-laws?

President Moore—That matter can be left in the hands of the Board of Governors. (The motion is put and carried.)

President Moore—The Convention is now open for nominations for officers.

Mr. Wood—Mr. President, I wish to put in nomination for President my very good friend Mr. Wormser. He has filled the duties of the Chairman of the Board of Governors very satisfactorily, and I know that he would fill the position of President with even greater success. (Nomination is seconded and the nominations for President declared closed.)

President Moore—For First Vice-President the name of Fred Joy is already in nomination, also that of Mr. Chapman. (Mr. Chapman withdraws his name, and the nominations for First Vice-President are declared closed.)

President Moore—For Second Vice-President the nominations are Victor Morin, Frank H. Shumway and Charles Markus. (Mr. Marcus withdraws and the nominations for Second Vice-President are declared closed.)

President Moore—For General Secretary I have the nomination of Alden S. Boyer of Chicago. (Nominations for General Secretary declared closed.)

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President Moore—For Treasurer, W. F. Dunham, R. E. Davis of Chicago and Wayte Raymond. (Mr. Dunham withdraws. Discussion as to the possibility of Mr. Raymond declining to serve. Nominations for Treasurer closed.)

President Moore—For Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Wormser and Mr. Lardner.

Mr. Brenner—Mr. Wormser has been nominated for President and is practically elected as it stands. Mr. Wormser and H. H. Yawger, our General Secretary, have made an exceptionally fine team, and I would like to see that team continue. My idea would be to have Mr. Yawger take the place of Mr. Wormser, since he is to be our new President. Therefore, I take great pleasure in nominating H. H. Yawger for Chairman of the Board of Governors.

President Moore—Mr. Wormser having been nominated for President cannot, of course, be nominated also for Chairman, and the nominations now are Mr. Yawger and Mr. Lardner. (Mr. Lardner withdraws and nominations for Chairman are declared closed.)

President Moore—For Members of the Board of Governors, George J. Bauer, Judson Brenner, J. H. Snow, George H. Blake, Harry H. Yawger, Foster Lardner, Theo. E. Leon, S. H. Chapman, Charles Markus, John M. Oliver, Dr. Malcolm Storer have been nominated. (Messrs. Brenner and Yawger withdraw.)

Elliott Smith of New York was nominated, but declined.

Ludger Gravel of Montreal was nominated.

Edward D. Putnam was nominated for Librarian and the nominations closed.

A motion was carried that Mr. Bauer have the ballots printed.

President Moore—We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee on the General Secretary's and Treasurer's books.

Mr. Shumway—The committee has found everything correct.

President Moore—The report of the Committee to Audit the Business Manager's books.

Mr. Wood—The committee submits the following report:

We, the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST, report as follows:

That we have audited the books and have found them correct.

Your committee also desires to make the following recommendation to the Board of Governors: That the salary of the Editor and Business Manager be increased.

HOWLAND WOOD,
J. M. HENDERSON,
Committee.

President Moore—Mr. Wormser has the floor.

Mr. Wormser—I have in my hands three invitations for our next Convention, received during the year. Two are from New York City and one is from New Orleans. The two from New York are as follows:

New York, August 12, 1921.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman Board of Governors, A.N.A., New York City:

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of transmitting to you, as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., the following resolution unanimously adopted by the New York Numismatic Club in regular session at its meeting August 12, 1921:

"Resolved, That the New York Numismatic Club hereby extends to the American Numismatic Association a cordial invitation to hold its 1922 Convention in the city of New York; and be it further

"Resolved, That the New York Numismatic Club pledges to the A. N. A. its hearty co-operation in making the 1922 Convention a success."

With best wishes for the success of the Boston Convention, I remain,

Very truly yours,
J. M. SWANSON, Secretary,
The New York Numismatic Club.

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Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman:

Dear Sir—On behalf of the American Numismatic Society I would respectfully request that you consider seriously the suggestion that the Annual Convention of the A. N. A. for 1922 be held in New York City. Our Society will be delighted to do its share towards entertaining the delegates, and our building will be always at their disposal.

Hoping you will consider this suggestion favorably, I remain,

Yours very truly,
EDWARD T. NEWELL,
President.

Mr. Brenner—I know that the Board of Governors would like an expression from the Convention, and I therefore move that the Convention express its wish that the Board select New York for the next annual Convention. (Carried after some discussion.)

President Moore—At this time I would like to hear from the Committee on the feasibility of adopting the plan for an Estate Advisory Board.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Newell left with me the report of the committee, which is as follows:

Your committee, after due and lengthy deliberation, would recommend that the discussion of this proposal be deferred until the Convention of 1922.

Your committee would further suggest that in the meanwhile the proposal be printed in full in THE NUMISMATIST and that criticisms pro and con be invited. It is recommended that such criticisms and suggestions should be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD T. NEWELL, Chairman;
A. W. CONVERSE,
CHARLES R. MARKUS.

The report of the committee was adopted.

President Moore—I will now ask Dr. Storer to read a paper to the Convention, which I am sure will be of great interest to you all.

Dr. Storer—(Reads paper on Naval Medals.)

President Moore—Now I have a few words to say. In some lodges, I understand, when their officers are not present at one meeting, they are required, the next time they are present, to explain the cause of their absence. Of course, this is not a lodge, but I see the face of an old member in the room, or did a moment ago—that of Howard Newcomb. Mr. Newcomb will please come up on the stage and explain where he has been, lo! these many years.

Mr. Newcomb—Members of the A. N. A., it seems mighty good to me to get back again and meet my friends, and I must confess that last year I wandered away. I wandered down to the Atlantic seaboard, and I stayed there, the fishing being particularly good; but I took with me all my catalogues of my own coins so that I would not forget my friends who are so close to me when I am at home, losing myself in my studies of coins and medals. I haven't anything special to say. I came in here thinking to say "How do you do" to some of my friends, and there is really nothing further for me to say at this time.

President Moore—Gentlemen, last year at Chicago, on the last day of the Convention, we started out on a strip, but we didn't keep together, and some of the boys drifted into the library, and then over to the Chicago Historical Society. The Gunther collection was there, and they had just started to unpack the trunks—and there were many trunks in that collection. Now, it happened that some of us sat down there, and in front of us was a drawer full of manuscripts and other things, among them a number of the back numbers of THE NUMISMATIST. We were, by the way, sitting in Lincoln's pew. Then, in looking through the drawer, one of the boys picked up some notes and advertising bills, and someone said, "Here is Moore & Yawger on this note." The Librarian was standing by, and I thought to myself that that note ought to belong to me, and I asked the Librarian about it and

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said that I would like to have it. It was fastened to a page with something else on the other side, and the Librarian said, "We do not like to take these off without using considerable care, as we have to steam these things apart; but if you will write your name and address on the margin of that page I will see what I can do." I told her that I was afraid I would lose the note by so doing, but did so, and as time went on and I wrote to the Librarian several times without receiving a reply; but I didn't die that easy. I took the matter up with Mr. Boyer, and, I think, wrote him about three times before he answered me, and he finally said that he was a member of that Society, and if there was any possible way to get that note he would do so. Well, he didn't get it, and it went on, and about two weeks previous to this Convention I wrote him again asking him for the note and said I wanted it before Mr. Yawger and I went out of office. I thought I would have it for this Convention, if not before by letter. However, on Saturday morning Mr. Boyer came into the lobby at the hotel and handed me a letetr, in which was the note, and told me that the Librarian would write me. I received that letter and read part of it a while ago. You will see the note in the case. It took me a year, with the help of several others, to land that note out of the Gunther collection, but I finally got it.

Mr. Wormser—I think it is up to the Convention to vote the Secretary's salary for the year ending with this Convention, to the amount to $125. and I make that motion. (Carried.)

President Moore—It is 12:25, and the meeting stands adjourned until tomorrow morning in this hall at 10 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24.

The meeting was called to order by President Moore at 10:15 A. M.

President Moore—Mr. Bauer would like to make some explanations relative to the ballots. All listen carefully, please, to what he has to say. Kindly give your close attention.

Mr. Bauer—Under the heading of Second Vice-President the names should have been inserted one below the other, so in marking your ballots, if you are voting for Mr. Shumway be careful to mark the X in front of his name. There are two candidates—Mr. Morin and Mr. Shumway. Also, the name of Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York was left off as a candidate for Treasurer, so in voting for Mr. Raymond write in his name and place the X before it. Also, attach all proxies to the printed form and sign the proper name on the printed form as it is signed on the proxy, so there will be no mistake. If this is not done, the vote will have to be thrown out. The time yesterday was set at 11 o'clock for the ballots to be in. We can use this table in the corner here. I guess you can reach it easily. That is all.

President Moore—We will give a fifteen-minute recess after a while so you can do your balloting. Mr. Duffield now has the floor.

Mr. Duffield—What I have to say is that I would like everybody who has an exhibit here to give me, before you leave Boston, or else send to me, a list of your exhibit, as it has been impossible to get it in any other way, if you want a complete list published in THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Wormser—May I again call the attention of the members to the fact that Mr. Yawger has a few badges of the Association to sell and will be glad to dispose of one to anybody who wants one. Everybody should have one. Mr. Yawger also has some of the Boston bars to sell.

President Moore—As Mr. Yawger is leaving, those that have not registered please hand your names in to him and he will see that you get on the registration list. Do not leave the hall without doing that, please. We will now listen to the report of the Librarian.

Mr. Wormser—I just received the following report from Mr. E. D. Putnam of Rochester.

Report of the Librarian.

To the President, Board of Governors and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The report of the Librarian for the year 1920 is as follows:

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Two inquiries for books of the Association have been received, and the volumes being in the library were sent two members and returned. One inquiry I was unable to grant the request, as the volume requested did not appear to be among the librarian's books.

Attention was called late in the year by the Librarian to the Secretary to the fact that THE NUMISMATIST had not been bound since the year 1906, making 14 volumes to be bound.

By the Secretary's instructions, as coming from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, your Librarian was instructed to get prices upon having these bound, and upon a bid of $2.25 per volume being submitted, was instructed to go ahead and have the work done. Unfortunately, just at this time, the printers and binders went out on strike, and consequently the volumes have not as yet been put in permanent shape.

The Librarian, with his assistant, is at present taking an inventory and placing bookmarks in the volumes of the Association's collection, which should be completed within a short time. It is also planned to make a new inventory of the collection, which will be furnished at least to the officers and Board of Governors of the Association. Possibly this may be extended to each of the branches of the Association.

Your librarian feels that there is a considerable accumulation of material which is of no practical value whatever, and has been promised by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Wormser, to at some time in the near future go over this material thoroughly culling out that which is of no benefit to the Association.

It is suggested that, whoever your Librarian may be in the future, instructions be given him to have bound such material as may come in from year to year worthy of being preserved.

There has been contributed during the year but one new publication—a pamphlet entitled "U. S. Coins," by Theo. J. Venn, published at King City, Mo.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. PUTNAM,

Librarian, American Numismatic Association.

President Moore—What shall we do with this report?

A Voice—Move it be accepted. (Carried).

President Moore—We will now listen to the reports of the District Secretaries if there are any to be made.

Mr. Wormser—I am sorry to say that although we have a report from one of the District Secretaries, it seems to have been mislaid. It was sent in by Mr. Yoder, and those of you who are District Secretaries and are present, we should like hereafter to call on you for regular annual reports giving details of the work you have done. This is an innovation, but it is our aim to make the office of District Secretary more important. I am sorry that we have not this particular report at hand to read, but it is in existence somewhere, and if it is found will be published in THE NUMISMATIST as a good example to everybody.

Mr. H. H. Yawger, General Secretary:

I am sorry to be obliged to send in a report of the work of my district, when so little has been accomplished. During the previous year I visited the State Museum of Minneapolis and had an hour's talk with the young man in charge of its rather small numismatic collection. It had been put away, partly for lack of room, but more largely, I think, because they did not think it sufficiently interesting. I secured a promise from him to do two things—first, put the collection on exhibition at least part of each year, and secondly, to see that the newspapers of the twin cities had a good story concerning some interesting items of the exhibit. Also, I visited the State Historical Museum at Madison. They have a very interesting though not large numismatic collection. It includes the largest collection of private bank notes of Wisconsin. This is because the society was in a position to obtain these notes through the period when such paper was obtainable. They keep a part of this material constantly before the public. This is the best exhibition service which we have in this district. I did not visit the collection at Whitewater and Milwaukee. The latter, owned by the City Museum, contains a small but interesting collection of American notes and

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coins. It is largely the gift of Milwaukee citizens. The museum has a well-appointed room in which the numismatic collection is exhibited. The former collection I made while in charge of the State Commercial Normal School. It has two items of interest—first, the largest collection of Wisconsin store cards in the State; secondly, the beginning of a collection of historical and important commercial documents, early form bills of exchange with most of the civilized countries, early notes, power of attorney, contracts, deeds and mortgages. It also contains several hundred bank checks given by persons more or less important. There is a fairly good collection of early bank notes.

During the same trip, I also examined the numismatic collection in the University of Chicago, which I found carefully deposited in trays in large boxes, and in the University of Michigan the collection was also carefully stored in trays kept in an open part of the State Library.

During the present year I have inspected the two small collections in North Dakota, a very meager lot displayed by the State Historical Society in the Capitol at Bismarck. The Masonic Grand Lodge officers maintain a small miscellaneous collection in their library in the Fargo Masonic Building.

I have written a few letters and sent out a few circulars. This fall I shall call a meeting of all the students and citizens interested in numismatics and will attempt to create an interest in this locality. Also, through the Extension Division, I will send out to schools and clubs a small collection of Americana with carefully typewritten notes so that the collection may be easily interpreted.

A. H. YODER, District Secretary.

Mr. Wormser—I also have several other papers to read. The first is from Mr. Connor of Metuchen, N. J. I think Mr. Connor has a very interesting subject and in a letter accompanying this paper he mentioned to me that he has, all together, 150 or 160 pieces, but the number that he sent here was only 90. I don't know why he exercised that particular choice. (Reads paper.)

Dr. Storer—I would say that the Massachusetts Historical Society has 64 medals issued by Massachusetts towns.

Mr. Wormser—I would also like to say, in connection with that paper, that I have a list of the medals as a part of the paper. I also have a paper by Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, Iowa, called "Orders and Decorations," which I will now read. (Reads paper.)

President Moore—Gentlemen, yesterday we noticed in the Transcript the picture of a famous man, and again this morning we see a picture of the same famous man. I don't know how you go about it to get your picture in these Boston papers. I guess you have to be famous. I would like to hear from that gentleman. Mr. Wheeler, please take the floor.

Mr. Wheeler—I don't know how that was done (referring to cartoon in Boston American). I sat beside Mr. Moore at dinner last night and may have fallen asleep. I don't know how it is done, but we will let it go for a likeness. There is no particular reason why I should be called upon this morning, unless it is to say that this afternoon we are invited to the home of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is about eight minutes walk down Boylston street. You can go on the surface cars and also underground. If you go underground, get out at Massachusetts Avenue Station and then walk across the street for one short block, and both the Historical Society and the Medical Library are located at that point. There are some very interesting things there, and the Society will be glad to see us there at three o'clock and show us something in the way of an exhibit and feed us lightly, and I hope you will all be there. I also have one other thing which I was requested to say. There is one unique and, of course, rare, medal which belongs to the City of Boston and is kept in the Boston Public Library. I will not undertake to give you a history of it now. There are three days in the Boston calendar which are all the 17th day of the month. First, of course, is the 17th of June, when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, in 1775. The next after that was the 17th of March, 1776, when the Americans got the British into that state of mind when they concluded that there were other places better for them than Boston and evacuated the city, and

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that day is also St. Patrick's Day, which makes it a double holiday. Then there is another 17th, namely, the 17th of September, which is the birthday of Boston, dating from the year 1630. The 250th anniversary of the settling of Boston was celebrated on the 17th of September, 1880, and the 300th will doubtless be celebrated on the 17th of September, 1930; so there are these three 17ths important in Boston history—the day of the foundation of Boston, the day when we fought on Bunker Hill, and the day when the British moved away and the Revolution was transferred to the South. Now, shortly after that evacuation of Boston you will find by looking in the records of the Continental Congress that under date of Monday, March 25th, 1776, a letter was received from General Washington of the 19th, was presented to Congress and was read, informing them that on the 17th the enemy had evacuated Boston and our troops had possession of it. There were other letters received that same day, and Congress thereupon resolved that "the thanks of this Congress, in their own name and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies whom they represent, be presented to His Excellency, General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege of Boston, and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of this great event and presented to His Excellency, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks and a proper device for the medal." The members chosen were Mr. John Adams, Mr. John Jay and Mr. Stephen Hopkins. Now, nobody knows what that committee did nor how they went about it, but a long while after, a medal was struck and was conveyed to General Washington, but there was never any formal presentation and no other mention is to be found in any Congressional paper about the medal, but Washington had it and it was found among his papers and other possessions, and it lay with a collateral branch of the family until after our Civil War, when it was offered for sale, and certain citizens of Boston purchased it and gave it to the City of Boston. It is a gold medal. Of course, things more or less like it can be had from the Mint in bronze now, but this that I have in my hand is the Washington Medal. It weighs seven ounces, eighteen pennyweights, nine and one-half grains—I weighed it myself. It is 2-11/16 inches in diameter, or between 68 and 69 millimeters. That is the medal. (Holds up medal.) (Applause). I have never seen but one gold medal of that size made by the United States, but last summer there was put into my hands, in the most casual fashion, a medal of about that size. I lived up on Lake Champlain for a while, and there was put into my hands a gold medal of that size with a view of the battle of Lake Champlain, and it must have been the original medal presented by Congress to Commander MacDonough for winning the Battle of Lake Champlain. There is a lot that might be said about the Washington Medal, and there is a very interesting pamphlet by Mr. H. Payson Arnold, so you may read about it. Our Boston Library Bulletin had something about it a year ago, and THE NUMISMATIST for March, 1920, had a good deal of what appeared in our Bulletin and some additional matter. I thought it might be of interest if you could see the Washington Medal, so I borrowed it this morning and I am responsible for it. I have been somewhat amused by the remarks made on the crookedness of the streets of Boston, and it occurred to me that I had something at home that, had some of you known of it, you might have borrowed from me. It is this old English watch. It is a real watch and a time-keeper. It will go—if you stand still; it does not do so well when you walk about. I suppose it is 125 or 130 years old. The hour circle is on the side, the second hand is there, as is usual on watches, but that other circular line that you can perhaps dimly see is a gold-rimmed, sapphire-mounted compass; so if you had this watch with you and got lost up in the North End, you could not only tell when it would be time to go home, but how to get there. My main reason for speaking, however, is the Washington Medal.

President Moore—We will now take a fifteen-minute recess for balloting. Please turn your ballots in to the Committee on Credentials at once. The polls will close at 11:20, and I will announce the time five minutes previous to that.

(Recess.)

President Moore (at 11:20)—Please come to order, gentlemen. It is now time. I declare the polls closed for the election of officers. Mr. Wromser has the floor.

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Mr. Wormser—I have one more and last paper to read, written by our worthy member, Mr. Eklund. I will not read it all to you. It is somewhat descriptive of certain Swedish tokens, and I think it will read much better in THE NUMISMATIST than it will "listen." As I am not an exeprt in the Swedish tongue, please overlook my improper pronunciations. (Reads paper.)

A Voice—May I take this opportunity to make a motion that the writers of all these papers be thanked for their efforts in behalf of the success of our convention.

President Moore—That has already been attended to.

A Voice—I move that our Committee on Obsolete Paper Money be continued, the three members to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors. (Motion is seconded and carried.)

President Moore—Please bear in mind, those having exhibits, to write them up and hand them to Mr. Duffield for publication. Now, I think that at this time I shall take up the matter of any miscellaneous or new business to come before this convention.

Mr. Sears—Some time ago, when it was decided to hold the Convention in Boston, the Committee notified me that I was expected to act as chairman of the Committee on Exhibits. I suppose I was picked for no particular reason unless it was that they knew I had been out of work for a couple of years and they thought they ought to give me a job, so this was handed to me, and in that capacity I feel that perhaps it is my duty to bring before the Convention what I am about to say. It has been the rule or law of most every public building where we have held our exhibitions in the last few years that no coins exhibited there were to be sold within the building, and that rule, I was told by the gentleman who wrote me, together with several others of the Boston Numismatic Society, would be strictly enforced. It was called to my attention soon after I got here—I had been late in getting here—that there were two other members on the committee with me who had had to do all the work, and I had been criticized because I had not been here and they had been obliged to get somebody to do my work. I want to tell these people whom they hired to do this work that if they will send in their bill, it will be paid. It was utterly impossible for me to get here sooner than I did. The other members of the committee were Boston people, and I thought I might expect them to get the cases in place; but I find that the work was so hard they had to have some help, and I am perfectly willing to settle with the help if they will present their bill. Now, to get back to what I wanted to say. It seems to me that when a dealer comes here to make an exhibit he should be willing to abide by the rules and regulations laid down by the building in which the exhibition is held. If not, then, to my mind, it is high time that this Association pass some rule regulating the commercial part of the program. I do not see any harm in anyone showing his coins, and if someone is interested and asks what a certain specimen is worth, to ask the dealer if he will remove it and carry it in his pocket to the hotel so that he may purchase it, but I do not think it is right, in the face of the fact that we have been expressly reminded that it is against the rules of the building and of the Association, to commercialize our exhibits. I should like to bring my entire stock and lay it out here before these gentlemen and have them purchase from it, but I was told that it was against the rules and it was not done. Now, I feel that if the exhibitors are not willing to abide by the rules laid down, it is up to this Association now to amend its rules, or by-laws, or Constitution, so that this thing will not happen in the future. I have had complaints from members of our Association and, strange to say, only one complaint from a member of the Boston Numismatic Society. The other complaints have come from members outside of Boston, who asked me why I allowed this. Now, I do not like to shoulder all the responsibility. I have done the best I could and published in THE NUMISMATIST that it is against the laws that any coins be shown with prices marked, and when I came here and saw some of the cases containing price marks I called the gentleman's attention to the rule, and he promised to remedy the matter. Now I am not referring to that gentleman especially, but he is the only offender at this time. I do know that there have been others who came here with coins in their pockets and did the same thing, which probably, though not on so large a scale, is the same

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infraction of the rule, and I would like to see the Convention at this time —unless I am the only man in the room who holds this view of the matter, in which case I am willing to sit down—I think it is time the Convention took some action on the matter and that some rule be laid down so that an exhibitor will know before he comes here what is expected of him, and what he can do, and what he cannot do, and I hope that before you leave something will be done. If no one else agrees with what I say it makes no difference; I have that same view just the same. If there is anyone else who agrees with me I should like to hear from him on the subject also.

President Moore—Members of the Convention, this matter is open for discussion.

Mr. Brenner—I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to be reported on as soon as possible.

Mr. Sears—I second that motion.

Mr. Morse—Mr. President, as a dealer—collector first and dealer afterwards—I want to enter a protest on this thing. In the first place I would like to ask how many of those objectors to trading are in this hall.

Several Voices—I do.

Mr. Morse—I have exhibits in two cases here, and there is not a price tag in either of them. A very prominent member came to me yesterday and asked me if I would sell him a couple of pieces of fractional currency to start a boy on a collection. The two pieces came to 65 cents. When I went to Chicago my fare cost me over $60 out and back, and I turned enough money that I couldn't spend into money that I could spend to practically pay my carfare, but my other expenses came out of my pocket. Now, gentlemen, as far as I am concerned, I could not attend the Convention and make exhibit unless I could do something on the side to help out on the expenses. At this Convention I have sold $18 worth of stuff, and I showed the stuff at the request of those who came to me. I do not think I have sold $3 worth of pieces of paper money to anybody outside of the membership of the A. N. A. I showed the money at their request, and I have sat here in every business session and taken some part, and I do not think I have interfered with the transaction of any business whatever.

Mr. Sears—This gentleman says that it cost him $60 in car fare to go to Chicago last year. Well, it cost me in all about $500, and I did not sell $18 worth, and I felt that it was good money spent. When I go to a Convention I do not go with the expectation of paying my expenses out of some proceeds, but I go with the expectation of meeting my friends who are members of the A. N. A., exhibitors, and other people, and of enjoying myself, and I do not attempt to make my expenses, because I never have and never expect to; and, furthermore, I am very sorry that my brother has taken offence and that he thought that because he had collected 65 cents in the hall I had him singled out as a dark blot upon the page. I did not even know that he had sold anything or that he had anything for sale here, and he certainly has not exposed any prices in his exhibit. When it comes to a man thinking he must make his expenses when he comes to the Convention, it does not seem to me to be what we hold the conventions for. I have attended almost every convention that we have had since the first Convention was held in Philadelphia. I think I have missed two. The last Convention which was held in Philadelphia I was unable to attend on account of sickness in my family, and the convention held on the Pacific Coast I was not able to attend through some circumstance or other which I have forgotten —very likely I didn't have the money to go—but I don't want to take up all this time in discussion. I want to see somebody else say something about it, but I do not think it is fair for Mr. Morse to say that I had singled him out because I knew he had collected 65 cents for two pieces of fractional currency to start a boy's collection.

Mr. Wood—There is one point that it may be well to remember, and that is that most of our exhibits are held in libraries or museums where it is the absolute rule that there be no commercialism. Now there should be, in such cases, arrangements made for selling outside of the library or museum where we exhibit. If that could be arranged I don't think there would be any trouble, because a great many of the members want to buy, and those who buy are equally interested and as enthusiastic as those who sell; but

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the thing must be done in an unobjectionable manner somewhere else than in the public buildings that are given us in which to show our exhibits.

Mr. Wurtzbach—I think the question that concerns us chiefly, meaning the large majority of the members here, is the strict compliance with the rules and regulations that surround the building which, by the courtesy of a city or organization in allowing us to use the building for our Convention, is used by us far that purpose. If it is true that the Boston Public Library does not permit the sale of anything in any of its rooms, then we ought strictly to observe that rule, and I think that ought to hold good wherever we go. Then, too, I think there is danger of commercializing our meetings to such an extent that we are apt to loose interest in our real reason for meeting, which is the interchange of views and renewing of ties that bind us closely together, and at the same time I appreciate that every one of us, I think, comes here or to any Convention hoping that we can better in some way our own collections or make it possible for someone else to better his collection, and with that I have no fault to find at all; but I do think that we ought to observe strictly the rules of this building and that the rules of any building we use should be strictly observed by an Association like ours. I would, in fact I do, feel aggrieved if the City of Boston has allowed us to use this room for our Convention and we have perhaps unintentionally, but none the less to a considerable extent, allowed an infraction of the rules that govern that body. It seems to me that the matter could be very easily handled by those dealers and others who want to do any trading, to in some way indicate their purpose and make an arrangement to have the transaction take place outside of the meeting-room, and not during our business sessions. I think our sessions this time have been interfered with by a certain commercialization of interests that are apparent to us all, but I think a compromise could be made whereby anyone who wanted to purchase any coin would not have to go away without doing so. It is well to remember that some of us come from sections where we do not readily have the opportunity to buy that is offered in the larger centers; but I do think that, first of all, we ought to observe any condition or rule laid down by the owners of the building whose courtesy we enjoy for the time being.

Mr. Boyer—I think many of us come here to get something. I do. I think there should be a room of some kind where we can have a commercial exhibition. That is only a suggestion. When I come here I want to get something.

Dr. Henderson—It seems to me that that is imposing a responsibility on the Committee on Resolutions that they might not care to undertake. I think the matter should be left to the Board of Governors, who will be acquainted at our next meeting with all the conditions surrounding the obtaining of a building, and can lay down the rule and have it announced beforehand, and I do not believe there is a member of this organization who will not abide by it.

Mr. Brenner—With the consent of the seconder I will be glad to withdraw my motion and make the motion that this matter be referred to the Board of Governors.

A Voice—I second that.

Dr. Henderson—Mr. Chairman may I have the floor? Has that motion been withdrawn in regard to the exhibit?

Mr. Sears—I consent to its withdrawal.

Dr. Henderson—I would like to say a word. I am here to collect. I am not here for the dealers. I have gone to conventions in the past and there has not been a time when I have not purchased something, or traded something or sold something, but I have always gone away with more than when I came. My object is to improve the opportunity to secure that which I desire, and it is one of the advantages of attending a Convention for those who do not reside in the centers where these opportunities are presented at all times. I do not think these exhibits could be made successful without the dealers' exhibits, and any rule made hard and fast that the dealers withdraw their exhibits would almost completely do away with the exhibit. This matter can safely be referred to the Board of Governors; that the rules be not violated and some compromise reached where both the dealer and the collector can be satisfied and have an opportunity for the purchase and sale of coins, so that it can be done in a manner that is not objectionable to anyone, but will be acceptable to all. If a dealer here wants to sell

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something for $16 that he has, and I want it, there should be some way for him to sell it to me in a way not objectionable to anyone and according to the rules. The Board of Governors are the governing factor in this Association, and by the time the exhibit is to be made next year I think they can be ready with the proper rules.

Mr. Wormser—As one who has been on the Board of Governors I would like to say that to me this is just simply passing the buck around. The Board of Governors had a resolution last year on that subject at Chicago, and Mr. Sears' recommendation simply followed this. That passed it to the Convention, and now the Convention is passing it back to the Board of Governors. If the Association does not want trading in the room, or if the Board of Governors do not think it is the place for trading, there are plenty of rooms outside, and anyone can see the dealers at the hotel if he wants to. I have done it, and so can everybody else. I think this ought to be more of a literary and scientific organization than a trading organization, and I think this is the time for the Convention to say what they want, one way or the other. I can say this, that if the convention goes to New York next year there will be no trading in the exhibition-room, because the New York Association does not allow that in their building, and I think it is a rule that should be made for our organization. As for the other point, I think that is an excellent one. If you are in a building and enjoying its courtesies, you certainly ought to abide by the rules. As a third point, what are you going to do about it? That is the thing on which you will have to go on record. It is all right to make rules, but what about enforcing them? Shall we throw out a man's exhibit who violates the rules?

A Voice—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Wormser—I think we are a little confused in that some members have an idea that there should be a forbidding of all trading, but I do not think it is best that we go on record now that we will allow sales in the exhibition rooms and then come face to face with objections as we would in New York. Do we want to tell the people of Boston that we enjoyed the courtesies of their building and then violated its rules? I think this thing can be very easily settled. I do not believe I would have any trouble in finding a way to get hold of any coin that any dealer had if I wanted it. I could get in touch with him during or after the meeting and meet him afterwards; but we have had trading going on in this room while we have been having our business sessions. What disturbes me the most is that Mr. Wheeler and others have been so extremely kind to us and that we have overlooked a rule that was printed in THE NUMISMATIST, and which we came here informed upon, and then, even unintentionally, violated that rule of the building. That is something which we cannot afford to do, and I therefore believe that our Board of Governors should make a hard and fast rule that no trading be done in the exhibition-room. If that is going to create a hardship, let us go a little further and hire a room near the hall where business can be done.

Mr. Sears—I do not want anyone to misunderstand me, and I was surprised to learn from Dr. Henderson's words that he has misunderstood me. I don't want to enter any objection, or have any of the members think that there is any objection, to trading at the conventions. Not at all. I am a dealer, and I have my exhibit here. It is not for sale here, but I have plenty of coins over at the hotel, and I would be glad to sell every one, and I would be glad to have Mr. Morse and Mr. Chapman sell every one of theirs, but this hall is not the place to do it. That is what I mean. I do not mean that I want to stop commercialism or trading at conventions. I don't want to stop it—I want to see it go on. I have bought coins here, although I have not paid for them, and so I suppose they are not bought yet, and I am not going to pay for them here. I do not want to stop trading at the Conventions, but in the hall where the Convention is I hope it will be stopped, but not anywhere else.

Dr. French—It has been the custom in the past to have shows of coins at all meetings and to exhibit them for sale; and I think that if we eliminate that from the meetings in the future, in the room where the meetings are held, it will be all that is necessary. I do not think it is necessary to go into all this detail.

President Moore—Are you ready for the question?

Several Voices—Question, question!

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President Moore—All in favor please rise. (The motion is carried.)

Dr. Henderson—I would like to say that I favor that motion, but it seems that the general purpose of this is to get a general expression from the Convention, and I think we should get it by some other motion.

Mr. Hesslein—A member of the Board of Governors says this matter was referred to them once before. What is the use of referring it back again? I cannot see any use in that.

Mr. Chapman—I have a word to say. A man brings an exhibit here, and a fine one, and runs the risk of being robbed of it on the way here, and then he sells a few coins, and that is what you are all making so much objection to. I am going home with practically all I brought. I have sold a few, as everybody seemed to do, and I do not see a bit of harm in it. I brought an exhibit here that should receive a great deal of attention. I refer to my collection of Massachusetts notes. Some of the collections here are private and not for sale. I noticed a collection of South American gold coins here which the owner tells me are not for sale. My collection of Massachusetts notes is not for sale at any price, and Dr. Storer told me that some of these notes he had never seen before, and I said, "That is my private collection which I am taking back in my satchel there," and I think that if a man is not allowed to sell a thing, you will have very poor exhibitions in the future. I was in a very uneasy state of mind all the way up here—used to wake up in the night dreaming that my bag had been stolen—and I want to tell you that when a man brings much valuable stuff and sells only a few pieces, it is slight encouragement to him to bring his coins again. Last year I was two weeks picking out my collection to take to the Convention and three weeks putting it back into stock, and this time I rushed through my stock and kept three people working until 12 o'clock at night. I did not come with the sole thought of selling coins, but with the thought of giving pleasure. When, a few minutes ago, a man said he would like to handle a few of my Greek coins, I let him handle them, and I turned away for a time and left him with them, and he could have walked off with the whole lot. I tell you frankly that if you discourage a man from bringing a few coins to the Convention you are going to hurt yourselves and your conventions and your exhibitions.

Mr. Sears—Mr. Chapman made the statement that my collection of South American gold coins was my own private collection. It is. He said that it is not for sale, but it is for sale to anybody who has the price to purchase it.

Mr. Chapman—That is the first time I have heard of its being for sale.

Mr. Wood—The fact remains that this little tempest in a teapot has perhaps been brought on by enthusiasm; but, as I understand it, the Librarian of this institution called somebody down because things were sold here, and you cannot alter that fact.

Mr. Wheeler—I am very sorry that this has been brought up at all. Personally, I have not seen anything out of the way going on in this hall or anything that I thought was wrong. So far as I know, no complaint has been made by the Librarian of the Boston Public Library, nor by the Assistant Librarian, who is in charge. I don't think anybody has any fault to find with anything that has been done, but you can all see that the Board of Trustees cannot allow bargaining or the transaction of business on their premises. The think is perfectly evident, you know. All rules are probably broken more or less. For instance, if I should want a coin of Mr. Chapman's I should buy it; in fact, I did, and I do not want Mr. Chapman to feel uncomfortable, or anyone else; but anyone who thinks the thing through can see that the Trustees of this Library cannot allow the smoking of pipes or cigars. When they say that, the public cannot do it, even in the courtyard or on the roof, and we cannot make this a case of profit. Do you see the point? That is all. Let us be frank, and have all good-will towards the Trustees of the Library, and I disclaim that any official complaint has been made. Now I hope you understand.

Mr. Guttag—Regarding what has been said as to the exhibits and how valuable they are, in the first place, anyone who wants to exhibit here does not have to bring his exhibit himself. It can be sent by registered mail and insured, and while it is on exhibition here I think something ought to be done about having it insured, as these exhibits are very valuable—some more than others. I think there are plenty of places for anyone who

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wants to buy or sell a coin to do so without coming into the meeting of the Convention to do it. I, for one, have not sold, though I have purchased, but not in this hall.

Mr. Loer—Mr. President, what I shall say does not pertain to the violation of the rules of this Library building. I have been a member of this organization for many years and I have attended numerous conventions. I have never brought an exhibit, but have attended for the pleasure I derived from it and to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. The time has come, however, when my attendance at your conventions is very limited. I am in such condition that it is getting almost impossible for me to get about, and I think this will probably be my last Convention. (Cries of "no, no!") You may think different, but I know what I am talking about. It is very hard for me to get around; it is only a question of time when I will have to stay at home, so I now bid you good-by. I shall remain a member of this organization as long as I live.

President Moore—As the Resolutions Committee and the Committee on Credentials are not ready to report, we will adjourn for lunch until 1 o'clock.

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 1.30 o'clock.

President Moore—We will now listen to the report of the Committee on the Election of Officers.

Mr. Bauer—The Committee on the Election of Officers reports the following as the result of the ballot:

Total number of votes cast, 203.

For President.

Moritz Wormser	148

For First Vice-President.

Fred Joy	153

For Second Vice-President.

Victor Morin	97
Frank H. Shumway	104

For General Secretary.

Alden S. Boyer	143

For Treasurer.

R. E. Davis	141
Wayte Raymond	8

For Chairman Board of Governors.

H. H. Yawger	143

For Members Board of Governors.

John H. Snow	43
T. E. Leon	6
Ludger Gravel	122
Geo. J. Bauer	147
Geo. H. Blake	157
S. H. Chapman	27
John M. Oliver	16
Foster Lardner	22
Charles Markus	157
Dr. Malcolm Storer	84
Scattering	2

GEORGE J. BAUER,
GEORGE L. TIDEN,
Committee.

The report of the committee was received and placed on file.

President Moore—We will now have the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

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Mr. Boyer—Your Committee on Resolutions presents the following:

The Convention of the American Numismatic Association here assembled extends to the Boston Numismatic Society its thanks for the courtesy, kindness and efforts given to make this Convention such a success and such a memorable occasion. We also wish to congratulate the Society on being located in such a historic part of the country, so rich in numismatics of the past. We do not wish to overlook the fact that the members of the A. N. A. appreciate the signal courtesy and good-fellowship of the individual members that have been extended to each and all of us.

To the Librarian and Trustees of the Boston Public Library we extend the thanks of the A. N. A. for their courtesy in placing at our disposal the ideal exhibition and meeting-room which has been used during the past week for our annual meeting and exhibition.

To the Copley-Plaza Hotel we extend our thanks for all the courtesies shown the Association during our Convention.

To the Massachusetts Historical Society we extend our thanks for the courtesy shown in opening its building to our members and giving us an opportunity to inspect the gems of the Appleton and Adams collections.

The thanks of the Association are also extended to the Chicago Historical Society for courtesies shown.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, Chairman;
HOWLAND WOOD,
GEORGE H. BLAKE,
Committee.

The report of the committee was received and ordered placed on file, and letters ordered sent in accordance with the resolutions.

At this time President Moore introduced the newly-elected officers to the Convention by requesting them to rise.

President Moore—At the close of my term as President, I wish to publicly express my appreciation for the loyal support and hearty co-operation given me by the members of the American Numismatic Association.

As I look back over the work of two short years I realize that this period in my life will always be rich in pleasant memories of new acquaintances made, of friendships formed and of things accomplished.

I have always tried to take pride in lending my efforts to assist in furthering the activities which have at various times been inaugurated by action of the Association and the official board.

Today I am more convinced than ever that in this Association we have, potentially at least, the most powerful instrument for good in the science of numismatics that is to be found anywhere.

What shall be done with this great influence rests entirely with each and every member, and my desire and hope is that we may continue the spirit of progress which has so loudly prevailed during the past. We are but fairly started in the real work of the Association, and greater possibilities than ever present themselves for the future.

Mutual helpfulness, active co-operation and the spirit of good will must continue—as I trust and believe it will—if advancement is to go on, and, I hope, remain a permanent A. N. A. fixture.

It takes continual dig to make real dents, and no one has ever reached a high station in life except by self-denial, earnest application and hard toil.

Let us remember that nothing great or worth while has ever been accomplished without systematic toil and determination, and that the easy path invariably leads downward.

In this belief I am reminded of the beautiful thought so wonderfully expressed in the poem "The Set of the Sail":

One ship sails east,
And one sails west,
By the self-same wind that blows.
It's the set of the sail,
And not the gale,
That determines the way it goes.

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And like the winds of the sea
Are the ways of fate,
As we journey on through life,
'Tis the set of the soul
That determines the goal,
And not the stress and the strife.

Nothing to which we may give our undivided attention is impossible of accomplishment, and by earnest and diligent endeavor the Association is certain to amplify its usefulness in the science of numismatics.

Hearty co-operation, unselfish devotion, loyalty to the Association, zeal for its welfare and the growth of membership have been strongly in evidence in the past.

No backward step in the future, and with unfaltering determination let us here resolve that the problems of tomorrow shall be solved in the interest of the Association.

In closing, I wish to state that the Fellows at the helm of the A. N. A. appreciated the honor and distinction of their official positions and diligently endeavored to make of their terms in office a marked success.

With apologies to the author, I now most sincerely offer the following:

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And set no brisk A. N. A. pace;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if bright blue skies,
Books, and rare coins, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake.

In conclusion, I would be ungrateful indeed if I did not at this time express my very great appreciation to this Convention and to the entire membership of the A. N. A. for their very friendly co-operation; and, to the various committees and officers for their very cordial support I am most grateful.

My earnest petition is that the future may bring to you all and yours, happiness and prosperity—may your cup run over—and, with your help, to bring to the American Numismatic Association a record of things well done.

I now take great pleasure in introducing our newly elected President, Mr. Moritz Wormser. I have both the pleasure and honor, Mr. Wormser, of turning the executive reins over to your keeping and until your successor in office is duly qualified. May yours be the loudest and most prosperous administration in the history of the A. N. A.

In taking the chair Mr. Wormser, in a few well-chosen words, expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred and pledged himself to continue his efforts to further increase our membership and in other ways to promote the work of the Association.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

Although the 20 cases belonging to the Association were filled, the exhibits were not as varied as at some past conventions. The exhibits of paper money of all kinds was much larger than in any previous year, fully one-half of the cases containing that class of currency. This is easily explained when it is said that an exhibit of paper money takes up very little room in a traveling bag, has practically no weight, is easily arranged for exhibition, and easily removed from the cases—in a word, it makes for convenience and is a saving of time and trouble. Anyone who has made a large

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exhibit of coins knows the amount of time and labor, care and worry involved in preparing for and arranging it. In addition, paper-money collecting has become vastly more popular than it was a decade ago, and many collectors are now devoting more time to paper than to metallic money.

Following is a list of the exhibits. Where they are given in detail, lists have been furnished THE NUMISMATIST by those exhibiting.

THE NUMISMATIST—For the first time in its history, the official magazine of the A. N. A. had an exhibit, consisting of a case filled with a number of its recent issues opened at pages that were of special interest to the public.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, New York City—Specimens of the Victory Medals of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium and France. Also specimens of all the bars to which United States soldiers are entitled.

H. D. ALLEN, Boston, Mass.—Mr. Allen showed a scrap book made up of pages from THE NUMISMATIST containing his papers on the "Money of the Confederate States," published two or three years ago. He also showed the photograph of Mrs. Lucy Petway Holcombe Pickens holding her infant daughter in her arms, taken in St. Petersburg, Russia, in the original frame, which figured prominently in the identification of Mrs. Pickens' portrait on the $100 Confederate notes by Mr. Allen. (This photograph was reproduced in THE NUMISMATIST for July, 1918.)

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley, Mass.—Over 500 varieties of broken bank and Confederate notes mounted on 18 sheets of cardboard and hung at the entrance end of the Library, all in fine condition. In the cases he exhibited 89 varieties of the old $1 and $2 national bank notes of towns and cities in Massachusetts, about 30 of them being of different banks of Boston. Types of the old $5 national bank bills. Several old State bank bills in perfect condition, mostly from Perkins' plates. A sheet of Young's Hotel shinplasters with a portrait of General Banks, as he was as a young man, on each note. Two fine specimens of the Parker House shinplasters, 5c. and 10c., Dec. 1, 1862. The only set known of Holmes' Market shinplasters of Yarmouth Port, Mass. These notes were issued by R. E. Holmes, Feb. 2, 1863, and Nov. 25, 1862. The set consists of the following denominations: 3c., 5c., 10c. (two varieties), 15c., 25c., 50c. This set was presented to Mr. Morse by his friend, Mr. Walter E. Holmes of Worcester, Mass., a son of the late R. E. Holmes, several years ago. A large number of the colonial bills of various denominations and varieties. The plate from which some of them were printed was engraved by Paul Revere. A specimen of the S mint silver dollar of 1921, being one of the first 50 struck. Philadelphia mint silver dollar of 1921. Mr. Morse states that he believes his exhibit contained the largest number of varieties of the $1 and $2 national bank bills ever shown, and is positive that it contained the largest number of Massachusetts bank bills ever shown.

O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.—The specimens of German metal war tokens described in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST, and the porcelain tokens illustrated in the August and September issues. Of the latter there were duplicate sets, showing both the obverse and reverse. A set of the porcelain tokens of Saxony, including those with fire-gilt edges, was shown in the original case from the Meissen factory, which were sold in Europe at 100 marks. Mr. Eklund also showed a number of patterns of French tokens struck in various metals different from those intended for circulation.

GEORGE L. TILDEN, Worcester, Mass.—A number of Washington medals, including the large bronze with bust by Houdan, reverse, signing the Declaration of Independence; a set of U. S. silver dollars; a large number of American store cards, including a number of very rare ones.

ELMER S. SEARS, Swansea, Mass.—Mr. Sears exhibited a large collection of Latin-America gold coins, practically the same as was shown at the Chicago Convention last year, described in more or less detail in our Convention issue. In addition he exhibited a number of gold U. S. coins

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arranged in the form of the Masonic emblem, a square and compass, enclosing the letter "G." The top of the compass was an Augustus Humbert $50 slug, earliest variety, while the points of the compass were gold 25-cent pieces, the intervening coins being of graduated sizes of all of our gold coins of various types. The other parts of the design were of a similar arrangement.

WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio—Massachusetts early bank bills, namely, $1.25 note of the Roxbury Bank of Roxbury, and $10 note of the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank of Ware. Southern State rarities not mentioned in Bradbeer, namely, $5, $10 Arkansas Treasury warrants; $5, $100 Mississippi pledge notes; $3, $50, $100 North Carolina bills; $5, $10, $100, $500 Virginia Treasury notes. Notes of peculiar denominations, namely, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Adrian, Mich.; $1.25, $1.75 Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Washington, D. C.; $1.75 Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va. Ohio rarities, namely, $50 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank of Kirtland, also $25 The Manhattan Bank of Manhattan, now Toledo. George and Martha Washington notes, namely, $2, two varieties, The Merchants and Planters Bank of Savannah, Ga.; $20 Washington, twice lithographed, The Lawrenceburg Bank, Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Confederate rarities, namely, $1000, $500, $100, $50 Montgomery, Ala. Certificates of panic of 1907, namely, $5, $20 The National Bank of Helena, Mont.; $5 Merchants National Bank and $2 First National Bank of Cincinnati. Colonial currency rarities. Lincolniana. Bank checks for one cent only, as follows: President Harding, The Riggs National Bank of Washington; Vice-President Coolidge, Hampshire County Trust Co. of Northampton, Mass.; Henry Cabot Lodge, The Merchants National Bank of Boston. And last but not least, the advertising $3 note of Moore & Yawger, illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

JULIUS GUTTAG, New York City—A collection of $2.50 gold pieces, comprising every date of coinage, with varieties, and nearly every mint mark, from 1796 to 1907; about 250 large size and 300 small size gold dollars of various dates. A complete set of $10 gold pieces from 1795 to 1804, including all varieties. A set of the Panama-Pacific commemorative gold coins, 1915. Italy, 50 lire, 1911; New England shilling; 1652, Pine Tree threepence, Pine Tree shilling, Oak Tree shilling, Oak Tree sixpence; California gold medal; gold bar, Prescott, Dec. 8, 1883, N. A. Bolen; gold and silver bar, No. 100, Winchester; silver bar, 828, N. A. Bolen; gold bar, U. S., $191.98; silver bar, U. S., oz. 43; North Peru, 8 escudo, 1838; Mexico, 8 escudo, 1839; Peru, 8 escudo, 1747; Mexico, 8 escudo, 1811; Chile, 8 escudo, 1835; Bolivia, 8 escudo, 1846; Ecuador, 8 escudo, 1850; peso, Colombia, 1872; ½ escudo, Costa Rica, 1848; peso, Central Honduras; gold 5, 1887, 1902; gold 2, 1887; Belgium, 20 francs, 1914; Italy, 20 lire, 1912; Danish West Indies, 50 francs, 1904, and 20 francs, 1905.

DR. JOS. E. WAITT, Boston, Mass.—Set of $3 gold pieces, P., O. and D. mints; pattern pieces of 1869, three varieties, 50c., 25c. and 10c.; Kruger half pond, single shaft and double shaft; stater of Alexander, 323-336 B. C.; Tunis, 20 francs; Switzerland, 20 francs, 1909 variety; William and Mary, conjoined heads; 15 gold pieces of William and the Georges.

CHARLES MARKUS, Davenport, Iowa—Mr. Markus displayed a very large collection of United States paper money, which included specimens of all issues, commencing with the demand notes of 1861; the five issues of legal-tender or United States notes; many of the nine issues of gold certificates; all issues of national bank notes; national gold bank notes; interest-bearing and compound-interest notes, down to the Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates and U. S. notes of the present day. The rare and choice notes shown were those payable in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the $50 and $100 bills of 1863, the $100 Abraham Lincoln note of 1878, the $50 Seward note, and the $100 Admiral Farragut bill. A very unusual lot were his $20, $50 and $100 gold notes countersigned by the Assistant Treasurer and payable in New York. He also showed a great number of $1 to $100 national bank notes, and the war issues of compound-interest notes and interest-bearing refunding notes.

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MORITZ WORMSER, New York City—Mr. Wormser's exhibit was made up principally of the silver coins of crown size and larger of the old German States. Of the Brunswick issues there were 26 specimens, including pieces of 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 thaler, two of which are illustrated here. There were



Brunswick, Christ. Ludwig, Triple Thaler, 1665. (Reduc d.)



Salm, Reifferscheid, Charles Joseph, 1790, on Elevation to Prince.



Transylvania, Michael Apafi, 10 Ducats, 1671.

30 other large and interesting silver pieces. In addition to these there were 30 large gold coins, including the following: Austria-Hungary, Francis

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Joseph, 1907, 100 korona; Bavaria, Maximilian, 1598, 8 ducats; Danzig, Ladislaus IV of Poland, 1644, 8 ducats; Danzig, Sigismund, 1641, 10 ducats; Olmutz, Charles of Lichtenstein, 1678, 5 ducats; Salm, Reifferscheid,



Brunswick, Fred. Ulrich, Triple Thaler, 1618. (Reduced.)



Transylvania, Gabriel Bethlen, 10 Ducats, 1616.



Olmutz, Charles of Lichtenstein, 10 Ducats, 1678.

Charles Joseph, 1790, on Elevation to Prince; Salzburg, Wolfg. Theodor, 1594, 8 ducats; Salzburg, Paris Count of Lodron, 1628, 10 ducats on Consecration of Cathedral; Siebenburgen, Sigismund Rakoczy, 1607, 10 ducats;

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Transylvania, Gabriel Bethlen, 1616, 10 ducats; Transylvania, Michael Apafi, 1671, 10 ducats; England, Queen Anne, 1706, 5 guineas; Mexico, doubloons of Philip V, 1744, Ferdinand VI, 1753, and Charles III, 1761; Mexico, Charles IV, 1804, 8 escudos; Mexico, Augustin Iturbide, 1822, 8 Esc.; Popayan, Charles III, 1769, doubloon.

WM. O. COMSTOCK, Brookline, Mass.—Two United States bronze medals; 90 Colonial and Continental bills; 12 ancient silver coins; 12 porcelain coins of Siam; about 75 copper Colonial coins, and 29 United States cents of 1793 and 1794.

JUDSON BRENNER, Youngstown, Ohio—A complete set of the commemorative or souvenir coins issued by the United States, including the Panama-Pacific set, all in duplicate (except the $50), so as to show both obverses and reverses. The exhibit contained both the 1920 and 1921 issues of the Pilgrim half dollars. The Panama-Pacific set was accompanied by certificates from T. W. W. Shannahan, superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, and R. W. Woolley, Director of the Mint, stating that this was the seventh set struck. (See illustration in the August, 1915, issue of THE NUMISMATIST.) This particular set was struck by Mayor Rolph of San Francisco.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—A collection of Massachusetts Colonial notes, from the earliest, 20 shillings, 1690, to 1779. This collection is believed to be the finest known of Massachusetts Colonial notes. It included specimens of the 1, 2 and 3 pence, 1722, printed on parchment, which are illustrated in Crosby's Early Coins of America. Mr. Chapman also exhibited a large collection of United States, foreign and ancient coins, similar to his exhibit at previous conventions.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—A number of United States notes, including the following: $5 1862 legal-tender note No. 1; $1 1862 legal-tender note No. 10; several uncut sheets of United States currency and several sheets of United States fractional currency; a set of $1 silver certificates numbered from 1 to 100,000,000. Also, 17 varieties of French encased postage stamps used for small change since the war.

ALDEN S. BOYER, Chicago, Ill.—A number of the earliest $50 and $100 bills. Several other U. S. bills with freak numbers, such as 55,555,555 on a $5 bill and 1,000,001 on a $1 bill. A gold brick of the U. S. Assay Office, 11.64 ounces, gold value $248.56. A silver bar of Annam. Half stater of Macedon, 650 B. C., one of the earliest coins of the world. $50 U. S. bill bearing 7 3/10 per cent. interest. $10 and $20 U. S. compound interest notes of 1865. $10 and $20 U. S. 5 per cent. interest notes. $50 note of the Irish Republic, dated 1864, with three "good old Irish" signatures—Hoolahan, Scanlan and Sullivan. A small educational collection of U. S. encased postage stamps, including the excessively rare 2-cent black Jackson stamp. One of the original Continental "dams" printed by Benjamin Franklin before the Revolution. A widow's mite of Pontius Pilate.

F. T. JOERS, Cleveland, Ohio—A very fine collection of fractional currency tastefully mounted and described. Among the rarities was a perfect specimen of the 50 cents, first issue, small perforation; one of the few known authentic 50-cent notes, second issue, without letters and figures on back; a 25-cent note of second issue, split paper, gilt numerals on back inverted; a Fessenden, third issue, gilt numerals on back inverted; a Washington, fourth issue, with brown seal, and the probably unique specimen of a Fessenden, third issue, on deep pink paper, and the 50-cent Justice with the words "Register" and "Treasurer" omitted; all in crisp and uncirculated condition.

L. A. RENAUD, Montreal, Canada—A collection of Canadian tokens comprising the following: Tiffin tokens, Courteau's numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, No. 20 in copper and brass, No. 22 in copper and brass; a few broken die varieties; all in fine to very fine condition. Blacksmith Series—A few varieties not in Wood's list, including a mule of reverse of No. 23 and ob-

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verse of No. 29. Ships, Colonies and Commerce, Lees' No. 5, obverse W. 9, reverse 10, B. 999, also a Blacksmith variety. I. Wakefield, a sheaf of wheat obverse and reverse. No. 42, with a Brittania reverse to right. About 40 varieties of bank tokens, pennies and halfpennies, 1837-8-9-42-44, including a number of sideviews; Courteau's numbers 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39. Nova Scotia—68 varieties of the Thistle Series, complete except Courteau No. 276; 4 new varieties not in Courteau; 38 varieties of tokens and merchants' cards, lacking 329 and 332; semi-official series, 9 varieties; in all, 127 varieties of Nova Scotia. A collection of 90 pieces in the Bouquet Sou Series, including perfect and broken dies, thick and thin flans, wide and plain edges, milled edges, brass and copper, countermarked, misstruck, etc.

JOHN M. CONNOR, JR., Metuchen, N. J.—Mr. Connor showed a collection of merit medals given to the returning soldiers in the late war, illustrating his paper read at the Convention. These medals were presented to the soldiers by cities, towns, counties, States, corporations, clubs, churches and other organizations. Those in Mr. Connor's exhibit were from the following: Tyngsborough, Mass.; Orange County, Florida; Lostant, Ill.; Eveleth, Minn.; Church of the Holy Name, Philadelphia, Pa.; Buncombe County, North Carolina; Cohoes, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Clair County, Michigan; Fessenden, N. D.; East Rutherford, N. J.; Chattanooga and Hamilton Counties, Tennessee; New Bedford, Mass.; Hudson Falls and Kingsbury, N. Y.; Barnstable, Mass.; Horton Lodge No. 326, F. & A. M.; Albany County, New York; Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers, Elyria, Ohio; Trumbull County, Ohio; Mothers' Medal, Buffalo, N. Y.; Millbury, Mass.; Lockport, N. Y.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Southwick; Goodhue County, Minnesota; Medina, N. Y.; Oldham County, Kentucky; F. of A.; Flatlands Ref. S. S.; Leominster, Mass.; New Jersey State Medal; Bluefield, W. Va.; Salvation Army; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Allegany County, New York; Victory Medal; Women's Club, Valley Falls, N. Y.; I. O. O. F., Waterbury, Conn.; St. Marys, Pa.; State of Oregon Medal; Rochester, N. Y.; First Presbyterian Church, Newark; Tuscola County, Michigan; Peabody, Mass.; Greene County, Ohio; Winchester and Frederick Counties, Virginia; McPherson County, Indiana; St. Edmond's Church, Philadelphia; Tracy and West Side, Col.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Fresno County, California; Bridgeport, Conn.; Chippewa County, Minnesota; Park Ridge; Fed. Soc. Franco-Am., Lawrence, Mass.; Huntington, N. Y.; Reading, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Rockingham County and Harrisonburg, Va.; Hazelton, Pa.; First Prov. Regt., N. Y. N. G.; North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Williamsburg, Mass.; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Grapeville, Pa.; Sons of the American Revolution; Dunstable, Mass.; Rowayton, Conn.; Paterson, N. J.; Doylestown, Pa.; Madison County, New York; Nonpareil Club, New York; Hudson, Mass.; Marblehead, Mass.; State Council Jr. O. U. A. M.; Hubbard, Ohio; United American Mechanics; Lewis County, New York; Mothers' Medal, Metuchen, N. J.; Knights of St. George; Wind Gap, Pa.; Wakefield, Mass.; Ashland County, Ohio; Metuchen, N. J.; Monroe County, Pennsylvania; Leonia, N. Y.

CONVENTION LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

The following letters and telegrams were received and read at different sessions of the Convention. They are group here as a matter of convenience:

Chicago, Ill., August 20, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

Dear Mr. Moore—I regret very much my inability to be in Boston at the Convention. I have looked forward to renewing acquaintance with all the simon-pure coin bugs, but I find that it is necessary for me to stay in Chicago.

R. E. DAVIS.

Lake Placid, N. Y., August 16, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

My Dear Mr. Moore—I have concluded, with many regrets, not to inter-

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rupt my stay at my summer home in the Adriondacks. It is a great change in August and a long distance from Lake Placid to Boston and return. We are enjoying the most beautiful season with the clearest weather I have known in my 27-years' residence. I send my heartiest greetings to the members with wishes for a happy and interesting meeting.

S. HUDSON CHAPMAN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., August 23, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

Greetings to every coin-loving member present. Success to the Convention. Exceedingly regret my absence and my loss.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

Rochester, N. Y., August 20, 1921.

Geo. J. Bauer, Copley-Plaza, Boston, Mass.:

Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey send greetings to their friends in the A. N. A. Best wishes for a successful and enjoyable Convention. Regret we cannot be with you.

L. J. WOOLSEY.

Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

I send best regards and greetings to all fellow-members of the A. N. A. attending the Boston Convention. I regret very much my inability to meet with you. Wishing the Convention every success, I am, sincerely,

H. T. WILSON.

Coonomowoc, Wis., August 20, 1921.

H. H. Yawger, General Secretary A. N. A.:

Please convey to the Association my sincere regrets at not being among those present in Boston this year. My best wishes for a successful Convention and a rousing good time for all.

FOSTER LARDNER.

Chicago, Ill., August 19, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

I deeply regret being unable to attend the Convention this year, and I use this method of notifying you. I earnestly hope the Convention will be the greatest success of the A. N. A. in attendance and in exhibits.

ELMER LAWLESS.

Upper Montclair, N. J., August 20, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Boyer—I had fully intended to go from here to Boston to attend the Convention, but some business matters have turned up unexpectedly which demand my attention in New York, and I am prevented from going. Kindly express my deepest regret to the Convention for my inability to attend and my best wishes for the success of the meeting.

SIGMUND KRAUSZ.

Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, President of the A. N. A.:

As a member of the Chicago Coin Club I would be very much pleased to be present at the Convention of the A. N. A. I met with an accident which makes it impossible for me to leave. I hope the Convention will be the most successful that has ever been held, though I think it would be very hard to beat the Chicago Convention.

JOHN G. M. LUTTENBERGER, M. D.

Chicago, Ill., August 20, 1921.

Waldo C. Moore, Copley-Plaza, Boston, Mass.:

I hope the Association will have a successful meeting.

CAROLINE M. McILVAINE,
Librarian Chicago Historical Society.

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LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.
Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, Pa.
Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Moritz Wormser, New York City.
Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. S. Norris, Sharon, Mass.
Geo. H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.
Geo. T. Hart, Lynn, Mass.
F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.
F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chas. W. Morse, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Chas. W. Morse, Brookline, Mass.
J. F. LeBlanc, Dorchester, Mass.
W. H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.
M. G. Hamburger, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. M.G. Hamburger, Washington,D.C.
Julius Guttag, New York City.
Edward T. Newell, New York City.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.
Henry A. Greene, Providence, R. I.
L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.
Dr. Jos. E. Waitt, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Jos. E. Waitt, Boston, Mass.
A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.
E. E. Shepardson, Somerville, Mass.
Chas. A. Davis, Dorchester, Mass.
Leonard Kusterer, Bridgeport, Conn.
C. H. Windmiller, Worcester, Mass.
Reinhold Faelten, Boston, Mass.
Howland Wood, New York City.
Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs. Judson Brenner, Youngstown, O.
Wm. O. Comstock, Brookline, Mass.
Wm. A. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa.
Morgan H. Stafford, Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. M. H. Stafford, Newtonville, Mass.
Geo. L. Tilden, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Geo. L. Tilden, Worcester, Mass.
F. H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.
Mrs. Estelle W. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.
H. Lee Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.
J. C. Barnes, Hingham, Mass.
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
Francis Sears, Swansea, Mass.
John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass.
Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
A. E. Loizeau, Rochester, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. Donat, Montreal, Canada.
Harry A. Gray, Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Harry A. Gray, Roxbury, Mass.
Dr J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Lucille Henderson, Columbus, O.
F. G. Joers, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elliott Smith, New York City.
Mrs. Elliott Smith, New York City.
Malcolm Storer, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Edward C. Kohler, Holyoke, Mass.
Horace L. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.
L. D. Ackerman, Greenwood, Mass.
John Zug, Bowie, Md.
Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
H. D. Allen, Boston, Mass.
Wm. Hesslein, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Wm. Hesslein, Boston, Mass.
Miss Hesslein, Boston, Mass.
F. C. C. Boyd, New York City.
Walter B. Gould, Bangor, Maine.
Mrs. W. B. Gould, Bangor, Maine.
Dr. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
John C. Woodbury, Rochester, N. Y.
Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
Miss Helen Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.
J. R. Peck, Brookline, Mass.
Edwin P. Robinson, Newport, R. I.
H. M. Grant, Providence, R. I.
Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
E. P. Gladding, Providence, R. I.
John Robinson, Salem, Mass.
Wm. D. Morrill, Reading, Mass.
Thos. W. Voetter, Fort Wayne, Ind.
R. O. Montambault, Quebec, Canada.
Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Geo. A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.
N. E. Converse, Worcester, Mass.
G. A. Larned, Oxford, Mass.

THE CONVENTION BADGE.

Continuing the plan adopted last year of having an all-metal, inconspicuous badge for A. N. A. conventions, the one for the Boston gathering was of bronze about an inch in diameter.



The design is the Landing of the Pilgrims. The Mayflower is seen riding at anchor in the water. On the left are the Pilgrims saluting the Indians on the right. At the top center is the A. N. A. seal. The inscription around the circumference is "American Numismatic Association, Aug., 1921. Boston."

The badges were made by Fastian Bros. Co. of Rochester, N. Y. On the back is a pin for attaching it to a garment. A number were issued without the pin for cabinet specimens.

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PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 20 TO 25, 1921.



—Photo. by the Fairfield Studio.

TAKEN ON THE STEPS OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

(See opposite page for names of those in the photograph.)

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THOSE IN THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

Front row (sitting)—
Alden S. Boyer.
M. E. Hamburger.
Frank H. Shumway.
Mrs. Elliott Smith.
Mrs. Geo. L. Tilden.
Mrs. A. S. Boyer.
Mrs. M. E. Hamburger.
Mrs. F. H. Shumway.
Mrs. Jos. E. Waitt.
Mrs. M. H. Stafford.
Mrs. Walter B. Gould.
Miss Lucille Henderson.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold.
Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears.
Mrs. Harry A. Gray.
Mrs. Geo. A. Gillette.
Miss Gillette.
Mrs. Wm. Hesslein.

Second row—
Geo. L. Tilden.
Morgan H. Stafford.
R. O. Montambault.
Dr Jos. E. Waitt.
H. H. Yawger.
Walter B. Gould.
Wm. H. Amberg.
Henry Chapman.
Ludger Gravel.
Chas. A. Davis.
Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach.
Mrs. Geo. P. French.
Harry A. Gray.
Geo. C. Arnold.
Francis Sears.

Third row—
John LeBlanc.
Geo. A. Gillette.
Wm. A. Wiley.
Leonard Kusterer.
John E. Morse.
Adolphe Renaud.
Rev. F. J. Donat.
Reinhold Faelten.
Howland Wood.
Moritz Wormser.
Elmer S. Sears.
F. D. Langenheim.
Edwin P. Robinson.
Thos. W. Voetter.
Dr. Malcolm Storer.
E. S. Norris.
Geo. T. Hart.

Fourth row—
F. J. Loer.
Edward T. Newell.
J. C. Barnes.
E. E. Shepardson.
Chas. W. Morse.
John Robinson.
B. Max Mehl.
Charles Markus.
Howard R. Newcomb.
Wm. O. Comstock.
F. T. Joers.
John Zug.
Ernest P. Gladding.
Waldo C. Moore.

Fifth row—
Dr. J. M. Henderson.
Dr. Geo. P. French.
F. G. Duffield.
(Museum official.)
Geo. J. Bauer.
Fred Joy.
Horace L. Wheeler.
Carl Wurtzbach.
M. Marcuson.

The Story of the Convention.

There were no disappointments in the social side of the Boston Convention. The program that had been arranged was very inviting and furnished an unusual setting, and all that was needed was the personnel of the A. N. A. to put it in motion. The members of the Boston Numismatic Society evidently built their program with a full knowledge of the inclinations and desires of their coming guests, and they and their historic city completely captivated us.

In point of attendance a new high-water mark was reached. Of the 100 that formed the A. N. A. party 80 were members of the Association. There were many, many new faces, a number of which will no doubt be seen regularly at future conventions. Fifteen States and Canada contributed to the attendance. Massachusetts was well in the lead with 44; New York was next with 18; Ohio had 8, and Rhode Island 6. Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Texas, Connecticut, Maine, Indiana, Michigan and Canada contributed from one to four each.

The Copley-Plaza, where Convention headquarters were located, is just across the street from the Public Library, where the business sessions and the exhibit were held. The exhibits were placed in the rear of the auditorium where the sessions were held, the entire arrangement being perhaps the most convenient that any A. N. A. Convention has ever enjoyed.

Reception to the Ladies.

The first event on the entertainment program was the reception to the visiting ladies on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at the Copley-Plaza, during the first business session of the Convention. The arrangements were in charge of Mrs. F. H. Shumway, who was chairman of the Committee on Entertainment for the ladies, and who acted as hostess. Those present included all who had reached Boston up to that time, in addition to the local members of the party, as follows: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Tilden, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Brenner, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Waitt, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Hesslein, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson and Mrs. Bauer. When the reception was over a representative of one of the local papers was on hand to get a group photograph, which was reproduced in the evening paper. The ladies insisted that the picture did not do them justice, and all the men were willing to concede this point. What the men

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couldn't understand was how Elmer Sears managed to get in the photograph. He was there, occupying the front row all by himself. Mrs. Boyer explained it by saying that all well-conducted parties require a mascot.

Saturday Evening's Smoker.

The first event for the men on the official entertainment program was the smoker on Saturday evening, which was held at the Copley-Plaza, and it was the opportunity for members who had been arriving all day to get together. The room was not large and the evening was warm, so the inclination to remain very long indoors was not strong. No program had been arranged, and the members felt at liberty to enjoy themselves as they thought best. Mr. Wheeler was called on for a talk, which was given in his entertaining style. He was followed by Mr. Gravel, among whose many accomplishments is his ability to sing. Messrs. Wormser, Sears, Moore, Dr. French and Dr. Waitt followed with specialties in their particular line —that of story-telling—and an hour or so was spent in an enjoyable manner. Dr. Henderson announced that he had a different kind of a story to tell, and produced a package containing 50 silver dollars from the Philadelphia mint, dated 1921, stating that as long as they lasted he would sell them at face value, only one to a customer, and no change given. In less than five minutes all had been exchanged for $1 notes. While the male contingent was thus engaged, the ladies, under the care of Mrs. Shumway, enjoyed a screen play at a neighboring theater.

Four-Hour Trip to Lexington and Concord.

The real thing in the entertainment line began at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when Chairman Shumway corralled about 90 of the A. N. A. party for the trip to Lexington and Concord and told them to climb aboard three of the big busses on one of the lines conducting sightseeing tours in and around Boston. The use of the large busses, each holding about 30 persons, instead of small motor cars seating half a dozen, was favorably commented on, as it divided the members into only three parties instead of many. By this plan the riding was perhaps not so comfortable, but the day was cool, and the slight crowding and the bumps were good-naturedly borne, and, besides, each car was in charge of an announcer with his megaphone to tell us of the historic or interesting spots as we approached them. When all had been safely packed inside the busses we moved out Huntington avenue, passing a number of Boston's noted buildings, including the handsome Christian Science Church. Entering the Fenway we were in one of Boston's most delightful parks, and passed Mrs. Jack Gardner's Venetian Palace, containing the finest collection of Italian art in America. Through Brookline, we crossed the Charles River and entered Cambridge, having a good view of the Harvard Stadium. The trip now became historically interesting. Longfellow's home, where he lived until his death, and which was occupied by Washington as his headquarters during the siege of Boston, was passed; then Radcliffe College for Women, just beyond which is the Washington elm, said to be more than 300 years old. It was under this elm that Washington took command of the American forces, July 3, 1775. Then we passed around the buildings of Harvard University, the John Harvard statue and the Soldiers' Monument, about the base of which are cannon captured by Ethan Allen at Fort Ticonderoga. A tablet here marks the spot where four Americans were killed by the retreating British.

Passing through Arlington we followed the same route taken by Paul Revere on his midnight ride to Lexington, and the same road over which General Gage's 800 redcoats took on the same night. We now pass in quick succession a series of tablets, markers and monuments, each with its inscription telling eloquently of some historic building, some heroic action, some supreme sacrifice on the part of the little band of patriots. We are now in Lexington, and we pass on our left Lexington Green, the scene of the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775, on which stands the bronze statue of Captain John Parker, who commanded the handful of minute men at the Battle of Lexington, which has a drinking fountain below it. Nearby a large boulder marks the line of the minute men and on which is carved

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Captain Parker's famous words: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." Just beyond Lexington Green is the Hancock-Clark house, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams, on whose head the British had placed a bounty, were sleeping the night before the battle and were awakened by Paul Revere. A stop of 15 minutes was made here. This building is perhaps the most interesting in Lexington. It is now the chief repository of the collection of the Lexington Historical Society. The house has eight rooms, and each is filled with relics, many of which were personal belongings of the men who were prominent in the history of Lexington of the time, including the drum beaten to call the minute men together on the eventful morning of the 19th of April.

This spot was the end of the Lexington trip, and the busses were then headed for Concord. On the road we passed a tablet which marks the spot where Paul Revere was captured. Without losing any of its historical interest, we now breathe a literary atmosphere as well, for close by—and before we forget it we want to record that "Grapevine Cottage" here was the home of the originator of the Concord grape—were the homes of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Louisa May Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Other historic buildings were passed, and in a few minutes we reached the Old North Bridge over the Concord River, where the minute men made their last stand. On the far side of the bridge a bronze minute man marks the spot. The bronze is by Daniel Chester French, and was much admired by all. A stop of 10 minutes was made here. On the base of the statue are carved the lines by Emerson:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

The return was by way of Lake Walden; Waltham, where are manufactured the watches known by that name, and where, as the announcer put it, "300 girls are employed making faces"; through Watertown (no stop), passing Mount Auburn Cemetery, containing the Mary Baker Eddy Memorial; the Harvard Gold Coast and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Buildings. The Copley-Plaza came into view about 6 o'clock, and a tired but thoroughly pleased party alighted to brush up for the banquet that was scheduled for an hour later.

Banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

Due to an accident to one of the busses on the Lexington-Concord trip, which did not return till about 6.30, the banquet was postponed for a time, and it was nearly 8 o'clock when the march to the banquet-room was announced as the next order of business. One long table had been arranged across the end of the room, and in front of this a number of smaller tables had been placed. After all were seated a request was made not to "mess things up" till the photographer was through with us. This ordeal being over, a most enjoyable menu was served. After the coffee had been served President Moore introduced Mr. Brenner, who, having made such a success in that capacity at previous banquets, had been prevailed on to act as toastmaster. He started matters by saying that he had noticed particularly that one of the members had eaten practically nothing, and he was afraid the menu had not been to his liking. He then called upon the waiters to bring in a dinner for Mr. Yawger consisting of his usual food. The waiters promptly carried in a tray holding three silver platters, on each of which was a peanut. After partaking of these dishes Mr. Yawger said he felt much better, and admitted that the peanut was his favorite fruit. There was considerable commotion at this time, and some of his remarks could not be heard, but the representative of THE NUMISMATIST caught something about Dr. French being a confirmed joker.

Toastmaster Brenner then called on President Wheeler of the Boston Numismatic Society, who gave a highly interesting talk, both serious and humorous. Mr. Brenner then announced that it was his custom to bring all

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his banquets to a close at 10 o'clock, and that as we were late in getting started, and as there were a number who would be called on to say something, four minutes was all that he would allow anybody. Messrs. Wormser, Newell, Henderson, Wurtzbach, Moore and Wood were then called on, and each responded. Mr. Brenner then announced that he would offer a toast to "Our Coin-Collecting Husbands," and that he would call on some of the ladies to respond. Many felt that Judson was now inviting trouble and that he had started something that he would require help to finish. A profound silence reigned as he called on Mrs. Wurtzbach. She was game, and in a neat little talk she said that while she had had only a couple of years' experience with a coin-collecting husband, she regarded numismatics as the most delightful recreation a man could engage in. All hands breathed easier now, but they felt that they were not yet out of the woods, because all coin-collecting husbands are not of the same splendid type as Carl. Still, it was thought that with a little diplomacy now, serious trouble could be averted. Judson was the diplomat. He announced that he would not call on any other ladies, but they would gladly be heard if any cared to respond. There were no volunteers, and the incident was closed.

After setting back his watch half an hour the toastmaster announced that there was some time left before 10 o'clock, and that he would call on some others for two-minute talks. Dr. French, Sears, Storer, Chapman, Joy, Shumway and Gravel responded when called on. In calling on Boyd and Smith the toastmaster said that

"Boyd and Smith are cronies twin;
They never lose, but always win,"

and both responded briefly.

As a climax to the entertainment each one present was asked to rise in turn and was introduced by all the others shouting his or her name.

It was a most enjoyable evening. Through his years of A. N. A. activity Mr. Brenner has learned of the frailties and foibles of many of the members, and in acting as toastmaster he precedes his introductions with a brief recital of them, which, of course, always puts the victims at ease and in their best form.

Trip to Plymouth by Steamer.

The trip to Plymouth by steamer followed closely the motor trip and the banquet of the day and evening before, and all were in a sightseeing mood. Lest we might lose our way through the crooked streets on our way to Rowe's Wharf, the committee had large busses at the hotel at 9.30 o'clock to convey the party to the wharf. Ten o'clock was the scheduled time of departure, but it was considerably later before we were on our way. The steamer "South Shore" was not a large one, but we had plenty of room. The trip was without incident except for a number of cases of seasickness (for details see "Sidelights of the Convention"). A number of historic spots were pointed out by the guide on the boat, including the monument to Miles Standish, 110 feet high, at Duxbury, near where stands the house occupied by John and Priscilla Alden. Plymouth was reached about 1.30. As we approached the pier we had a good view of the more or less accurate replica of the Mayflower, which has been riding at anchor in the harbor during the tercentenary celebration, and also of the grounds where the pageant has been staged during the evenings the past summer.

The Rock was, of course, the point to which the entire party first gave its attention. The first impression of it was that, on account of its sloping sides, it did not offer a very safe place on which to step from a small boat if one wanted to avoid a fall. The Rock is a huge boulder of granite weighing about seven tons, its greatest dimensions being about seven by five feet, and its presence on the sandy shores of Plymouth is believed to be due to some prehistoric upheaval or some unusual action of nature. The Rock now occupies approximately the same spot it did in 1620, but it has not always done so. In 1775 it was dragged from its original position to a spot in the Town Square and placed at the foot of a Liberty pole, at which time one side of it was broken, but the two parts have been cemented together. In 1834 it was moved to a point in front of Pilgrim Hall and surrounded

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by an iron fence. In 1880 it was moved to its original site, now some distance from the water, and covered with an elaborate stone and marble canopy. In the spring of 1921 it was moved to its present and perhaps permanent location at the water's edge, or which will be near the water's edge when the filling in made necessary for the tercentenary celebration is dredged, and a suitable covering for it is being planned. Upon one of its sloping sides has been cut the date "1620" in an oblong panel.

After a good look at the Rock our party divided into small groups to see Plymouth. It is a quaint old town, with many historic spots and old buildings, which it faithfully preserves. One of the spots visited was the National Monument to the Forefathers, dedicated in 1889. About the base of the monument are four figures representing the principles upon which the Pilgrims founded their Commonwealth—Morality, Law, Education and Freedom. Below the four figures are tablets representing four events in Pilgrim history—the Departure from Delft Haven in Holland to America, the First Treaty with the Indians, the Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower, and the Landing of the Pilgrims. Resting on the base is a figure of Faith, 36 feet high, of solid granite. In her left hand she holds a Bible, while her right hand points to Heaven. Some of the other points visited were Burial Hill, the resting place of many of the Pilgrims: the First Parish Church; the Winslow, Howland, Harlow, Crowe, Holmes and Leach houses, most of which were built before 1700.

Pilgrim Hall is perhaps the most interesting building in the town, and it was there that most of our party found their way. The hall contains many priceless relics, including a number of documents and papers which bear on the history of the Pilgrims and their colony. Everyone had a chance to see the reed or wicker cradle, with its little hood, made in Holland, in which was rocked Peregrine White, the first child born to the Pilgrims, which event occurred on the Mayflower after its arrival in Cape Cod Bay.

Trip Through Ancient and Modern Boston.

Preceding the tour through Ancient and Modern Boston on Tuesday afternoon there was a luncheon for the ladies at Filene's; one of Boston's best department stores, at which all the ladies in our party were present, and which was in charge of Mrs. Shumway. The hour fixed for having the official photograph taken was 1.30, but the luncheon for the ladies and the length of the morning business session made it necessary to postpone that event a little while in order that the men might have a chance to get a lunch as well as the ladies. The steps of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts had been decided on as affording the appropriate setting and background for the photograph. The time until 4 o'clock was then spent in viewing the many objects of art in the Museum. Naturally, the collection of genuine Greek coins, as well as the electrotypes of a number of the coins in the British Museum, were first visited by the men, while the tapestries and the Japanese art room were favorites with the ladies. The Museum has lately acquired a large collection of Egyptian antiques, which are being installed. Paintings and statuary, of course, form a considerable part of the objects on view. Among the paintings are Stuart's unfinished oils of George and Martha Washington. The Museum has unusually fine lighting facilities and contains a group of museums under the same roof, that of the Fine Arts ranking among the most important in the world. The Museum was founded in 1810, and the present building was opened in 1909.

At 4 o'clock the busses were boarded at the Museum for a tour of the city. This trip proved to be fully as interesting as the one to Lexington and Concord and of much the same character. It would be impossible to mention all the historic points visited, as there is scarcely a block in the old part of the city that does not have one or more spots associated in some way with the colonial or revolutionary history of Boston. The turning point of the trip was the Bunker Hill Monument, and the route to this was on Huntington avenue, Boylston street, Washington street, passing the statue of William Ellery Channing, the Public Garden and Boston Common, the Massachusetts State Capitol; Old Granary Burial Ground, in which are the graves of Paul Revere, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat

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Paine, "Mother Goose," victims of the Boston Massacre, and the parents of Benjamin Franklin; King's Chapel and King's Chapel Burial Ground, in which are the graves of Governors Winthrop, Endicott and Shirley; the City Hall; site of Daniel Webster's law office, and Scollay Square. Crossing the Charles River we were in Charlestown, and after passing the square from which Revere started on his ride we were at the base of Bunker Hill Monument. A stop of 10 minutes was made here, during which Mr. Wheeler volunteered the information that while the monument marked the site of the actual battle, it was not on Bunker Hill, which is a short distance away. The only means of reaching the top of the monument is by climbing 295 steps, and on account of the limited time at our disposal, none felt inclined to get a view of the city with such a strenuous preliminary. But everyone in the party left a record in the registration book of his or her visit to this shrine, for the benefit or information of posterity.

On the return trip the route was through the Italian Quarter, and the skill and ease with which the large, unwieldy busses were driven through the narrow, crooked and crowded streets without the slightest mishap was remarkable. One of the most interesting buildings in this quarter is the home of Paul Revere, and it is unfortunate, though unavoidable, that such a building and such a spot should have such uninviting surroundings. It was stated, however, that the people in this section, particularly the children, have a feeling almost of reverence for this spot and that no special precaution is necessary to protect it from abuse. The building is maintained as nearly as possible as it was when the patriot-rider made it his home. It is located at 19 and 21 North Square. It is the oldest building in the city, having been built in 1660. It was occupied by Revere from 1770 to 1800, and was restored in 1908. Not far from the Revere home is Boston's narrowest street, which is pointed out as one of the "show" spots of the Hub. It is recognized as one of the numbered streets on city maps and is entitled to the same consideration as a "street" as any other street in the city. It is just six feet wide and one block long. On each side are dwellings, in which are the homes of about 150 families.

Other historic spots passed were "Old North Church," from the tower of which Revere had the lanterns hung to warn the people of the British expedition to Concord; Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty"; the Old State House; site of the Boston Massacre, the arrangement of the paving stones clearly indicating the spot; Old South Meeting House; the site of the home of Benjamin Franklin, and many other historic places. This trip occupied about an hour and a half.

Visit to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The last entertainment feature was the visit to the Massachusetts Historical Society on Wednesday afternoon. The hour fixed was 2 o'clock, but Dr. Storer had suggested that 3 o'clock would perhaps be a more suitable hour for everybody. Dr. Storer, who is curator of the Society, welcomed the members as they arrived, and they were immediately served with ice cream and cake. A table holding a punch bowl in Dr. Storer's office proved to be a rallying point with some of the members.

For our visit Dr. Storer had arranged an exhibit of coins and medals made up from the Society's collections. The Massachusetts Historical Society has in its keeping the collections formed by the late William S. Appleton and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which were bequeathed to the Society upon the death of these gentlemen. Included in the exhibit were a number of Washington medals. There was also a case containing the coins of the British colonies in America, as well as the coins of the Revolutionary period and the later State issues. Another case contained many patterns from the Appleton collection. There was also a case containing a number of the early Roman bronzes. This case also contained a bound volume of Draper's Massachusetts Gazette, opened at the issue of February 4, 1773, which contained an illustrated article on a silver shekel dug out of the ruins of Jerusalem. It may not be generally known that the cabinets of the Society contain about 1300 specimens of Massachusetts coins and medals, which are being catalogued by Dr. Storer.

The members of our party were shown the main part of the Appleton

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collection, which is kept in a steel cabinet on the second floor, specimens from it being shown upon request. The coins are arranged in trays in the cabinet, making it impossible to easily display the collection as a whole.

Membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society is limited to 100, and is considered a very desirable connection, as there is always a long waiting list. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is president.

Adjoining the building of the Society is the Boston Medical Library, in which is housed the collection of medical medals formed by Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., father of Dr. Malcolm Storer, and an honorary member of the A. N. A. This building and collection was open for the inspection of our party.

THE OLD PARMELEE HOME IN BOSTON.

One of the places pointed out to A. N. A. visitors in Boston during the Convention was the house at 663 Massachusetts avenue, formerly East Chester Park, which several decades ago was the home of Lorin G. Parmelee, one of Boston's noted collectors at that time. It is a three-story house, and is shown on the left of the illustration here.



The Old Lorin G. Parmelee Home in Boston.

On the rear of the lot where the two-story building now stands Mr. Parmelee had a small frame structure in which he prepared his famous Boston baked beans, for which there was a great and constant demand. The old building has since given way to the modern two-story structure, where fancy fruits and cigars are now handed over the counter, and lovers of baked beans must now seek them elsewhere. The above illustration is from a photograph furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Joseph E. Waitt of Boston.

During his lifetime Mr. Parmelee brought together one of the most noted collections of coins in the United States, and by many it was thought to have been really the best existing collection of American coins. It was sold in New York in 1890.

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BANQUET OF THE A. N. A. CONVENTION AT THE COPLEY PLAZA, BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 21, 1921.

(See opposite page for names of those at the tables.)

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AT THE BANQUET TABLES.

Standing—
Henry Chapman.
Adolphe Renaud.
Dr. Malcolm Storer.
Ludger Gravel.
Edward T. Newell.
H. H. Yawger.
Mrs. A. S. Boyer.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
Dr. J. M. Henderson.
Sitting—end table—
Miss Lucille Henderson.
F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Elliott Smith.
Horace L. Wheeler.
Mrs. F. H. Shumway.
Waldo C. Moore.
Mrs. Judson Brenner.
Judson Brenner.
Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach.
Carl Wurtzbach.
Miss Helen Wurtzbach.
Moritz Wormser.
Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer.
Geo. J. Bauer.
Table in foreground at left—
Mrs. M. E. Hamburger.
M. E. Hamburger.
Mrs. Walter B. Gould.
Walter B. Gould.
Mrs. Jos. E. Waitt.
Dr. Jos. E. Waitt.
Table in foreground—
Leonard Kusterer.
John E. Morse.
F. J. Loer.
A. W. Converse.
Wm. A. Wiley.

Center table at left—
Mrs. Geo. L. Tilden.
Geo. L. Tilden.
Mrs. Wm. Hesslein.
Chas. W. Morse.
Mrs. Chas. W. Morse.
Reinhold Faelten.
Francis Sears.
Elmer S. Sears.
Miss Hesslein.
Wm. Hesslein.
Center table at right—
F. T. Joers.
M. Marcuson.
Alden S. Boyer.
F. H. Shumway.
Chas. A. Davis.
E. E. Shepardson.
W. H. Amberg.
Fred Joy.
Rear table at left—
Charles Markus.
Julius Guttag.
Harry A. Gray.
Mrs. H. A. Gray
Mrs. Geo. P. French.
Dr. Geo. P. French.
Thos. W. Voetter.
F. D. Langenheim.
Thos. L. Elder.
Geo. H. Blake.
Rear table at right—
Howland Wood.
Mr. Vanderveer.
F. C. C. Boyd.
Elliott Smith.
A. E. Loizeau.
B. Max Mehl.

THE CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS.

The matters related under this heading are the minor activities of Convention life, and without which a report of an A. N. A. gathering would not be complete. If some matters are related twice it is because they were observed by more than one representative of the magazine. Some of them would stand telling more than twice.

President Wheeler of the Boston Numismatic Society is a walking encyclopedia of Boston history and literature. If anyone wanted information on any matter not easily obtained he was told to "Ask Wheeler." He could always supplement information obtained from the guides or other sources, and on the trip to Plymouth he carried a bag of books by Boston authors, as well as maps of Eastern Massachusetts for the use of members of our party.

The Mitchelson collection of coins in the Hartford State Library was the goal of a party of members who left Boston Thursday morning in Mr. Wormser's car. But stops at Worcester, and Springfield, and at Brookfield Inn for dinner, occupied so much time that Hartford was not reached until shortly after 5 o'clock, when the State Library closes. A courteous attendant, however, on learning the object of the visit and that the visitors had been friends of Mr. Mitchelson during his lifetime, opened the room in which a part of his collection is kept. The bulk of the collection is in a fireproof steel vault with a time lock, which could not be opened until the following morning. A half hour was spent there, during which time a number of interesting items connected with Connecticut's history was shown, including the historic Charter of 1662, which is also kept in a fireproof vault.

An event not on the official program was the dinner tendered by Dr. Malcolm Storer to the officers of the Boston Numismatic Society, the American

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Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Association at the Harvard Club on Tuesday evening at 6.30. Those present representing the Boston Numismatic Society were Messrs. Wheeler, Storer, Comstock and Shumway; those representing the American Numismatic Society were Messrs. Newell and Wood, and those for the A. N. A. were Messrs. Moore, Chapman, Joy, Yawger, Bauer, Wormser, Markus and Duffield. Dr. Storer was an ideal host, and the dinner was all that could be desired. After the cigars were lighted the company felt in a reminiscent mood, and a number of incidents of a numismatic character were related. Most of those present learned for the first time that Caruso was an ardent coin collector for years before his death, and Mr. Chapman, who was intimately acquainted with him, related several incidents both in his numismatic and professional career that had come to his notice. Prior to the dinner, which was served in one of the private dining-rooms, the guests were shown through parts of the club.

Another event not on the official program was the musical treat arranged by Reinhold Faelten, a member of both the A. N. A. and the Boston Numismatic Society, particularly for the ladies, on Tuesday evening, at which Mr. Carl Faelten, a brother, who is director of the Faelten Pianoforte School, played a classical program, containing compositions by Handel, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin and Brahms. The program lasted an hour, and was greatly enjoyed and appreciated.

The popularity of Ludger Gravel in his home city of Montreal is attested by the fact that he has had a brand of cigars named for him. He passed around a box of them with his compliments, each cigar having a paper band with his portrait and name of it. The "Ludger Gravels" proved to be a splendid smoke.

Thos. L. Elder was compelled to leave Boston on Tuesday evening for home to complete arrangements for his post-convention sale on Friday and Saturday following the Convention. The sale proved an attraction for many of the members on their way home.

Daylight saving time was in effect generally throughout New England and New York City, while through trains were run on standard time, resulting in more or less confusion for members from a distance on their way to and from the Convention.

Canada was represented by four members—Messrs. Gravel, Renaud and Father Donat of Montreal and Montambault of Quebec.

Ohio, the great State where they grow Presidents of the United States, now has three ex-Presidents of the A. N. A.—Henderson, Brenner and Moore.

Max Mehl declared that after his experience on the boat to Plymouth he will hereafter decline to handle any coin, token, medal or paper money with a ship on it.

Thos. W. Voetter, United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, gave all a pleasant surprise by his presence. He is a frequent visitor at A. N. A. conventions, but it is his custom to notify some of the officers of his intention. This year he slipped in unannounced. He is spending his biennial leave of absence at his former home, Fort Wayne, Ind.

All the trips to historic points were events of the greatest interest, but none left a deeper impression on some of the members than the one to Plymouth. And the odd part of it was that the impression was made before the historic town was reached. When about half way there a loss of interest in both the trip and our destination was evidenced on the faces of several of the party. At that time it was noticed that we were well out to sea and that the steamer had taken on a different motion. Conversation lagged, small groups slowly dispersed, and a desire of some to be left alone

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was the outward indication that all was not well within. The suggestion that they were seasick was indignantly denied by some, while others did not seem to have the energy nor the inclination to deny anything. Some of those most severely affected were tenderly tucked away in beds in staterooms, while others sought secluded spots on other parts of the boat and let nature take its course. A checking up of the casualities showed that the following were the most seriously affected: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Brenner, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Wurtzbach, Mrs. French, and Messrs. Henderson, Elder, Mehl and Moore. Conditions were a little better on the return trip, though a number decided that they would go back by train. In relating his experience, after returning, Dr. Henderson declared that for a time he was afraid he would die, and that a little later he was afraid he wouldn't. A good night's rest was all that was necessary to put all in good shape again.

The "Moore & Yawger" note mentioned by President Moore in the Convention proceedings was shown in Mr. Moore's exhibit and is illustrated here:



The note is of an advertising class in imitation of currency. On the back it reads: "This note is worth five cents on the dollar and will be received in part payment for any bill of goods amounting to five dollars or over. But one note will be received on a single purchase." It was quite remarkable that it should have come to the attention of Mr. Moore under the circumstances it did, and finally into his possession, at a time when "Moore and Yawger" were the executive wheelhorses of the A. N. A. Mr. Moore related the difficulty he had in prying it loose from the Chicago Historical Society, and said that he believed he would have failed had it not been for the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Boyer. A few days before the Convention was to meet, Mrs. Boyer visited the Society and told them she had come for the note and that she intended to remain there until she got it. What a collector Mrs. Boyer would make with such perseverance!

A very handsome timepiece with a numismatic fob worn by Charly Markus of Davenport, Iowa, was much admired by those who saw it. There was a strong touch of individuality in the dial of the watch, the usual numerals being replaced by the twelve letters of the owner's name in red enamel. The fob was made of four gold coins—a $2.50 piece dated the year of the owner's birth, and $5, $10 and $20 gold pieces, each mounted in a gold band and attached to another coin by loops.

At the principal social events—the trip to Lexington and Concord, the boat ride to Plymouth and the trip through Ancient and Modern Boston—Dr. Waitt of Boston was noted to be industriously circulating a little book in which he asked members of the party to place their autographs. This was a new feature for A. N. A. conventions, but all cheerfully complied with the genial Doctor's request. The autographs were written under unfavorable circumstances—while the conveyances were in motion and where the knee was almost invariably used for a desk—and the uneven, unnatural appearance of some of the signatures, as shown on the following two pages, is due to that fact, and to no other.

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At the banquet on Sunday evening someone asked good-naturedly, "What shall we do with our A. N. A. ex-Presidents?" After a glance at the speakers' table, behind which several of them were seated, it was remarked that the matter could well be laid over for another year.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson have been attending A. N. A. conventions without a break since 1907. Their home in Columbus, Ohio, has been, as well, a place where a royal welcome always awaited any A. N. A. member who happened to be in that city. It has always seemed that such a couple should have had at least one child to enjoy the exceptional advantages such a home offered, but the belief was general that they were childless. When they arrived at Boston it was a pleasant surprise to their friends to be introduced to their dauhter, Miss Lucille Henderson, a winsome girl about 15 years old. "Daddy" will have to explain; the editor cannot.

A. W. Converse distributed samples of silver polish manufactured by W. W. Converse & Co. of Palmer, Mass. The polish is intended for use on table silver, and is not recommended for coins.

Mr. Wormser's business interests compelled him to forego the trip to Plymouth and return to New York Sunday evening, to remain over Monday. He returned Monday evening and remained till the close of the Convention.

The steamer Providence of the Fall River Line carried a jovial party to the Convention from New York on Friday evening. Those in the party were Messrs. Newell, Wood, Wormser, Blake, Boyd, Markus and Guttag. It was reported that two of the party, who are said to be early risers, left Fall River at daybreak on the first train for Boston in order to get first pick of the coins in the Boston shops.

At the banquet on Sunday evening all hands joined in the "Convention Yell," which had been printed and distributed among the members. The yell had the initials of the author, "W. C. M." attached to it and was as follows:

"All hail to the gang at the Hub,
Three cheers for the Boston Coin Club.
Bean Town Coin Bugs, Boston, Mass.,
They're O. K. and A, first class."

When our party boarded the steamer for Plymouth on Monday, the first thing to attract their attention was the news stand on board, which was almost covered with copies of the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST. On the trip down the bay the news agent moved about the boat, offering the magazine for sale, and disposed of a number of copies. Through the cooperation of F. C. C. Boyd, one of our members, who is distributing agent of the Union News Co., the August issue was on sale at news stands in Boston during the Convention week, and it is believed to be the first time in its history that the magazine has been thus offered for sale.

John Zug of Bowie, Md., and his black grip were inseparable companions. The latter contained a number of choice numismatic items, and when both disappeared after the ride to Lexington and Concord on Sunday, and their absence was noted at the banquet Sunday evening and on the trip to Plymouth on Monday, and no trace of either could be found on the return from Plymouth, genuine concern was felt lest some accident or harm had happened to him. Both reappeared, however, early Tuesday morning in good shape, and Mr. Zug explained that he had merely utilized the intervening time in a quiet scouting trip trying to locate some good numismatic things that are reported to abound in and around Boston.

While no arrests of A. N. A. motorist members for speeding on the homeward trip have been reported, information reaches us that there were interesting moments at times on the road between Boston and Springfield for those in the Wurtzbach, Wormser and Hamburger cars, which left Boston about the same time Thursday morning.

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A souvenir of the Convention was distributed by John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., in the shape of an imitation bank book with fac-simile notes protruding from the ends. On the inside was attached a 10-cent note of the Northborough Bank of Marlborough, Mass., Nov. 1, 1862, and illustrations of several obsolete notes of the Civil War period.

General Secretary Yawger was delayed a little in reaching Boston, due to an accident to Mrs. Yawger a few days before, which was at first thought to have resulted in a fractured skull. Fortunately, this did not prove to be the case, and she is now well on the road to recovery.

On the return trip from Boston by rail a small party of our members, in discussing numismatics, interested a stranger, who showed a Pilgrim Half Dollar which he had just received in change in Boston. This is quite unusual for a souvenir coin selling at 100 per cent. premium.

The Boston *Transcript* devoted a great deal of space to an intelligent description of the doings of the Convention and to numismatics in general. The articles were written by John H. Wilson, who was present at our business sessions. On Saturday more than half a page was given to the Convention, with illustrations of specimens of paper money in the collection of Dr. Jos. E. Waitt of Boston. Wednesday evening's issue had an account of our business session, the election of officers, a portrait of President-Elect Wormser, and a summary of the papers read.

A visitor to Boston and its environs cannot fail to note the reverence its people hold for its historic spots and traditions. All the ancient landmarks have been preserved and are well cared for. There are no skyscrapers in the heart of the city to dwarf the many buildings and places where much of our colonial and revolutionary history was made, and they occupy ground the commercial value of which must run into eight or nine figures. But their historic value is even greater, and so they remain, and perhaps always will. Perhaps Boston finds them an asset in their power to attract visitors. In this respect other cities might well take their pattern from the Hub.

President Moore positively declined to accept a re-election or to be placed in nomination for any other office. He said that he had been an active officer for ten years—six as General Secretary, two as Chairman of the Board and two as President—and that he wanted to be relieved of all official A. N. A. work for a time.

Much dissatisfaction was voiced when it was noted that all the ladies of the party were crowding into one of the busses on the trip to Lexington and Concord—that is, dissatisfaction among the men. If it had been left to a vote, it would have been decided unanimously to distribute the ladies among the three busses. There was, however, no connection between this fact and the fact that the bus in which the ladies were riding had tire or engine trouble before the trip was over, which caused a delay of half an hour in reaching the hotel.

The sympathy of the members present at the Convention will go out to Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Gould of Bangor, Maine, in learning of the death of their son, Edward W. Gould, who died suddenly in Lewiston two days after their arrival home from the Convention. A brother of Mr. Gould, Mr. John Gould, also died on the same day at Presque Isle General Hospital, after an extended illness.

During his remarks at the banquet President Moore read a few paragraphs of a humorous, near-numismatic nature, as follows:

Stubs in check books cover a multitude of disappointments.

Some horses can go pretty fast, but a broken $10 bill goes faster.

Freckles are less than half as pretty as blushes, but they are never counterfeit.

If words were but dollars, how rich most people would be!

There are times when the almighty dollar will not go as far as a little politeness.

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A New York wife has adopted the plan of fining her husband a dollar every time he says a naughty word.

If some married men had a dollar for every time they have kissed their wives in the last year they wouldn't have three cents.

"Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?"

Prisoner—"No, your honor; my lawyer took my last dollar."

"Why is scantiness of attire considered so necessary in art?"

"You see," replied the eminent sculptor, "it takes a long time to make a statue and we couldn't afford to have it left on our hands because the clothes were out of style."

Elmer, aged nine, returned from his first visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with such a depressed air that his mother was puzzled.

"Didn't you like it, dear?"

"Not much. Mostly there were people with their heads cut off."

"But there must have been some pictures of animals and trees and lovely country."

"Oh, a few, but," in disgust, "there were more of people doing things they shouldn't."

Things they shouldn't?"

"Yes, some of them had taken off all their clothes, even their union suits."

Question (by a young lady on the Plymouth boat)—Are there to be any more boat rides during your Convention?

Answer (by Max, with his head bowed in his hands)—Not for me.

Among convention airs "Sweet Marie," as usual, was very popular.

Some boat ride—what? Ask Moore, Mehl or Doc Henderson.

Several personally conducted tours were arranged for a few of our members by President-elect Wormser.

CONVENTION-ALITIES.

(Contributed by One of Our Correspondents.)

The attitude of the Boston papers on the subject of our Convention was very interesting. Considering that the Convention was held at the hub of the universe and in the city famed for its learning and its blue stockings, we received only scant consideration on the part of the press. The one outstanding exception was the Boston *Transcript*, which featured Convention news in several of its issues. One of the papers, however, quite capped the climax in sending up a cub reporter, with whom several of our members spent a total of at least one hour going over the exhibits and telling numismatic stories. The reporter's report, however, seems to have been lost without trace. His ignorance of things numismatic and classic was appalling, as he required an explanation of the meaning of the words "Nymph" and "Tripod"—a good candidate for Mr. Edison's questionnaire.

The A. N. A. is proud to have in its ranks a successor to the great singer Caruso. We all enjoyed the happy songs of our sweet-voiced Montreal singer.

Special mention must be made of the very generous hospitality of our host, Dr. Storer, who entertained officers of the Association, the Society and the Boston Club at the Harvary Club on Tuesday evening of the Convention. The dinner was entirely informal and very congenial, and the heart-to-heart talks were enjoyed very much by all those present. It did not break up until a late hour. The genial doctor seems to know the maxim that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach."

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Everyone was glad to again see our old friend Newcomb of Detroit attending the Convention. He tried to impress us with a story that he was on the invalid shelf, but it was hard to believe that alibi. Anyway, here's hoping that he will soon be off that shelf and back in the active ranks.

They say that Texas is a long way from the ocean. Anyway, Max is not enthusiastic about ships. He now loves them not—so much that after Monday's trip he refused to look at Wormser's exhibit, because several of the coins showed the pictures of storm-tossed galleys.

Our friend from Texas gave some very interesting lessons in the handling of knives. He demonstrated their usefulness in painlessly extracting corks without the use of corkscrews.

All kinds of coins were shown in the various rooms at the Copley Plaza. They even included an entirely new variety in the shape of liquid coins.

Those attending the Convention, and especially travelers on the Plymouth boat, were very much delighted to be able to buy on the news stand all the copies they wanted of THE NUMISMATIST, and they sold like hot cakes. Thanks are due to Friend Boyd for being instrumental in having them placed there.

A rumor is current that some numismatists like to rise early, while others object to it. The early risers are not necessarily recruited from the farming sections. It really is true that the early bird catches the worm-(ser).

This year's Boston Convention will go down in A. N. A. history as being characterized by the mysterious initials B. W. W. (Boston Water Works). Two years hence we shall have as our slogan M. W. T. (Montreal Wet Town). We are promised that next year's Convention at New York will be symbolized by the initials B. O. T. Q. (Booze on the Quiet).

It is perhaps not generally known that this year there were both pre- and post-Convention gatherings. One of the pre-Convention gatherings was held on the Fall River Line Steamer "Providence," on which Blake, Boyd, Duffield, Guttag, Newell, Markus, Wood and Wormser journeyed to Boston together. Two of the members were protected by a corps of Pinkerton men, as they carried on their persons rolls and bills of U. S. currency in the shape of crisp old bills, all neatly bound.

After the Convention a good part of the crowd adjourned to New York, partly to attend Elder's sale, and partly to explore the sights of the metropolis. It is reported that at Boston their intellectual side was uplifted, while in the wicked metropolis, with all its allurements, their morals were in danger of being tarnished.

Wormser conducted a return party, consisting of Duffield, Markus and Mehl, to New York, part of the way in his machine. There was a regular road race, the first lap being won by Carl Wurtzbach, whose machine far outdistanced all competitors, somewhere between Worcester and Springfield. Later on in Wallingford, Conn., the Wormser car overhauled the Hamburger car, which had been given a several hours' handicap, but at latest reports Hamburger went into the lead with flying colors while Wormser was tanking up on gas. The Wormser party had a chicken lunch at the old Brookfield Inn, built in 1771. The chicken was of more recent vintage. The cooked chicken was the only chicken present. Later the party stopped at Springfield to look at the municipal buildings, and at Hartford to look at the Mitchelson collection. All the numismatists whom the party tried to locate in these cities seemed to be away for their vacations.

Some excitement was caused on the Sunday of the Convention, and the services of the Boston detective force had to be called in. It was rumored that someone had broken into the exhibition-room and eloped with the greater part of the exhibits. Other highwaymen were suspected of robbing

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Wormser of some railroad tickets. After the Boston sleuths had finished their investigation it was found that neither rumor was correct. The locks on the exhibition cases which they were supposed to have tampered with were found to have been missing long before the Convention, and the railroad tickets were found reposing peacefully in Wormser's pockets. Another hit for the Boston detective force.

On Tuesday of the Convention, Newell, Mehl and Wormser were discovered attired in the latest sporting costumes, just imported from England. They announced that they were going to play off the numismatic golf championship at the Winchester Country Club. The game was fast and furious, and Mehl upheld the reputation of his State by driving off quite a few Texas leaguers. The race, however, is not always to the swift, and in the end the President of the A. N. S. was declared the winner of the first round, as well as of the second half round. Poor Wormser was snowed under by both Newell and Mehl. After the 14th round the game had to be stopped on account of the advanced hour, the program for the evening, and because the supply of golf balls had run out. The participants in the game declared it a great day on the links, and the only thing that had been missing were the joys of the 19th hole, for which Mr. Volstead was responsible.

The standing of the three players at the end of the match was as follows: On the first round Newell was 7 up on Wormser and 1 up on Mehl, and Mehl was 2 up on Wormser. On the second five-hole round Newell was 4 up on Wormser and 1 up on Mehl, and Mehl was 3 up on Wormser.

The greater part of the New York contingent was observed to return from the trip to the batlefields of Lexington and Concord in a solid unit, conveyed in Elliott Smith's car.

On Sunday after the Convention Wormser tried to bring together the ends of the earth. He entertained at his home Markus of Iowa, Renaud of Montreal, and Voetter of Antofagasta, Chile.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department announces the existence of the following new counterfeits:

New and Dangerous Counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve bank of New York; check letter "A"; face plate No. 176; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from photo-etched plates, retouched with a graver, on two pieces of paper, with silk threads distributed between them. At first glance this counterfeit might be taken for a too heavily printed genuine, but an examination of the portrait of Cleveland should determine its character. The lines in the face of the portrait are too deep. The nose in the counterfeit is pointed instead of nicely rounded as in the genuine. The lapel and collar of the coat are clearly defined by thin white lines in the genuine. These lines are missing in the counterfeit, and the only indication of the collar and lapel are more or less indistinct black lines. The whole portrait has a flat appearance due to the absence of the light and shade effects of the genuine which bring the portrait out into relief against the background. The small lettering in the titles "Secretary of the Treasury" and "Treasurer of the United States" is poorly executed. The numbering and seal are excellent, both as to color and workmanship. The back of the counterfeit is a darker shade of green than the genuine. It bears plate number 292, to be found immediately under the "D" in "dollars" in the lower center of note. There are many differences to be found on the back of the counterfeit from that of the genuine, but a glass must be used to discover them; to illustrate, the comma after the word "taxes" in the second line of the lettering in the panel, lower center note, is missing. This is also true of the period after the word "dues" in the same line of the same panel. There are also a number of clearly defined diagonal lines running through the smoke from the destroyer immediately over the

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tall building in the background of the picture in the counterfeit which do not appear in the genuine. Care should be exercised in handling $20 bills of this description, as the counterfeit is calculated to deceive even those accustomed to handling money.

$50 Note on the Federal Reserve bank of New York; check letter "C"; plate No. 16; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This counterfeit is printed from photographic plates on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. Blue coloring has been applied to the seal and numbering, but in the specimen at hand the coloring has been poorly applied to the numbers and the original photographic figures appear. The portrait of Grant merges into the background, so that the lines of the face are not clearly defined, particularly on the right side. The back of the note is blue instead of green.

$20 Note on the Federal Reserve bank of Chicago; check letter "D"; plate No. 173; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. The same description applies to this counterfeit as to that of the fifty-dollar note above described. The counterfeits were undoubtedly made by the same person or persons.

$10 Note on the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City; check letter "A"; plate No. 45; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson; series of 1914. The specimen of this counterfeit at hand bears No. J7336965A. This is a very poor note, printed from zinc plates, on two pieces of paper, between which coarse silk threads have been distributed. No further description of this note is deemed necessary.

$5 Note on the Federal Reserve bank of Chicago; check letter "D"; plate number indecipherable; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This counterfeit is apparently printed from zinc etched plates of crude workmanship, on a single piece of poor quality paper, ink lines being used to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine. The only redeeming feature of this counterfeit are the seal and treasury numbers, which are good, both as to color and workmanship. The rest of the bill is so poorly made as to insure ready detection.

$50 Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri; check letter "A"; plate number one; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Grant. This is a very poorly executed photograph, on two pieces of thin paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. This counterfeit is identically like the fifty-dollar counterfeit described in our circular letter 474, except that that counterfeit was on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. There appears to be no doubt but that the same person is responsible for the two bills.

$20 Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Virginia; check letter "B"; plate No. 48; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This counterfeit is printed from a photo-etched plate, retouched with the graver. It is the work of an amateur. It is printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed. In the portrait of Cleveland the face is indistinct, and this feature should readily attract attention.

$10 Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Massachusetts; check letter "B"; plate number indistinct; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. This counterfeit appears to have been printed from zinc-etched plates, on a single piece of paper, without silk threads or imitation of them. It is a poor counterfeit. The lathe work is broken, and in many places solid color takes the place of the fine lines. The portrait of Jackson is very bad. This bill should not deceive the ordinarily careful handler of money.

RUSSIA'S SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE SILVER RUBLES.

A Copenhagen cablegram states that the Soviet Government of Russia contemplates the issue of silver rubles in September. One silver ruble will have the same purchasing power as 10,000 paper rubles.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE MISSOURI CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR A POPULAR COIN.

The Missouri Centennial Memorial Half Dollar is proving to be a very popular coin with collectors. Although they could not be obtained until early in August, a number were shown at the Boston Convention of the A. N. A., and the design was favorably commented on. The advertisement of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce in THE NUMISMATIST is producing results. as is shown by the following extracts from a letter from Mr. M. V. Carroll, Secretary, under date of September 9, 1921:

"The advertisement is doing business in a very satisfactory manner, and we are receiving orders for the coins from dealers and others throughout the country, who refer to THE NUMISMATIST as their source. Thanking you for the good service you have rendered us," etc.

The design for the Missouri Centennial Half Dollar is by Robert Aitken, the New York sculptor, who designed the $50 slug of the Panama-Pacific Exposition set of commemorative coins. Quite an unusual feature of the Missouri Half Dollar coinage is the fact that the hubs were made in the workrooms of the Medallic Art Co. of New York City. This company states that it believes it is the only concern outside of the mint that has been per-

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mitted to make hubs and dies for United States coins, it having also made the hubs for one of the coins in the Panama-Pacific set, and is quite proud of this distinction. The entire matter of the design of the Missouri Half Dollar was handled under the jurisdiction of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

A. N. A. CONVENTION PAPERS.

With one exception the papers read at the recent Boston Convention of the A. N. A. will be published in the November and December issues of THE NUMISMATIST, as has been the custom during the past few years. Mr. Zerbe's paper on an Estate Advisory Board will be found incorporated in the Convention proceedings in this issue, as it related to a phase of Association work and service, and on which action was taken by the Convention. The attention of our readers is directed to this paper, and comments and suggestions on his proposition are invited from members of the A. N. A. Such comments and suggestions are not to be published and are not to be sent to the editor, but to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. H. H. Yawger. From such commendations or criticisms of the proposal the Board will form, to some extent at least, the basis of its report on the subject to the next Convention of the A. N. A.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL GOLD DOLLAR.

A brief reference was made in last month's issue to the proposed Grant Memorial Gold Dollar. It was learned at the Boston A. N. A. Convention from a source considered reliable that the prospects are not rosy for the passage of the bill authorizing the issue. The bill as amended in committee and reported to the House by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures is as follows:

A BILL

For the coinage of a Grant souvenir gold dollar in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of erecting a community building in the village of Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, and a like building in the village of Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, as a memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, late a President of the United States, and for the further purpose of constructing a highway five miles in length from New Richmond, Ohio, to Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O., the place of the birth of U. S. Grant, to be known as the Grant Memorial Road, the Secertary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase in the market so much gold bullion as may be necessary for the purpose herein provided for, from which there shall be coined at the United States Mint in Philadelphia standard gold dollars of the legal weight and fineness to the number of not exceeding two hundred thousand pieces, to be known as the Grant memorial dollar, struck in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States of America, which occurs April 27, 1922; the devices and designs upon which coins shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage and legal-tender quality of the standard gold dollar shall so far as applicable apply to the coins issued under this Act, and when so coined said memorial dollars shall be delivered in suitable parcels at par, and without cost to the United States, to the U. S. Grant Memorial Centenary Association of Ohio; Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

The bill recites the purpose for which the proposed gold dollars shall be

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struck, and the report of the committee contains the following additional information, with the recommendation that the bill be passed as amended:

On May 16, 1921, there was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio an association of prominent and responsible persons under the name of "The Ulysses S. Grant Centenary Memorial Association," for the purpose of conducting a memorial celebration in Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1922.

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and when 2 years of age his parents moved to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, from which place Grant was named as a cadet at West Point by Gen. Thomas L. Hamer, Congressman from that district, entering West Point in 1839. His parents thereafter moved to Bethel, in Clermont County, and Grant again resided with them there for a short period after his graduation from West Point in 1843.

This bill seeks to have 200,000 gold dollars coined at the expense of the Grant Centenary Association, and it is prepared to take all the issue of these coins at par, and distribute them with the various banks of Ohio at a premium. Hundreds of these banks have already signified their willingness and anxiety to handle the coins in this manner. The bill and the purpose of the Centenary Association has the indorsement of the Ohio Grand Army Encampment, recently in session.

With the money so realized the association proposes to defray all the expenses of the memorial celebration, and also to build a highway connecting the town of New Richmond with the town of Point Pleasant. New Richmond is a village of 2,500 inhabitants, about 20 miles east of Cincinnati, and there is now an impassable road between it and the birthplace of Grant. If possible, the association also purposes to erect memorial buildings both at Georgetown and at Bethel, Ohio.

The United States Government will not be asked to appropriate any funds or to assist in any way in promoting the activities of this association or in the coinage of the gold dollars authorized by this bill.

NUMISMATICS COMMENDED BY BOSTON PAPER.

The Boston Herald of August 24 contained an editorial in which numismatics as a study was analyzed and seriously commended. Boston and Massachusetts have produced some of America's foremost numismatists, and our subject has always been a popular one in that State. While we had no reason to expect that our Convention reports in the Boston press would contain the silly twaddle about numismatics that finds its way into print in some of the papers of other States, we did not expect such an endorsement as the Herald accorded us. With the exception of a few unimportant sentences, the editorial is reprinted here in full:

"The notion that coin collecting is a mere hobby gets a severe jolt from the American numismatists who are this week holding the annual sessions of their association in Boston. An interest far more than superficial is shown in the fact that the gathering represents 38 of our States, and that its membership is also recruited from countries as far apart as Canada and England, Mexico and Spain, Chile and Holland. That the organization has settled down for a four-days' program can only mean that it has something important to talk about; that it is making a large display of coins, paper currency and medals—one for the public at the city library in Copley square, the other for members in the rooms of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Massachusetts Historical Society—bring evidence of valuable contribution to numismatics since the formation of the association in 1891.

"There is something about coins, of course, which suggests postage stamps, but the analogy is inadequate, to an extent even misleading. Stamps for letters were first used only about the middle of the nineteenth century; the making of coins goes back far beyond the beginnings of the Christian era. The letter stamp came in with modern civilization already as good as made, but the coin, ranging from iron to gold, from oblong or elliptical to square and from square to round, was used by even barbaric and semi-barbaric peoples in the remote past. Something of geography and history may

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be learned with the aid of the postage stamp; the coin covers both fields with a completeness which, outside written literature, leaves it without a rival. More interesting than all is its story of our human advance from barter to purchase, from the days in which commodities were used as exchange to the age in which metal money came in for buying and selling. And it was only a development of that convenience which led to paper currency and the bank note. Who can look over a collection of coins today without recalling how closely associated in every country they have been with its financial, economical and political problems?

"A large and special American interest is meanwhile involved. It is to be shown how intimately our own history as a people is bound up with the vicissitudes of coinage and currency systems. * * * Such an exhibit will turn back the tide of time to advantage. Especially will it teach that the coin is of value for something more than for what it will buy."

PRICES AT ELDER'S SALE OF AUGUST 26-27.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the post-convention sale of the L. C. Gehring collection by the Elder Coin & Curio Co., New York City, on August 26 and 27:

U. S. Eagles—1795, $70; 1796, $75; 1797, four stars before bust, $75; 1800, uncirculated, $50; 1799, uncirculated, $41; 1804, very fine, $75.

Half Eagles—1795, small eagles, sold for $45 to $57 each; 1795, heraldic eagle, very fine, $250; 1797, barely fine, $425; 1796, very fine, $85; 1804, extremely fine, $20; 1820, two varieties, $150 and $155; 1821, fine, $300; 1823, uncirculated, $100; 1825 over '21, very fine, $200; 1830, 1831, 1834, $100 to $120 each.

Quarter Eagles—1796, no stars on obverse, defect on face, $110; 1796, stars, uncirculated, $210; 1798, uncirculated, $100; 1806 over 4, extremely fine, $125; 1806 over 5, $370; 1826, uncirculated, $380.

Gold Dollars—1836, pattern, proof, $80; 1875, proof, P mint, $125. A new record. 1863, brilliant proof, $69; 1870, S mint, extremely fine, $105.

Four Dollars—1879, proof, $155. A record.

Set of Panama-Pacific coins, $255; $50 Panama-Pacific slug, $138.

1852 U. S. Assay octagonal slug, extremely fine, $205.

Various—1792 naked bust cent of Washington, proof, $110; 1792 military bust cent, reverse eagle, $75.50; $500 note C. S. A., Montgomery, 1861, uncirculated, $56; $1000 canceled note, fine, $33.

Total amount of sale, over $16,000.

Mr. Elder would like to know who it was that said coin sales in "dog days" are not a success.

THE MARQUIS OF MILFORD HAVEN DEAD.

A dispatch from London dated September 11 states that the Marquis of Milford Haven, better known in the United States as Prince Louis of Battenberg (the title he renounced when England declared war on Germany), died suddenly the evening before of influenza at his rooms at the Naval and Military Club. The Marquis was about 67 years old. At the outbreak of the war he occupied the position of First Sea Lord, but resigned in October, 1914, because of attacks on him in consequence of his German and Austrian ancestry. He was a child of the morganatic marriage of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Julie Therese, Countess von Hauke, daughter of Count Maurice von Hauke, a Polish statesman and military leader. The Marquis entered the British navy as a boy of 14 and became a naturalized Englishman. In 1884 he married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

He was well known throughout Europe and the United States as a numismatist, having formed a splendid collection of naval medals. He designed a medal struck to commemorate two engagements of the British fleet with the enemy in the North Sea in 1914 and 1915, which was illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1917. His last numismatic work of importance was a compilation of a list of the naval medals relating to the World War, which is considered a work of authority.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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First Vice-President,
FRED JOY,
Boston, Mass.

Second Vice-President,
FRANK H. SHUMWAY,
Mattapan, Mass.

Ceneral Secretary,
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201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer,
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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, Indiana, Pa.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 1st, 1921.

2271 Harry S. Read, 116 Dryden Bldg., Flint, Mich.
2272 H. R. McPherson, Eldorado, Ohio.
2273 W. L. Doolan, Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
2274 John A. Gill, 455 Forest Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the November issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
F. O. Clark (General),	Frank Swanstrom
Momence, Ill.	H. H. Yawger
E. S. Rosenblatt (Fractional),	I. L. Seinman
34 Presidio Terrace, San Francisco, Cal.	Farran Zerbe
G. Truman Chase (General),	F. H. Shumway
234 Columbia St., Utica, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger
Mary D. White (General),	F. H. Shumway
234 Columbia St., Utica, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger
Chas. J. Wetzel (U. S. Coins),	M. Wormser
92 North Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J.	H. H. Yawger
J. R. Peck (General),	M. Marcuson
40 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
F. A. Vogel (General),	H. H. Yawger
2102 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.	F. G. Duffield
J. E. Bizzell (U. S. Coins),	Frank I. Liveright
753 Broad St., Newark, N. J.	H. H. Yawger
Harry D. Hamilton (General),	Frank B. Gaul
Washington Trust Bldg., Washington, Pa.	Geo. L. Hayes
Chas. H. Johnson (General),	Frank B. Gaul
196 Springfield Ave., Washington, Pa.	Geo. L. Hayes
Dr. F. M. Dunn (General),	Julius Guttag
16 Kisco Ave., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
Wm. W. Lohr (U. S. and Medals),	H. O. Granberg
1755 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.	J. G. Anderson
H. C. Dodge (General),	F. H. Shumway
22 Bradlee St., Dorchester Centre, Mass.	H. H. Yawger
Loran A. Clark (Large Copers),	Norman Shultz
710 W. Washington Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa	H. H. Yawger

Change of Address.

Charles N. Hinckley, from 4800 Kenmore Ave., to 1751 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

Indiana, Pa., September 20, 1921.

THE NEW GENERAL SECRETARY NOW IN OFFICE.

The attention of the members of the A. N. A. is called to the fact that the new General Secretary, Alden S. Boyer, has assumed the duties of that office. All communications with that office should be addressed to Alden S. Boyer, General Secretary, 201 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Obituary.

MRS. FRANCES E. PRESTON.

The death of Mrs. Frances E. Preston, a member of the A. N. A., took place at her home, Addison Hotel, Detroit, Mich., in August. She had been an invalid for a number of years, and had been in the habit of spending the winters in West Palm Beach, Fla., from which place she had returned to Detroit last May.

Mrs. Preston was the wife of Mr. Marvin Preston, and was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on December 25, 1844. Mr. Preston met her in Detroit in 1865, and they were married the following year and lived together over 55 years. She was a direct descendant of the Mayflower Fullers. She was finely educated and was a woman of rare intelligence.

She became interested in coins about 26 years ago. While traveling in Italy at that time her husband obtained a handful of coins that had just been dug up at Paestum. They were poor specimens, but they interested Mrs. Preston and gave her a start in collecting and formed her taste in the line of ancients. She leaves quite a large collection of coins, principally Greek and Roman, in which her interest was centered, although any rare coin was a delight to her.

Mrs. Preston was one of the very few ladies—perhaps less than half a dozen—in the United States who are active collectors of coins, and her death takes from the A. N. A. one of its brightest members and numismatics loses a devoted student.

Mr. Preston informs the editor that Mrs. Preston's file of THE NUMISMATIST, complete since 1901, has been presented to the Detroit Public Library, and will be catalogued and opened to the public at all times.



HARRY H. YAWGER,

The new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.

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THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. A.

The feeling was general at the Boston Convention that in the choice of Mr. Moritz Wormser as President of the A. N. A. for the coming year an excellent man had been chosen.

Mr. Wormser has been a resident of New York and vicinity for about 25 years. He is a graduate of Columbia University in the class of 1899. He took a course in Colorado College and received his M. A. from Columbia in 1903. He specialized in civil engineering, but after a short experience in that field he turned his attention to banking, in which he is now engaged in New York City. His home is at Woodmere, Long Island.



MORITZ WORMSER,
The new President of the A. N. A.

He has been a collector since he was 13 years of age. He is also a member of the American Numismatic Society, the New York Numismatic Club, the Rochester Numismatic Association and several foreign numismatic societies. He was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. at the Rochester Convention in 1917, and at the Philadelphia Convention in 1919 was elected Chairman of the Board, and re-elected at the Chicago Convention last year.

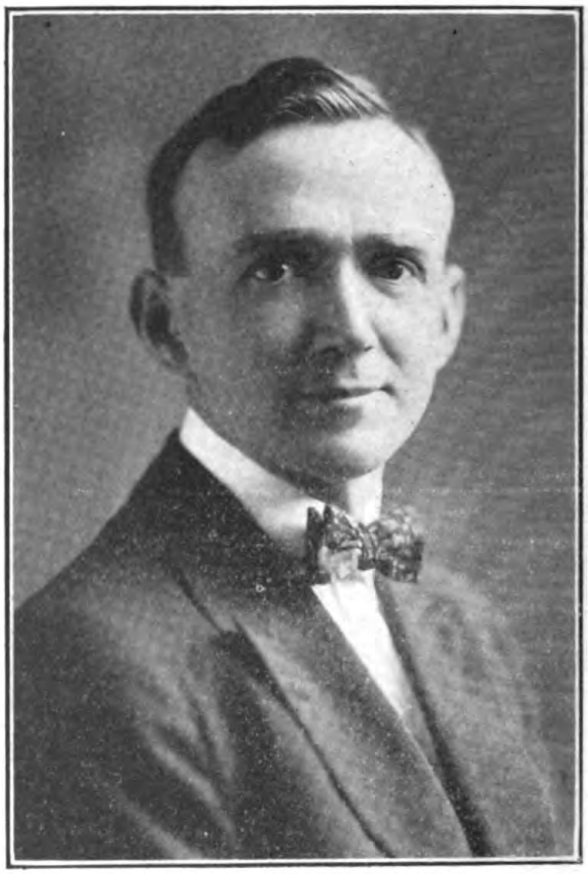
THE NEW GENERAL SECRETARY, ALDEN S. BOYER.

As every member of the A. N. A. does business with the General Secretary, all will be interested in knowing something of his personality.

Alden Scott Boyer is the son of M. A. Boyer (a Frenchman) and Cora Tobes Boyer (a Yankee). He was born in Cresco, Iowa, on January 29, 1887, and is consequently 34 years old. He was educated in the graded schools and in the High School of Cresco, and when he was 14 years old he became particularly interested in chemistry, which resulted in his getting a job in the "best drug store in town" at $15 a month, and was able to

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save a portion of the salary. After working there for eight months he felt that he was worth more money, and although he wanted $18, he asked for a raise and got $25. Some time later, with what he had saved and with help from his mother, he left Cresco for Chicago to go to college. He spent one year at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and then two years at Northwestern University, graduating in 1908. He then engaged in the drug business in a store of his own in North Dakota, in which he prospered, and then returned to Chicago and started in business as a manufacturing chemist, and his concern is now of considerable size and importance. He is a life member of the Chemical Society of France, in Paris; a regular member of the Chemical Society of England, in London, and of the American Chemical Society, in Chicago. He is also a member of the Chemists' Club of Chicago and the City Club of Chicago.



ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
The new General Secretary of the A. N. A.

Mr. Boyer inherited his love of numismatics from his father, who was a collector. He remembers, as a boy, being shown the paper issues of 1896 by his father, who pointed out to him the beautiful engraving on them. While always interested in coins he did not seriously begin to collect until a few years ago, when he had a splendid specimen of a Pine Tree shilling offered to him for $3—and took it. He first collected colonials, then gold, and is now devoting all his efforts to the educational and historic side of the coins of the world and to paper money.

For the past two years Mr. Boyer has been President of the Chicago Coin Club, which he says is "some" club, even if he does say it himself. He is always glad to show his collection to any A. N. A. members visiting Chicago, and says he will consider it an honor to have them call on him when visiting Chicago.

Mr. Boyer sends the following message to the A. N. A. members.

"Now that I have been elected General Secretary of the A. N. A., I will expect every member to send in at least one new member for the coming

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year. It will be easy to do this. I feel sure the bank in your town will gladly become a member, and THE NUMISMATIST should be on file in every bank for the use of its employes to learn something of numismatics. Many of the employes in banks do not know the meaning of the word 'numismatics,' and cannot even pronounce it."

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 75th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, July 26th, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, Turrill, Mohr, Sherow, Kraft, Haagensen, Healy, Twitchell, Charlot, Kuner, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Guests present: Mr. H. Colimbat, Mr. A. T. Leonard, Jr., Mr. R. K. Wright and Mr. John Rausch.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Turrill placed in nomination for honorary membership the name of Mr. Waldo C. Moore. In seconding this nomination Messrs. Zerbe, Turrill and Steinman gave short talks, reviewing Mr. Moore's able work in behalf of numismatics. Mr. Moore was unanimously elected.

The application of Mr. John Rausch for active membership, recommended by Mr. Steinman and Mr. Zerbe, was acted upon favorably.

The subject of the evening, "The Last Issue of United States Gold," was then taken up, and Mr. Steinman read a short paper giving some statistics regarding Uncle Sam's money-making establishments in their mintage of gold. One point brought out, which is not generally known, was that our San Francisco mint, when gold was being coined, minted more money in point of value than any other mint in the world.

Mr. Turrill read two chapters from the history of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition entitled, "The Coin Outlasts the Throne," and "Exposition Coins and Medals." This was advance copy and had been especially typed for the P. C. N. S. by the Exposition. One chapter is based on Mr. Zerbe's exhibit at the Exposition and tells the story of his first interest in coins; the other chapter covers the operations of its coin and medal department, which was conducted by Mr. Zerbe. In connection with the reading of these articles Mr. Turrill exhibited several of the P.-P. I. E. coins and medals. Mr. Zerbe commented on the generous reference to him by the Exposition's historian and showed the first coin which started him as a coin-collector—a 50-centime piece of France, which was acquired by him when he was a newsboy forty years ago. Because it was stamped "50 Cent." he then considered it a half dollar. He referred to it as an example of the little thing that may influence life. Mr. Zerbe stated: "It is a great satisfaction to me to discover that I have, for the first time, become a part of the official record of an American exposition."

The good and needful influence of an estate advisory board within the A. N. A. was then discussed by Mr. Zerbe, who said he was considering proposing it in a paper for the consideration of the coming A. N. A. Convention. Mr. Zerbe's proposal along these lines met with the approval of all the members present. Messrs. Steinman and Turrill, talking to the subject, were of the opinion that Mr. Zerbe's broad vision and his plan were necessary to place the future of numismatics on a sound foundation.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits.

Mr. Goodman showed a nice collection of United States half-dimes, approximately 40 different dates.

A loan exhibit of Mr. Atlas Leve consisted of national bank notes, $1, first issue; $10 legal-tender notes, second and third issue; silver certificate, fourth issue, Indian chief, back reversed, and various other legal-tender, national bank notes and silver certificates in extremely fine to uncirculated condition.

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A loan exhibit of Henry Chapman consisted of a full set of the 1920 United States gold coins.

Mr. Healy showed a large commemorative coin issued by the New York World; a Cornish penny dated 1811, and a medal with the replica of the wife of William IV of England appearing upon it.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited some of the medals and coins issued in connection with the P.-P. I. E., also some additions to his collection of encased stamps now being used in Europe.

By Mr. Steinman: An 1879 S mint dollar, type of 1878; an 1878 P mint dollar, type of 1879; 1879 S mint dollar, "I" instead of "R" in "Trust"; 1884 CC dollar; 1885 CC dollar; 1887 S dollar; 1888 S dollar, and 1889 S dollar, all in fine to uncirculated condition.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

The 76th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, August 30th, Vice-President Turrill in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, Turrill, Mohr, Sherow, Kraft, Tubbs, Haagensen, Twitchell, Block, Piercy, Rosenblatt, Hill, Brandon, West, Frank, Rausch, Zerbe and Steinman. Guests present: Mr. H. J. Ullner, Mr. F. E. Edwards and Mrs. Leslie Tubbs.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The application of Dr. Henry F. Geyer for non-resident membership, recommended by Mr. Steinman and Mr. Turrill, was acted upon favorably.

A letter was read from Mr. Waldo C. Moore, acknowledging receipt of his honorary-membership card and thanking the Society for the honor.

The Secretary read a form letter he had written asking the members of the P. C. N. S. who were members of the A. N. A. for their proxies. The Secretary also stated what responses he had received to this letter and what disposal was made of these proxies.

Mr. Steinman read an article from the San Francisco *Chronicle* relating to a counterfeit English sovereign that was made out of platinum. This news item was given by him to the paper and related to a coin which had recently come into his possession.

This publicity has done the Society some benefit. Upon seeing this piece of news in the paper, Mr. F. E. Booth, one of San Francisco's most prominent manufacturers, immediately got in touch with your Secretary and presented the Society with a nice collection of ancient tetradrachms and drachms from Gela, Syracuse, Messina, Corinth and Attica.

The P. C. N. S., upon motion duly carried, instructed the Secretary to write a letter to Mr. F. E. Booth, stating that this Society had extended him a vote of thanks for his gift.

Mr. Zerbe called attention to the fact that it was the custom during the month of September to hold the Society's annual banquet, and as he was contemplating an Eastern trip he would like to have same held before he left, which would be about Sept. 25th. Upon motion of Mr. Rosenblatt, seconded by Mr. Rausch, it was unanimously carried that the P. C. N. S. hold its annual banquet and regular meeting on September 20th. The Chair appointed Messrs. Rosenblatt, Zerbe and Steinman as the Banquet Committee.

Mr. Zerbe announced that Mr. J. H. Snow, our former Assistant Secretary, had sent him 20 of the New Missouri Centennial Half Dollars for distribution to the members, and, as had been announced on postals, these coins were distributed to those attending this meeting at their selling price of $1. Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Turrill, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Snow for his generosity and thoughtfulness in this matter.

Mr. Zerbe passed around among the members some souvenirs given to him by Mr. John E. Morse for that purpose.

The Secretary showed the medal which the Society had received from Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, the Belgium Society, of which it had recently become a member. He also showed catalogs from J. Schulman, sale to be held October 12th, and the Elder sale, held on August 26th and 27th. These catalogs were to be placed in our library.

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The subject of the evening, "The First U. S. Mint," was then taken up, and the speaker for the evening, Mr. Steinman, gave an extended talk, covering the subject from its inception. He also touched on the important changes extending through the century in connection with improvements made in Uncle Sam's money-making institution, together with its coinage, and in conjunction showed pictures of the first coinage of money in the United States mint and a picture of its exterior. These pictures were given him by the Stewart Electric Co. of Philadelphia, and were beautiful lithographs in many colors. Upon motion, duly carried, Mr. Steinman received the thanks of the Society for his interesting and instructive talk.

Mr. Rosenblatt, chairman of the Banquet Committee, asked the members present who were positive they could attend the banquet to make known that fact so that the committee could have some tangible basis on which to proceed. Those present who stated they would attend were: Messrs. Block, Turrill, Rausch, Frank, Rosenblatt, Haagenson, Goodman, Kraft, Tubbs, Steinman and Zerbe. The Chair stated that those who had committed themselves to attend would be called on to make good the cost per plate should they not be present, as reservations would be made for them. This seemed agreeable to all the above subscribing members, as none objected.

Mr. Zerbe displayed a collection of curious and odd-shaped money from the Strait District.

Mr. Steinman showed the first regular coinage of U. S. silver 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c., together with the chain type and wreath type copper cent, 1793, and the half cent, 1793, and a counterfeit English sovereign, dated 1869, made out of platinum, gold plated.

Mr. Rausch showed some silver coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, crown and fractions, from Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland.

By Mr. Kraft: A large collection of coppers of early German origin.

By Mr. Rosenblatt: Several large medals of beautiful design, consisting of the medal issued by Holland for Belgium relief, and the Samarang, Java, Exposition Medal, 1914, both in silver and gold.

By Mr. West: Some of England's Maundy money, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The thirty-first meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Thursday, September 8. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Warren, Messrs. Baumann, Boyer, Brown, Carlson, Clement, Davis, DeCou, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, Luttenberger, Nelson, O'Grady, Rackus, Shumway, Strubinger and Warren. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Shumway, O'Grady and Warren were elected to membership.

Mr. Brown read from some old numismatic magazines some articles of numismatic interest.

Mr. Boyer, Mr. Shumway and Mrs. Boyer gave some interesting accounts of the doings at the recent A. N. A. Convention at Boston.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: Membership Medal of the Society of Medallic Art, and a Belgian medal commemorating the entry of Belgium into the war.

By Mr. Kelly: Baltimore shilling; Gobrecht dollar of 1836; Talbot Allum & Lee cent; silver piece issued by John Law, and a pattern cent of 1854.

By Mr. Strubinger: Two varieties of 1793 cents.

By Mr. Carlson: Nineteen Scandinavian issues of the seventeenth century. There were coins issued by Christian IV, Frederick III, and Christian V of Norway, and Christiana of Sweden.

By Mr. Rackus: A number of Lithuanian coins, among which were a half ducat of John Casimir and ducat of Sigismund August in gold, and a number of silver coins of Sigismund August.

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By Mr. Boyer: Ivory Coast ring money; Pine Tree sixpence; pattern half dollar of 1869; pattern ring cent, one-tenth silver, 1850.

By Mr. Jonas: A collection of modern Chinese copper coins, among which were three varieties of 200-cash of Sze Chuen; 50-cash pieces of Yu Nan, issued under the Republic and the Empire; 10-cash from Foo Kien and Yuan Shi Kai, and one-cash pieces from Hu Peh and Tia Ching.

By Mr. Lawless: Seven $1 notes and $5 and $10 notes, all having errors in printing, signing or numbering.

By Mr. Jonas: 2 marks, Bremen, 1904; 3 marks, Saxe-Weimar, 1915; 2 marks, Lubeck, 1901, and 1911; 2 marks, Hamburg, 1906; William and Mary Irish halfpenny, 1692; James II Limerick half-crown gun money, and several issues of the new German Porcelain coins, including 20, 10, 5 and 1 mark, 50 and 20 pfennig of Saxony, 50, 25, 20, and 10 pfennig of Munsterburg, and 50 pfennig of Gross Wartenberg.

Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, September 9, 1921, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Smith, Swanson and Wormser.

The minutes of the August meeting were approved.

Some very interesting remarks were made by Mr. Boyd in reference to his exhibit of California gold. His exhibits were as follows: California gold dollar, octagonal, 17 pieces; California gold dollars, round, 4 pieces; California half dollar, octagonal, 11 pieces; California half dollar, round, 18 pieces; California quarter dollar, octagonal, 9 pieces; California gold quarter dollar, round, 6 pieces.

The Secretary read a letter from the President of the A. N. A., thanking the Club for its invitation to the A. N. A. to hold its convention in New York City in 1922. The letter stated that the convention accepted the invitation and that, according to the by-laws, the formal action of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. would in due course be reported to the Club. The letter was accepted and filed.

The Executive Committee reported the subject for the October meeting to be "Counterstamped Coins and Tokens." Report approved.

By action of the Club, Mr. Miller of Staten Island was elected to membership by the Secretary casting one ballot.

The Curator reported the receipt of the King of Italy die and die of Club reverse, and that at the next meeting he would turn over to the Publication Committee books belonging to it, and to the Secretary books which he should have.

Mr. Smith expressed his sincere appreciation for the letter of condolence received from the Club.

An informal discussion occurred relative to the A. N. A. Convention for 1922.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

PRICES REALIZED AT THE SALE OF THE MANNING COLLECTION.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the collection of James H. Manning by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., on May 17, 1921:

1	Half Cent, 1793, C. 2-A. Fine	$ 12.50
2	Do., 1795, Gilbert 6. Ex. fine	14.75
8	Do., 1796, plain edge, with pole. V. good	24.00
53	Do., 1831, Gilbert 1-A. Br. proof	63.25

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54	Do., 1836, Gilbert 1. Proof	32.50
55	Do., 1840, small berries. Proof	40.00
56	Do., 1841, large berries. Proof	31.00
57	Do., 1842, small berries. Proof	66.50
58	Do., 1843, small berries. Proof	41.00
59	Do., 1844, small berries. Proof	46.00
60	Do., 1845, small berries. Proof	78.00
61	Do., 1846, small berries. Proof	41.00
62	Do., 1847, small berries. Proof	40.00
63	Do., 1848, small berries. Proof	44.00
64	Do., 1849, small date, small berries. Proof	41.00
65	Do., 1852, small berries. Proof	24.00
66	Cent, 1793, chain, vine and bars. C. 4-C. V. good	10.00
67	Do., 1793, wreath, vine and bars. C. 9-G. V. good	10.80
80	Do., 1797. Doughty 98. Unc.	20.50
90	Do., 1799 over 98. V. good	31.50
108	Do., 1804. Fine	28.00
116	Do., 1808, 13 stars. Unc.	25.00
153	Do., 1824. Ex. fine	9.00
213	Do., 1856, flying eagle. Unc.	12.00
253	Half Dime, 1794. V. fine	8.00
256	Do., 1796 over 5. Ex. fine	20.50
287	Do., 1860, stars on obverse. Unc.	5.25
299	Dime, 1796. Ex. fine	15.00
303	Do., 1798, perfect date. Unc.	21.00
307	Do., 1804. V. good	20.25
311	Do., 1809. Unc.	27.50
392	Quarter Dollar, 1796. Struck as proof	34.00
397	Do., 1806 over 5. Unc.	166.00
398	Do., 1806, perfect date. Unc.	27.50
518	Half Dollar, 1794. V. good	6.00
522	Do., 1797. V. good	37.50
523	Do., 1801. About uncirculated	102.50
747	Dollar, 1794. V. good	50.00
778	Do., 1804. V. good to about fine	2500.00
779	Do., 1836, Gobrecht on base. Br. proof	26.00
780	Do., 1836, Gobrecht below base. Br. proof	155.00
781	Do., 1838. Proof	250.00
782	Do., 1839. Br. proof	67.50
800	Do., 1851. Unc.	65.00
801	Do., 1852. Br. proof	72.50
802	Do., 1852. Fine	71.50
807	Do., 1855. Br. proof	11.75
811	Do., 1858. Br. proof	36.00
888	$20, 1907, wire edge. Unc.	40.00
907	$5, 1803. About fine	14.00
926	$4, 1879. Br. proof	114.00
927	$4, 1879. Proof	109.00
950	$2.50, 1915, Panama-Pacific Exposition issue. Unc.	9.00
1123	Pattern Half Dollar, 1838, A.-W. 70. Br. proof	18.60
1124	Pattern 5c., 1885, A.-W. 1721, silver. Br. proof	12.50
1128	Pattern Cent, 1851, A.-W. 146. Proof	14.20
1145	Pattern Cent, 1885, A.-W. 1723. Br. proof	13.25
1148	Rosa Americana Twopence (1722). Ex. fine	12.25
1151	Do., do., 1733, silver. Proof	7.35
1157	Connecticut Cent, 1787. "Auctopi." Ex. fine	7.35
1161	New Jersey Cent, 1787. M. 53-J. Unc.	20.50
1167	Washington Cent, 1789. Ex. fine	21.00
1169	Kentucky British Settlement Cent, 1796. Proof	28.50
1176	Bar Cent, 1791. Ex. fine	7.50
1191	Hard Times Token, L. 118. Unc.	32.50
1381	Sweden. Plate money, Half Daler, 1722. V. good	4.50
1405	British War Medal, 1845, India. V. fine	8.40
1416	Canadian War Medal, 1866, Fenian Raid. Fine	14.75
1417	Do., 1885, North West. Ex. fine	14.50
1423	Holland, Order of Orange-Nassau Silver cross. New	15.00

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1605	$5, 1795, small eagle. V. fine	47.00
1606	$5, 1823. V. good	28.50
1613	$2.50, 1796. No stars. About fine	61.00
1614	$2.50, 1796, 16 stars. V. fine	126.50
1615	$2.50, 1802. V. good	20.50
1632	$50, U. S. Assay Office, 887 Thous. V. fine	200.00
1634	$20, Moffat & Co., 1853. Fine	33.00
1635	$20, Kellogg & Co., 1854. Fine	33.25
1642	$5, Norris, Gregg & Norris, 1849. Ex. fine	35.00
1646	$5, Clark & Co., 1860. Ex. fine	23.25
1648	$5, Utah, 1849. V. fine	36.00
1649	$5, Utah, 1850. V. fine	39.50
1679	Dollar, 1836, Gobrecht on base. Fine	15.75
1680	As preceding. V. fine	18.75
1684	Dollar, 1858. Br. proof	30.00
1695	Cent, 1799, perfect date	26.00
1696	Do., 1856, flying eagle. Struck proof	12.00
1697	$10, 1799, large stars. V. fine	25.00
1698	$10, 1800. V. fine	31.00
1699	$5, 1802 over 1. Ex. fine	15.75
1700	$5, 1811. V. fine	15.25
1712	German East Africa, 15 Rupee, 1916. Perfect	30.00
1713	France, Castle Sarrasin, 2 Francs, 1914. Unc.	11.00
1714	Do., do., 1 Franc, 1914. Unc.	8.50

GOVERNMENT SAVING MONEY BY COINING SILVER DOLLARS ONLY.

The Philadelphia Mint is cutting down the interest-bearing debt of the United States $5,000,000 a month.

Each day the Mint is cutting $5000 from the annual interest on paper held against the United States.

All of that comes about because of the concentration of the work of the three United States Mints on the coinage of silver dollars to replace 350,000,000 dollars that were melted down during the war to sell to the English as bullion.

When all those dollars were melted the United States had to call in all the silver certificates—the $1, $2 and $5 "bills," to speak in common lingo—representing the dollars that were deposited in the vaults of the mints. Under the law of the land the Treasury must hold a silver dollar for each dollar silver certificate issued. So with the melting of the silver dollars the silver certificates had to be recalled. To cover that loss in currency, the Government issued short-term certificates of indebtedness bearing 2 per cent. interest. The silver dollars now being coined allow for the issuance of new silver certificates which are being used in calling in those certificates of indebtedness.

There are three mints—Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. The Philadelphia Mint is equal in output to those in Denver and San Francisco combined.

Last April all three plants were started on the making of the silver dollars. They were put on twenty-four-hour working days for six days of the week. Two shifts of twelve hours each are now working in the Philadelphia Mint. Until a few weeks ago there were three shifts of eight hours each. But when Freas Styer succeeded Adam Joyce as superintendent of the mint the third shift was put to work counting the money in the vaults in the making of an audit due to the change in administration.

In the four months since April 20,000,000 silver dollars have been coined. There remains on hand to be pressed into coin of the land 30,000,000 ounces of silver, which will make approximately 35,000,000 silver dollars.

Robert Clark, superintendent of coinage in the Philadelphia Mint, says that the greatest production in the history of the plant is now being obtained.

The daily average in production for the last month has been 260,000 silver dollars. In some days it has run as high as 275,000.

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That rate will be maintained until the present supply of silver is exhausted, and then the Mint for a time will go back to the coining of the smaller coins.

It will take probably two years, according to Mr. Clark, to coin all of the 350,000,000 silver dollars that will be needed to replace those melted down for England.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

COINAGE OF THE PEACE DOLLAR SEEMS ASSURED.

The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch has for some time contained a department with the very apt caption, "Watching Ohioans Run the Government," conducted by Louis Ludlow, its representative in Washington, D. C. In a recent issue of the Dispatch Mr. Ludlow had the following to say:

"Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, an enthusiastic and prominent numismatist, who has spent several days in Washington recently promoting a sentiment in Congress and among the Administration leaders in favor of the coinage of a 'peace dollar,' is returning home in a happy frame of mind, as the success of the project is now completely assured.

"Peace throughout the world will be comemmorated by the coinage of a new silver dollar with a special design to symbolize the purpose of its coinage. The design will be made by Government artists connected with the Philadelphia mint.

"The silver bullion from which the new issue will be coined has been purchased or contracted for. Under the Pittman act passed by Congress during the World War 273,000,000 silver dollars were melted and the bullion was turned over to England to relieve a menacing situation which confronted the British Government in India. The bullion was sold to England on such a basis that the United States is enabled now to proceed to coin an equal number of new dollars without loss. Already 22,000,000 silver dollars have been coined, and it is intended that the remaining 251,000,000 shall all be coined in the form of 'peace dollars.'

"This means that the 'peace dollar' will soon be one of the most familiar coins in America. The Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint are both in complete harmony with Dr. Henderson's views on the subject. The design will be approved by the Fine Arts Commission. While here Dr. Henderson had a conference with Representative Albert H. Vestal, of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who assured him that the necessary legislation to provide for the coin will be passed through Congress at an early date."

WILL SIZE OF OUR PAPER MONEY BE REDUCED?

The authorities in Washington are sounding out the banks again in regard to a reduction in the size of our paper money. Economy is probably the reason that is being put forward for the proposed change. The matter has been discussed a number of times before and has always been postponed. In THE NUMISMATIST for November, 1910, Mr. George H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., who is an authority on United States paper money from the standpoint of the collector, gave several reasons why a reduction in the size of our notes should not be made.

EXAMINATION FOR EXPERT APPRAISER.

The Civil Service Commission will hold an examination to close October 31 next for the position of expert appraiser, Estate Tax Division. The duties of the appointee will be to verify returns in miscellaneous personal effects, including antiques, numismatic and philatelic collections. Information can be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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News of the Month.

Gleaned Chiefly From the Press of the Country, Each Having Some Relation to Numismatics, Furnished by Our Correspondents.

The Italian Ministry of Commerce has announced that hereafter the gold dollar will replace the pound sterling as the standard upon which the Italian gold lira is based.

Traveling salesmen are being furnished with a coin, called the "simplicity tax penny," which they are expected to distribute in as large numbers as possible. Its purpose is to incite the recipient to write to his Congressman and advocate the 1 per cent. simplicity sales tax. The coin is illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Bars of soap, each containing a 20-mark German gold piece, were recently discovered in a small grocer's stock in Berlin. It is thought the gold was thus hidden for the purpose of smuggling it across the frontier, that the soap was stolen by someone unaware of its hidden contents and disposed of to the grocer at a bargain.

Americans make the best banknotes in the world, and any history of the art and industry of note engraving which failed to record the fact would be incomplete. Paul Revere was the first American banknote artist, and from the time of the chartering of the Bank of North America, under the direction of Robert Morris, in 1781, up to the present time, the engravers have not been excelled, either in the artistic quality of their designs nor in their provisions against counterfeiting.

A statement lately issued by one of the foreign advisers to the Chinese Government states that "the statistical department of the Bank of China has just completed researches into the disappearance of silver coin through hoarding in Manchuria and in the metropolitan province of Chihli. They estimate that in each area from ten million to fifteen million silver dollars have been withdrawn and hidden since the coinage of the Yuan Shi Kai dollar had commenced on a large scale in 1914 and that, therefore, in the twenty-two provinces there might be anywhere from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 in cash, which the restoration of confidence would draw out." At the present price of silver the larger of these amounts would be equivalent to something like 150,000,000 fine ounces.

There is no difference in the value between German banknotes bearing red seals and those bearing green seals. Shortly after the armistice, in order to put a stop to a then in vogue speculation, in accordance with which foreign banks, particularly in Belgium, were accepting German banknotes of 1,000 marks and 100 marks denominations, a green seal was placed on the notes as well as their respective numbers. The Belgian as well as the French banks have ceased to exchange the banknotes at par value for some time, since there exists no longer any difference in value between the red seal and the green seal.

A gold medallion, believed to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and which the owner, Mr. E. C. Kavanagh of New York City, intended shortly to present to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was stolen from Mr. Kavanagh's apartment recently.

The ancient Castle of Avignon, Papal residence from 1309 to 1417, has been recently restored, and it is planned to furnish it with medieval furniture from the Vatican. Avignon was a place of the coinage of the Popes for many years.

Conductors on the municipal street cars, elevated railways and ferryboats of Hamburg, Germany, have refused to accept the new emergency currency which the city has issued for transportation. There is a repro-

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duction of the black, white and red flag of the old empire on one side of the new paper money, which the Socialist workmen strongly object to on the ground that it is an insult to the present republic.

Some 2000 autoists—chauffeurs and car owners—thronged St. Leonard of Port Maurice Church, Boston, recently to receive special blessing and obtain a St. Christopher medal bearing the picture of the patron saint of automobilists—the charm against motor accidents and death.

The French Minister of Finance has repealed the decree prohibiting the entry into France of Russian banknotes, coined money or monetary papers. In recent years the decree has been practically useless because of the absence of any recognized ruble exchange. The law against entry of coined money also has been inoperative, as it was melted into bars and then introduced into France as bullion.

One of the Syracuse (N. Y.) papers recently illustrated one of the medals issued on the completion of the Erie Canal, on October 26, 1825, which has recently come into the possession of Mr. A. A. Leve of that city. In connection with it was printed a history of the construction of the canal and of the ceremonies on the occasion when it was opened for use.

Probably the nearest approach to streets paved with gold on earth is the new highway of silver which is being built into Valley, Wash. The gravel for the new road is being obtained from the crusher at an old silver mine a mile north of that place. This ore is low-grade silver, with showings of gold and lead. Between Valley and Chewelah another highway was constructed of the same material, and it is estimated that in the nine-mile stretch something like $15,000 worth of silver was spread over the roadbed.

French people are hoping that they will soon see the last of the highly inconvenient and usually very dirty one and two-franc notes used since silver coins disappeared during the war. The Finance Ministry has announced the issue beginning Sept. 15 of metal tokens to replace them. The tokens are made of aluminum and bronze alloy with a gilt surface, the values being 2 francs and 1 franc 50 centimes, respectively. Forty millions of francs worth have already been struck, but as a total of 300,000,000 francs worth are required in order completely to replace the paper notes it is expected that these will not have totally disappeared until the end of next year.

Circulation of several gold coins bearing the date of 1754, on Jefferson Island, home of the late Joseph Jefferson, has caused excitement among the people there, and led to a report that part of the oft-repeated buried treasure of Pirate Jean Lefitte has been unearthed there.

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the different mints of the United States during August, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 11,870,000. (Silver dollars coined under the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, to date, 33,993,000.)

Copper and Nickel—None coined.

AN EXHIBITION OF MEDALLIC ART.

Mr. J. deLagerberg made an exhibit of medallic art at his cottage at Shoreham, Long Island, on August 26, comprising about 800 medals from various countries of the world, of which the Swedish section formed the principal part. About 200 visitors enjoyed and admired the display.

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NEW SILVER COINS PROPOSED FOR GERMANY.

A proposal for the coinage of new silver coins for Germany is contained in a dispatch from Berlin under date of September 6, which is as follows:

"A new silver currency for Germany is now under discussion in the German press. The idea is put forward in an article in a Munich paper by Professor Buchenau, who urges the coining of a 'Reichschilling' of the weight and standard of the former Reichsmark pieces (5.55 grams in weight, including five grams pure metal). These silver marks would now be equal to about eight or 10 paper marks, and would change in value, according to conditions on the silver market, cost of minting, etc.

Domestic mining and trade with silver-producing countries, such as Mexico, should be stimulated, according to the professor, in order to give a metal basis to German crurency. Later, the coinage of a gold coin of five grams pure metal is urged, to be known as the gold schilling or guilder."

MEXICAN MINT TURNING OUT LARGE AMOUNT OF GOLD.

During the first six months of the present calendar year there were coined in Mexico gold pieces of the amount of 14,700,000 pesos, equivalent to $7,350,000 United States currency. The mints are running to full capacity and are expected to coin during the last six months of the year an amount of gold pieces equal to that turned out during the first six months, it is stated. Gold coins are being circulated in far greater numbers than silver money in all parts of Mexico. Absolutely no currency, either Mexican or American, is now to be seen in Mexico. It is said that there are vast sums of silver pesos in hiding in Mexico; also that an enormous amount of gold that is being placed in circulation is finding its way into secret hoards.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The International City Planning Exhibition at Ghent, Belgium, has awarded to Mr. George B. Ford, an architect and city planner, its gold medal for his plans for the reconstruction of Rheims, France. The reconstruction is already under way.

The Illes Quorum Meruere Labores of the eighth dimension, in gold, Sweden, has been awarded Mrs. Frigga Carlberg of Gothenburg, on her 70th birthday, for her many years of activity and interest in social service.

J. DEL.

EVEN THE FISH COLLECT COINS IN OHIO.

The following dispatch, dated Port Clinton, Ohio, September 2, 1921, was printed in a number of papers the following day:

"A silver coin minted by the United States in 1823 was found in the stomach of a large catfish which was caught by I. E. Bogart in Sandusky Bay. The fisherman is displaying the coin with pride, but the age of the fish has not been determined by scientists."

If it was a quarter dollar of that date it ought to prove a good day's work for the fisherman—if there is any truth in the story.

NEW NICKEL COINS IN FINLAND.

The Bank of Finland has issued the new nickel coins in denominations of 1 mark, 50 and 25 penni. Twenty million mark have been struck, of which about half have been placed in circulation. (See THE NUMISMATIST. June, 1921, page 245.)—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.

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COUNTERFEIT SOVEREIGN MADE OF PLATINUM.

In the report of a recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society mention is made of an article in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of August 21, in which Mr. Steinman describes a counterfeit sovereign made of platinum. The article is as follows:

"Have you looked carefully over the gold coins which you have or might obtain—say a gold sovereign of the Victorian period," asks I. Leland Steinman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. He recently found among some of these coins a counterfeit, and upon investigation found that it was platinum gold plated. The gold value of a genuine sovereign is about $4.86; its weight with alloy is 122 grains; the platinum coin is 125 grains, or five grains over a quarter of an ounce.

With platinum at the present time selling for $72 an ounce, this coin's bullion value is over $18, from data obtained from a prominent assayer. Platinum at the time this coin was made, in 1869, was valued at $4 an ounce. Two pesos, or $1, an ounce was the earliest price ever quoted for platinum, and during the early part of 1920 its selling price was $165. This original price of a metal with which Russia is now planning to finance its international trade and form a reserve for its monetary system was established in the middle of the eighteenth century, after the discovery of this metal in Colombia.

When first found platinum was regarded of no value. The amount thrown away on the gold-mine dumps would be worth many millions today. Before the war Russia produced 250,000 ounces of platinum annually, or about 95 per cent. of the world's supply. This output during the war fell off to almost a fraction of its previous production. The Ural mines are beginning to be worked again.

From 1828 to 1845, under the regime of Czar Nicholas I, Russia coined platinum coins of the value of 3, 6 and 12 rubles. At this time a ruble, compared with our money, was valued at approximately 77 cents. A very few of these coins have survived the melting pot, and those that have escaped are mostly in the hands of coin collectors and bring prices many times their bullion value in platinum.

EVENTS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN.

(Editorial in the New York Herald, August 28, 1921.)

Among many interesting papers read at the recent annual convention in Boston of the American Numismatic Association was one by Dr. Malcolm Storer on naval medals. One of his deductions was that sea power has played so conspicuous a part in the development of civilization that its achievements alone suffice for a comprehensive grasp of world history.

Of these achievements many are recorded in medals. But these numismatic records present a difficulty. Many of them were cast in honor of events that never happened. Dr. Storer cites specific instances. One is the "Invasion of England" medal of Napoleon I. It bears the inscription "Struck in London," and it was intended to commemorate the capture of the British metropolis by the French armies—an event that was indefinitely postponed. Other examples of the danger of thus writing history in advance are the medals which the former Emperor William of Germany caused to be struck in the early days of the war. These were all ready for issue as soon as the Germans captured Paris.

Of course neither of these numismatic falsifications will ever lead historians astray. Their interest is wholly apart from any historical value. It depends upon the artistic quality of the medals themselves, for one thing. In the case of the Napoleon "Struck in London" specimen the excellence of workmanship is very marked. In the case of the German capture of Paris example it is nil. But there is one line of interest which is identical in both; they measure the blown up dimensions of the frog just prior to the obliterating explosion. This is an interest which is amusing or melancholy, according to the point of view of the observer.

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See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

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NOVEMBER, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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NUMISMATIST

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79A. 1837. Same dies broken from point of bust up to bet. 7th and 8th star. Ex. f. brown. $2.
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86. 1841. Brilliant proof. Bright red, shading to l. o. $16.
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88. 1853. Proof. Brown. V. rare. $18.
89. 1856. Proof. Bright red. Rare. $10.
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1. Continental Currency Dollar. 1776. CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776, surrounding double circle, within which sun dial; below it, MIND YOUR BUSINESS; bet. inner and outer circle, FUGIO, the sun with rays shining towards the dial, and below, E G FECIT. Rev., Chain of 13 links, each bearing name of a State enclosing double circle with radiating rays, bet. circles AMERICAN CONGRESS and in center WE ARE ONE. Die with C in CONGRESS over E in WE. Border of dots. Edge engrailed. Pewter. Size 25. Unc. Very rare, $30.
2. Same. CURRENCY, without signature. Rev. C over W. Pewter. Unc. Rare. $20.
3. 1783 Cent. NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Eye in glory of pointed rays. Rev. U. S. in centre of broad wreath. Like pieces in silver 1000 mill. Very fine. Extraordinarily even impression. C. 1-A. R. 3. Rare, $7.
4. 1783 Same. Very fine, $6.
5. 1783 Same. Fine. Brown, $4.
6. 1783 Same. Good, 50c.
7. 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Light rays with fine points. Rev. U. S. in fine wreath. C. 2-B. Very fine. Light brown. $2.
8. 1783 Same. C. 2-B. V. fine. $3.
9. 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Star with cuneiform rays. Rev. wreath of 23 closed leaves. C. 3-C. V. rare. Very fine. $5.
10. 1785 Eye in glory with cuneiform rays, same die as 1783. Rev. die more broken along wreath. C. 1-B. Fine. L. brown. $1.50.
11. 1785. C. 1-B. V. good. 50c.
12. 1785 Same. Good. 40c.
13. 1785 No ray points to I. US in script. No periods after ins. C. 2-A. R. 4. Fine. Light olive. $5.
14. 1785 Before rev. die broke in wrth. Unc. Red and orange olive. C. 3-B. Rare state. Crosby did not know of impression before die broke. $20.
15. 1785. Same. L. o. Unc. Rare. $10.
16. 1785 Die cracked along bottom of wreath. C. 3-B. Unc. Orange. $4.
17. 1785 Same. Extremely fine. Light olive. $3.
18. 1785 Same. Very fine. $1.50.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. NOVEMBER, 1921. No. 11.

Naval Medals.

By DR. MALCOLM STORER.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921.)

I suppose each and every one of us, even the "general collector," has deep down in his heart some subject especially dear to him, while many of us are specialists in a very narrow sense. It has always seemed to me that the science of numismatics is so vast that the general collector is apt to get more or less lost and fritter away his efforts without accomplishing very much and know only a little about many things and not very much about anything, and that it is much wiser for the serious collector to confine his efforts to some specialty. This feeling, combined with a quite passionate love for everything connected with the sea, and more especially with everything connected with the navy, led me some 20 years ago to limit my personal collecting and study to medals relating to naval affairs, and now when I acquire a new one I experience quite the same delight as does Mr. Gifford or Mr. Gillingham when they light, for instance, upon the Grand Star of the Alkoond of Swat—the one with the coral button, you know—or of Mr. Shumway when he finds a rare store card—"almost unique," as he genially calls it—or of Mr. Newell when he finds a tetradrachm with the monogram upside down instead of in the more conventional position in which Muller insists it properly should be, or of Mr. Comstock when he finds an 1803 cent with the die break four millimeters long instead of the paltry three as prescribed by McGirk and Eaton. These high matters be too abstruse for me, and I prefer something simple, like naval medals, in which I have found a very real and absorbing interest. At first, like all beginners, I supposed the field to be comparatively small, and that by the time I had accumulated a few hundred specimens I should have exhausted it. Well, while I have only some 1500 medals in my collection, I have descriptions, and in very many cases plates, of something like 15,000, and while I have been over accessible numismatic literature pretty carefully, I have no doubt that many have escaped my notice.

I suppose a fondness for history has had much to do with my interest in naval medals, and, really, the study of naval numismatics affords a most fascinating method of studying history. What vivid memories of the good old hammer-and-tongs fighting are evoked by the medals of Blake, that sturdy old Puritan whose delight it was to fight with the equally sturdy Dutchmen de Ruyter and Tromp, he who had fastened a broomstock to his masthead in token that he had swept the English from the Channel: or what a picture is hinted at by the medal of Claus Stortebecher, the Wismar pirate, with the terse inscription "BEHEADED 1401." He, by the way, is linked up with later history by a medal of Jean Bart, the famous corsair of St. Malo, with the inscription "PAR NOBLE FRATRUM"—a noble pair of brothers—issued by somebody whose pocket was touched by Bart's privateering activities. Or take Sir Francis Drake, who, after singeing the King of Spain his beard at Cadiz and then doing more than his share in defeating His Most Catholic Majesty's Armada in 1588, sailed around the world in a ship about the size of a Gloucester fisherman, capturing en route the Spanish plateship, most improperly called the Cacafuoco by the English, and filled to the hatches with gold, most of which very mysteriously disappeared into the pocket of Queen Elizabeth, though that lady was nomi-

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nally at peace with Spain, and would not come out again subsequently in spite of piteous Spanish pleading. All this and how Drake—El Draco, or the Dragon, as the poor Spaniards called him—is all very fascinatingly told by Charles Kingsley in "Westward Ho!" for the benefit of those who prefer a novel to the more technical story of his famous voyage. Or take Lord Nelson, the one-armed and one-eyed hero of Trafalgar, that strange mixture of simple but almost Godlike courage and very human frailty, he who at Copenhagen, when recalled from a dangerous position by a timorous commander-in-chief, clapped his telescope to his blind eye and so did not see the signal until he had hammered the Danish batteries to his entire satisfaction. Surely a very simple but highly effective manner of fighting. Or take the medals of our Dewey and Sampson. To me somehow the one word "Manila" on a medal makes the Spanish War far more real than any quantity of books. Or take the medal of Kheir-ed-in, Bey of Algiers, commonly known as Barbarossa or Redbeard. Does not his medal bring up a wonderful vista of pirates and galley slaves and ravished cities and shrieking women and the bad glad old romanitic days in general?

Had I included military medals as well as naval, I suppose my view of history would have been more extensive, yet sea power has played so conspicuous a part in the development of civilization that from its study alone one obtains a pretty comprehensive view of the history of the world, remembering, of course, that the record may be a lying one. Too often, alas! we come across medals like the famous "Invasion of England" medal of Napoleon I with the inscription "STRUCK IN LONDON," a medal prepared in anticipation of an event that never came to pass, but which, on account of its great artistic merit, has had a wide circulation, or the medals all ready to be issued when the Germans should have taken Paris in the World War. Such medals may be regarded as merely proper preparedness; but what shall we say of the many engagements in which the issue was doubtful—such as the Battle of Jutland—concerning which both sides issued medals with most stridulous cries of victory. To judge from some of the German medals, posterity would infer that the British fleet had been annihilated while the German high seas fleet had escaped scatheless. Possibly striking such deceptive medals plays its part in keeping up national enthusiasm and morale, but one would suppose that the "let down" process when the true facts are appreciated would also have its weight.

There has comparatively little been written on the subject of Naval Medals except in the form of monographs upon certain series of medals, such as the Vernons, and two or three articles upon French naval jetons. Of course Betts covers the American colonials, and Loubat and Snowden are very satisfactory as to the American Congressional medals, while everything relating to English naval affairs is well covered in Medallic Illustrations. Much of interest may be found in the pages of Köhler: Nurnbergische Munzbelustigungen, 1729, who, like Lochner, weekly published the description of a medal, often of a naval nature, with a dozen or more pages of historical commentary upon it, well worth study had one the patience needed to wade through the crabbed old German. Köhler is an excellent authority, much quoted by Carlyle in his History of Frederic the Great of Prussia.

Except a list of the naval medals that the World War produced that I published in THE NUMISMATIST last year, I think practically nothing dealing with naval medals exclusively has appeared until the magnificent work in three volumes, now in process of publication, by the late Marquess of Milford Haven, of which I believe only the first volume, that on British Naval Medals, has thus far appeared. In this, with invaluable pithy historical commentaries, he describes practically only the medals in his own collection, now unfortunately dispersed. I had honed to persuade Lord Milford Haven to include in his list the many hundreds of English medals not in his collection, of which I sent him notes, but apparently that would have added too much to the size of his already massive folios. It is most unfortunate that the great expense of producing Lord Milford Haven's work must render it unavailable for the ordinary humble collector. I am glad that we have a copy at the Harvard Library. The very earliest naval history is illustrated by medals. Thus there are medals commemorating the Battle of Salamis, 480 B. C., when the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Armada of Xerxes the Persian, and of the Battle of Actium, in which Octavian

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changed the history of the world by defeating Mark Antony in 31 B. C., and thereby founded the Roman Empire. To be sure, these especial medals were not struck until some 2000 years later, but a galley or warship is an emblem constantly recurring on Greek and Roman coins, and doubtless in very many cases had relation to some naval exploit now long since forgotten. We know, however, that many of the Roman coins of the early empire period refer to definite and well-known victories at sea. Perhaps the earliest reference to any admiral as such is the series of coins issued by Mark Antony to be used to pay the soldiers of his fleet, bearing the legend "PREFECT OF THE SEA FORCES." I take it he did not have to bother about the pay of his sailors, they being merely galley slaves, and consequently very cheap.

After the early Roman days comes a blank until about 1535, when in the invaluable series of Dutch jetons we again begin to find references to naval affairs, perhaps the earliest being those celebrating the expedition of Charles V against the corsairs of Oran. After that, towards the latter part of the 16th century, they become very numerous, dealing with such fast-crowding events as the Battle of Lepanto in 1571, when the Christian Allies under Don John of Austria, that brilliant meteor, smote the Turk hip and thigh, in which engagement, by the way, Cervantez, the author of "Don Quixote," served as a soldier, or the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, which gives a large number of English and Dutch medals, including such rarities as that wonderful one Mr. Schulman showed us a year or two ago.

From then on practically every naval event of importance has its medallic illustration, and, considering that for the last four hundred years naval warfare somewhere or other has been pretty much the chronic state of things, it is no wonder that the result should be a rich one, the Netherlands, Great Britain, France and Russia perhaps giving us the most, those countries being the ones with the most active naval life. The Russian output has been surprisingly numerous from 1680 to 1720, when Peter the Great, fresh from his visits to Western Europe, began to ape all manner of Western customs. As each medal had restrikes signed by a dozen or so different artists, we could compile from the pages of Berch and Tiregale and Reichel quite a list of Russian medals. I confess to having had some trouble deciphering the archaic Russian on them.

The French naval jetons are a series of great interest to me. From about 1680 for some fifty years the French admiralty issued on every New Year's day four jetons in honor, respectively, of the Navy, the Galleys and the heads of those two branches of the service, who happened to be the Count de Toulouse and certain by-shoots of royalty for whom no other job seemed handy, even though in one case the royal love-child was only four years old. No complete list of these jetons has ever been compiled. I have prepared, after diligently consulting the works of Feuardent and Mazerolle and others a list that must be fairly complete, that some day I may publish. I still come across new ones and have several that are not even in the Bibliotheque Nationale. Though dealing with no exploits of especial glory, they have an interest of their own, if only on account of the highly abstruse mythological allusions they bear. I myself have found a peculiar interest in the series of Pinchbeck medals struck in honor of Admiral Edward Vernon, who about 1739 made things extremely lively for the Spaniard at Porto Bello and other towns on the Isthmus of Panama. Though he failed at Carthagena through no fault of his own, Old Grog is a picturesque figure in our early history. I published last year in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Historical Society a detailed list of the Vernon medals, in which I was able to add a very large number to those given by Mr. C. W. Betts.

Coming to the United States, I must have descriptions of at least a thousand pieces that have some connection with our naval history, from the burning of the Peggy Stewart of revolutionary times down, and very interesting they are. Who, for instance, would know much of anything about the frigate actions of the war of 1812 were it not for the series of medals presented by Congress to the various victorious Commanders? Wretched though they are as medals, most of them, they are interesting to a degree as historical documents. I confess that this list of a thousand or more American naval medals includes such unconsidered trifles as the Civil War Army and Navy tokens, but, on the other hand, I have resisted the temptation of including Presidential medals, which the enthusiastic com-

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piler might bring in, the President being by title "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." After all, one must draw the line somewhere.

I regret that when Mr. Wormser asked me to prepare this brief talk I was and have been ever since way down East, and consequently far from books and things numismatic, and so have not been able to present to you a learned disquisition, which probably would have bored you, nor have I been able to prepare any exhibition. I shall be happy if I have in any way awakened your interest in a subject that appeals very strongly to me, my only fear being lest I start a demand for naval medals and so stir the dealers—those men without bowels of compassion—into raising their prices on the pieces that have thus far eluded me.

Are the "Daddy Dollars" Again Coming Into Their Own?

By THEODORE J. VENN.

There was a time, far beyond the recollection of our present generation of numismatists, when our earliest silver dollars, the "dollars of our daddies," or "daddy dollars," as they were usually called, were the most popular coins among American collectors. This was years before the collecting of large United States cents became general and when these coins and the half cents still constituted our active copper circulation.

These early dollars, with their fine hair lines, unquestionably made a strong appeal to the artistic eye, and many people therefore saved the few specimens that chanced to fall into their hands. From the time of their introduction in 1794 until the date of their suspension in 1803 (or 1804, as some will have it) fewer than 1,500,000 of these coins, all told, had been struck, so it will be readily seen that they could not have had much circulation among the people at large.

During the lapse of thirty-six or thirty-seven years which followed prior to the resumption of silver-dollar coinage for general circulation in 1840 with a change of type, collectors eagerly sought these "daddy dollars" and paid large premiums for them. During the long hiatus the silver dollar had, so to speak, become obsolete, and many non-collectors who possessed a few of the coins became so attached to them that they refused to part with their specimens for any reasonable consideration. To some degree they had become heirlooms. And this continued for many years after the new-type dollars made their appearance, for these were not "daddy dollars."

In examining early coin auction catalogues and price lists of the dealers of by-gone days one will be surprised at the quotations for some of these dollars, even in good or very good condition, as compared to what they had been bringing for about twenty years until the recent reaction in their favor set in. And the surprise will be increased when one stops to figure the vast difference between the purchasing power of money in those days and in our own.

It is difficult to attribute a cause for the decrease in interest in the early silver coinage which took place about a score or so of years ago, unless it be laid to the influence of the preponderating number of collectors of copper coins who had entered the numismatic ranks within more recent years. This and a decline or absence of interest in the antique on the part of those into whose hands the "daddy dollars" had chanced to fall, thus temporarily glutting the coin market, would have been sufficient to bring about the condition that then prevailed.

The advent of so many new collectors within the past two years, however, has entirely changed the aspect of affairs and those who have been steadfast in their affection for the "daddy dollars" are about to be rewarded by seeing them once more come into their own. So many of the younger generation among the numismatists are showing a preference for these old dollars that bind us to the past that they probably will place them on a pinnacle higher than they formerly occupied, and the early silver half dollars,

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for which they also show a strong fancy, appear slated for deliverance from the slough of despondence in which they so long have been floundering. In fact, they have been on the upward trend for a year or more.

The numismatist who is inclined to doubt the good news need but examine his dealer's stock or make inquiries from collectors who unsuccessfully have been trying to secure some of the dates and varieties of the early dollars during the past year. Fortunately for the collector who wishes merely a specimen or two, the 1798, 1799 and 1800 still are readily procurable, but in most instances it is a different story with the other dates. A review of the auction sales of recent months also will show that the offerings have greatly decreased.

It is to be hoped the tribe of "daddy-dollar" collectors will continue to increase. Every true numismatist will be glad to learn that the shadows finally have lifted from these rare antiques that have been in partial eclipse so long.

Merit Medals of the World War.

By JOHN M. CONNOR, JR.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921.)

With the return of our boys from France came the merit medals, to me the most interesting War medals in the history of American numismatics. Few numismatists have as yet any conception of either their number or artistic excellence.

The merit medal is recognition in medallic form of service during the World War in the forces of Uncle Sam. In addition to the general award or Victory medal given by the Government are those given by the individual States, municipalities, churches, colleges, industrial corporations, and fraternal, social, military and business organizations and societies throughout the country. Though awarded in every State of the Union, they seem to have been most popular in New England. In the State of Massachusetts very few indeed are the towns who failed to thus commemorate the service of their sons in the World War.

The first merit medals were made by the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J. Their sales department conceived the idea of this sort of medal as far back as 1917, at the time of our Mexican border troubles. The armistice found them prepared with eight appropriate designs—designs that had necessitated the expenditure of thousands of dollars and months of arduous labor on the part of several departments of the company and certain eminent sculptors called in to assist in their preparation.

The question I am most frequently called upon to answer is, "How many different World War merit medals are there?" No one knows. The manufacturers records are arranged from a business rather than a numismatic standpoint and no figures are obtainable. Personally, I consider fifteen hundred a fair guess—one thousand by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark; three hundred and fifty by Bastian Bros. & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and one hundred and fifty by the Philadelphia Badge Company, the Medallic Art Company, H. Poffer, and other manufacturers.

So far I have not spoken of the medals given to the mothers. Some municipalities gave a special medal to every mother with a boy in the service. My home town—Metuchen—was one. As a rule, though, medals were only given to those mothers who had lost a son or sons in the war. Paul Manship designed the beautiful medal given by the city of Detroit to her gold-star mothers. With one firm at least it was the practice to affix a gold star to the ribbon of a medal intended for one deceased in the service.

While the merit medal comes in all manner of shapes and in a wonderful variety of designs, the medal itself is almost invariably suspended by a ribbon or chain from a clasp or bar. Some few were made up and presented to the boys in the form of fobs. That of the township of Geddes and the village of Sobray, N. Y., is an example. I have heard of one or two being in the form of a lapel button or clasp pin of about that size.

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Since March, 1920, I have been at work on a check list of these medals. At this time approximately two hundred and twenty-five are listed and classified—just a beginning on the fifteen hundred I believe to exist. Any information regarding these medals or lists of those in other collections will be greatly appreciated.

The Recut Dies of U. S. Half Cents.

By COMMODORE W. C. EATON, U. S. Navy.

Having been requested, as a specialist in half cents, to prepare a list for THE NUMISMATIST of the recut dies in that series, I will, with my collection of over four hundred and twenty half cents before me, main types, sub-varieties and minor varieties, and my copious notes, essay the task. But before making such a list of the recut dies it will be quite necessary to first list the extra lines in the original dies, lest some may think I have omitted many, or, second, lest collectors may think they have some scarce recut when, in fact, they have the commonest of all. These cuts in the original dies I will call

The Double Cut Original Dies.

1794. Gilbert No. 9. This half cent is often listed in sales as "double-cut date," as if it were something scarce. As a matter of fact, the double cut is always present in the original die and consists of a curved line under the 9 where that figure was evidently started too low. Mr. Gilbert in his excellent work fails to note this peculiarity, but it can be seen in his cut of this type.

1797. G. 4. This is the well-known "1 over date" and needs no further note, the 1 having evidently been started too high.

1802. G. 1 and 2. As is well known, the 2 in each case is cut over a cypher.

1803. G. 2. This always exists with the regula connected to the right ribbon. Apparently a slip of the engraver's tool.

1805. G. 1. 5 always double cut.

1806. G. 3. Have never seen a clear copy of this without the 6 of date showing a double cut at top.

1807. G. 1. Have never seen a copy of this without the 7 being double cut at right.

1808. G. 1. The well-known "8 over 7."

1809. G. 1. This is the well-known "inner circle," the cypher apparently having first been cut too low. Another peculiarity is that the sixth star always appears double cut.

1809. G. 5. This is the well-known "over 6," sometimes listed as "over 8," one of these figures appearing under the 9. I have also a very peculiar copy of this type, in which there is a distinct convex curve across the center of the 0. As there can be no conceivable reason why this extra cut should have been made after the die was in use, I can only conclude that the 0 was started too low, but the line was so fine that it became obliterated after a short use of the die. This being the case, we have a peculiar situation where the original die appearing as first made is much scarcer than in any other condition. In fact, I have never seen but this one copy thus.

1825. G. 1. I have never seen a copy of this type without the second star at the right being double cut.

1825. G. 2. Have never seen a copy of this without the second star at the left being more or less double cut.

1826. G. 1. This type always appears with the D of UNITED started too far to the left, and the ER of AMERICA is always double cut. The C of the same word also always appears with a slight double cut at the left of the upper part. The words HALF CENT also appear to have been double cut or double punched.

1828. G. 1. The U of United always appears double cut at the top. Nor have I ever seen a copy without the words HALF CENT being more or less double. This last sentence will also apply to G. 2.

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1828. G. 3. This always appears with the top of the C of CENT double cut, but the other letters of HALF CENT generally are not.

1832. G. 1. Have never seen a copy of this without the N of UNITED being double cut at the bottom. Also the 8 of the date double at bottom.

1832. G. 2. This always shows a curve from bottom of S to bottom of O (of OF). It is simply a part of the circle made for the engraver's guide. 8 of date as above.

1832. G. 3. The A of AMERICA was started too far to the left, showing a line, or part of a line, parallel to the left stand of the A. In all the copies I have seen the D, E and S were double cut. HALF CENT also double. 8 of date as above.

Note.—The 8 of date also always appears double cut at the bottom in all three types, all having the same obverse die.

1833. The H and C of HALF CENT always appear double cut.

1834. Same as 1833, being the same reverse.

1835. G. 1. The 5 of date is always double cut. In all copies I have seen the words HALF CENT also more or less double.

1855. Have never seen a copy of this, even in proof, without the third and fourth stars double cut.

And now, the way being cleared, we may proceed to the "recut" dies. As regards the outlined letters of the legend, one good authority has expressed a disbelief that these lettters are really recut, he believing they are shifted dies in the striking. But with this I cannot agree, as in appearance they are quite different from the ordinary double strikes. I have many shifted dies or double strikes, but in general these double strikes have more or less the appearance of an overlapping, while these recut lines to which I will refer are sharp lines along the sides of the letters. Again, in all my recognized double strikes either the whole design is double, a large part of the design double, or, in any event, from beginning to end of the double strike, all intervening letters or designs are double. In these recuts a letter here and there will be outlined while the intervening letters are perfect. Surely, if a die shifted and was double struck, the intervening letters would not be skipped. Again, take the die of 1826, G. 1, in which the ER of AMERICA is always found double. This double cut must be in the original die, as it is inconceivable that every specimen should be double struck and in exactly the same place. Now, these "recuts" to which I shall refer, as far as concerns the letters of the legend, have exactly the appearance of the letters in this die, and not at all like the double strikes. Nobody can persuade me, after my extended examinations under a powerful glass, that these dies have not been recut after use to sharpen the letters unless he were there when they were made or can produce official proof that they were not recut. They appear as sharp outlines easily seen under a good magnifying glass, and I imagine the skipping about in so many forms may be due to the fact that certain letters were sharpened at one time and later others, as the die wore, while meantime the lines of the letters first recut may have been more or less obliterated by the later striking. In any event, whether "recut" or "outlined," if one chooses to so call them, they make most interesting varieties.

Another fairly good evidence that these are recut and not shifted dies lies in the fact that a shifting die would naturally shift in but one direction, while in these recuts some letters will be outlined at right or left and neighboring letters at top or bottom edges. If a shifted die, the die must have shifted in two or more directions at the same time, which is hardly conceivable. However, if any collector still doubts, let him substitute the word "outlined" for "recut" in the following tables, as that at least will be beyond question.

A word of caution is well in this connection, and that is that only sharp, clean, uncirculated varieties are safe for an examinat'on for these lines. Two opposite condition may deceive. One where there is a streak of dirt along a letter on an otherwise clean coin, and, on the other hand, where the coin is tarnished except where protected by the side of the letter. In either case one may be deceived into thinking he is seeing an outline. However, these lines are clear and distinct enough under a good glass once one has accustomed himself to looking for them.

In this list I shall deliberately ignore such recutting as may have been done to the words HALF CENT; not that it may not be of interest, but be-

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cause they do not have, in general, the sharp outlines of the recut letters of the legend, and I confess I have come to no conclusion as to how they are made, except that, as stated in the previous list, most of them appear in the original dies, though others do not. And now to the list.

The Recut Dies.

1794. G. 4. This recut is almost marked enough to have given the coin a separate number, it consisting of two distinct ribbons added under the Liberty cap—much more of a distinction in type than the "protruding tongue and chin" of 1804, that being but accidental breaks, while these ribbons are evidently added by design. It is rather surprising that Mr. Gilbert did not note this variety. From the number in my collection (five of each) I would say the degree of rarity is about the same for the original and the recut die.

1800. 1 of date recut, showing at right of figure. Gilbert speaks of this half cent with entire date double cut, but so far I have never seen any with any other figure than the 1 recut.

1804. G. 6. Bust apparently slightly recut away over the 4, as the 4 no longer touches as in most copies.

1806. G. 1. 6 of date recut at top. For a long time I believed this to be a "double cut" in the original die, but later found a very clear specimen which did not show it.

1806. G. 3. 6 recut at bottom as well as at top.

1807. Top of 8 recut as well as right of 7 (the latter in the original die).
do. CA of AMERICA recut.
do. ERICA recut.
do. TATES and CA recut.

(It is to be noted that 1807 exists with no milling whatever and with full milling.

1808. G. 2. T of STATES recut.

1808. G. 3. While Mr. Gilbert properly gives this a separate number, I believe it to be a recutting of his number 2, the upper hair locks being quite differently arranged, though the remainder of the die is apparently the same. The one in my collection is probably unique, as Mr. Gilbert kindly presented me with the specimen from which he made his description.

1809. A friend has an 1809 with three diamonds under the value which have all the appearance of having been cut in the die, but there is some question as to whether this was not neatly done by some private person after the coin was struck. We look for another copy before deciding this point.

1826. G. 2. E of STATE recut.
do. D and T E recut.

I have a note to the effect that one 1826 exists with fourth, fifth, and sixth stars recut, but I have no copy.

1828. G. 1. TATE recut.
do. ED A ER recut. Also leaf under first A of America.
do. AT recut.
do. E of STATE only recut.
do. E of UNITED only recut.
do. M only recut.
do. TAT recut.
do. U ITE recut.
do. ED TAT S recut.
do. ED TATES IC recut.
do. E TA recut.

(Note.—This is apparently a case, as in some following, where recuts of some letters were obliterated in striking before other recuts were made.)

1828. G. 2. Second star recut. E of STATE recut.
do. NITED recut.
do. Second S of STATE retouched at top.
do. E of STATE and F recut.
do. E of STATE only recut.
do. D only recut.

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1828. G. 3. Third star at left recut.
do. TE OF AME recut.
do. TED TE OF recut.
do. U ITE TES OF recut.
do. OF A E recut.
do. First A of AMERICA only recut.
do. TATES OF AMER recut.
do. T TE OF AM R recut.
do. AM only recut.
do. F and C recut at sides; AM at bottom.
do. D TATE OF recut.
do. N TE OF AM recut.
1829. ES OF AM recut.
do. ITED recut.
do. ITE ATE recut.
do. UNITED A E recut.
do. TED M recut.
do. TAT recut.
1832. G. 1. S and E of STATE and both A's of AMERICA recut (in addition to the N always so found.)
1833. TA recut.
do. AME I CA recut.
do. TA recut (proof).
1834. First T of STATE recut.
do. TA recut.
do. D TA E recut (proof).
1835. G. 1. ED TATE OF A recut.
do. ED S A ES OF A recut.
do. ED TE O A recut.
do. D TE O A E recut.
1835. G. 2. M only recut.
do. ED AM recut.
do. D TA E recut.
do. U ITED STATES OF AM recut.
do. ED STAT S OF AM A recut.
1849. Star at coronet recut.
1850. 1 of date only recut.
do. 1 and 8 of date recut.
do. Lower curl recut and thinner; no longer touches bust as usual. (Possibly a new die.) Straight line from curl to point of bust; apparently a slip of the engraver's tool in recutting the curl.
1851. The 8 of date in one type is more open than in another. Do not know which may be the original die.
do. Third to twelfth stars recut.
1853. Star at coronet recut.
do. Second to twelfth stars recut.
1854. ME recut at top.
1857. T of UNITED only recut.
do. UNIT and CA recut.
do. UNITED recut.
do. UNITED ST recut.
do. UNITED STA recut.
do. N and AMERICA recut.
do. U T, first S of States and OF AMERICA recut.
do. AT of States and AMERICA recut.
do. AMERICA only recut.
do. UN and OF AMERICA recut.
do. U S OF AMERICA recut.
do. F AMER recut at right; ICA recut at top edges.
do. TATES OF AMERICA recut (proof).
do. UNIT ST TES OF AMERICA recut.
do. UNITED ST S AMERICA recut at right sides and ICA at top edges.
do. A ES OF AMERICA recut.
do. UNIT S OF AMER recut at right sides and ICA at top edges.
do. STATES OF AMERICA recut (proof).
do. NITED STA recut.

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It is to be understood that all these half cents exist without any of these recuts, making one more variety of each date exclusive of the "crack" and "break" varieties.

I have not included certain peculiarities of the dates 1793, 1797, G. 4, 1828, G. 3, 1829, and possibly some others, in which in some cases the letters of the legend are straight at the bottom, while in others they are scalloped; that is, they appear with a re-entrant angle at the bases of the stands of the letters, curving right and left. Some think these have been fancifully recut, while at least one high authority thinks these peculiarities in the latter are caused by suction. They at least are interesting subvarieties.

Before leaving the subject of the sub-varieties I will refer to one kind which I consider well worthy of collecting, though so far I know of no other collector who has taken them up; and that is, the different "segments" used for the edge lettering. To quote from a letter from the Philadelphia Mint:

"The legends on the edge of all our earlier coins were milled on, not stamped on with the collar in the coining press. That is the process almost invariably when the legend on the edge of a coin is in sunken letters; when the letters are raised, or cameo, then generally, but not always, the legend is stamped on with the collar.

"You are doubtless familiar with the mill. * * * It is used for upsetting the edge of a coin, or thickening the edge so as to protect the types and make the coins stack readily. The coins pass through a narrowing groove, the one side of which is formed by the revolving disk, the other by what is called a segment; now the inscription that is to be put on the edge of the coin is engraved on that segment, so that the edge of the blank is upset and inscribed with one process. The legend appears raised, of course, on the segment, hence intaglio on the coin. The segments were produced from a hub or master segment, on which the legend was simply punched in, and without very great care, because the legend on the edge never was very prominent.

"From time to time it became necessary to make new hubs for these segments, and the production of many hubs with the legend punched in one letter at a time with puncheon and mallet, and without any rule as to spacing, etc. That accounts for the great variety of edges on the earlier coins, where inscribed."

To resume, it will be noted from the above that while in modern coinage a collar (in three sections) is generally used at the same time the coin is being struck, in the earlier half cents the process was quite different and separate.

Now these segments I will call, for convenience, "edge dies," for that is just what they were. As we collect all changes in the obverse and reverse dies, I cannot see why these edge dies are not just as collectable, each different spacing of the words evidencing a new edge die. I have so far the following numbers of each Gilbert type:

1793.	G. 1.	Two edge dies.
do.	G. 4.	Two.
1794.	G. 1.	Ten.
do.	G. 2.	Two.
do.	G. 3.	Two.
do.	G. 4.	Ten.
do.	G. 5.	Three.
do.	G. 7.	Three.
do.	G. 8.	Six.
do.	G. 9.	Eight.
1795.	G. 1.	Four.

Of 1793, G. 2 and 3; 1794, G. 6; 1795, G. 3, and the 1797, I have so far found but one edge die each, though this is probably due to the fact that these types are rare in any case. I have also all these lettered edges with letters reading both from obverse and reverse, except 1794, G. 2 and 3, (all mine of these two types reading from obverse, though I am still searching for copies reading from obverse). This distinction is perhaps not so important, as the coiners paid no attention to which side of the planchet might be up. Still, they are interesting to a specialist. There is one more point of considerable interest to a specialist in these edge readings. I think it is generally known that while in the 1794s, G. 1 to 8, inclusive, the edge letters are small, in G. 9 they are larger in general. I have, however, speci-

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mens of G. 4 and G. 8 with large letters on the edge and of G. 9 with small letters. All these are very rare; of one or two I have never heard of another.

It may also be noted that errors in these edge readings appear to be very rare. I have, however, a very fine copy of 1793, G. 3, which was apparently run along the segment twice, as it has two distinct "FOR"s and two "A"s on opposite sides of the coin, with other letters superposed. This is the only example I have ever seen.

I have also in my collection a specimen of an apparently new type of 1804; in fact, Mr. Gilbert himself says it is undoubtedly new since his book was published. The main peculiarity is that the crosslet of the 4 is very slanting. As further evidence of its being a new type there is a crack across the reverse which is found on no other reverse of this date.

In an article by the Editor he makes a small list of the overstrikes in these half cents, but his list is quite incomplete. I have the following distinct overstrikes: 1795, G. 4, 5 (2) and 6; 1797, G. 3 and 4 (4); 1802, G. 1; 1804, G. 2, and 1808, G. 2. I have some others which may be over strikes, but may be double strikes, of which I have many. These overstrikes and double strikes it is unnecessary to describe in detail as, being the result of a single striking of the die, duplicates could not be expected, though many others, varying in details, doubtless exist.

In conclusion I will add that I have been requested several times to list for the readers of THE NUMISMATIST the crack and break varieties of the half cents. While with my own collection of over four hundred and twenty varieties and subvarieties, notes from another specialist collection of like size, and a third specialist collection at hand, I could doubtless make a fairly complete list of the cracked and broken dies, it would be a pretty long article (for the cracks would have to be described in detail with beginning, course and ending, with all ramifications and new cracks), and I doubt if as yet there is enough interest among collectors to warrant it. Should, however, I receive requests from, say, a dozen collectors, I will undertake it.

As for the recut dies, as I am continually asking dealers to send me their stocks of uncirculated half cents from 1825 to 1857, inclusive (the recut letters seldom occurring in the previous dates), I may have to add to this list at any time.

Amulets and Talismans.

By M. SORENSEN.

This article may lead the reader out into byways and little-trodden paths in numismatics, as it is intended to treat on amulets, talismans, luck pennies, and dead man's money—tokens which, according to the popular belief, had the power of either warding off evil or retaining good luck for the owner. Amulets and talismans are found in many forms and among nearly all people of the world. Some were in metal and in the form of coins, and it is such we will consider here. The words amulet and talisman are probably of Oriental origin. As we have it, the word amulet is derived from the Latin "amolitio," meaning to ward off evil. In Hebrew, talisman is called the "Shield of David," indicating its protective power. The words are often used indiscriminately, and the difference in meaning is not great.

At the present time we are apt to view everything with a critical eye and judge everything from the present point of view. Some one will shrug his shoulders and say that all such belongs to the Dark Ages, when people were so hopelessly ignorant and superstitious; that we have outgrown such, and don't wear amulets and talismans. But, now, really, don't we? You know that the apple don't fall far from the branch. We are all children of our parents. By being wide awake and taking notice of things it is not difficult to constate that amulets and talismans are worn yet. And among we numismatists there is something we call a pocket-piece. What do we carry that for? To hear it jingle in our pocket? Hardly. Isn't it a relic of the old belief that metal had a protective power?

Our heathen forefathers—mine, at least, for I am of Viking stock—wore

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amulets and believed in their magic power. In the National Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark, is a fine specimen of such a one; a large bracteate in gold, covered with mystic and magical designs, and bearing a runic inscription. Another gold bracteate in the same museum bears the widely known and used swastika cross, which is also found on several runic stones.

An amulet from the sixteenth century, and also in gold, "for gold is the metal equalling the sun." The obverse bears the astrological sign of the lion. If made correctly, according to the magicians of the time, this amulet was supposed to have the power of securing favors from kings and other high and influential persons. It also acted as a powerful protector against sickness, especially fever and pestilence.

A talisman, dated 1663, shows on the obverse the astrological signs and magic character of the seven planets. At first these signs look like a meaningless jumble, but a little study reveals the fact that there is system and sense in the many queer signs. On the reverse are two triangles, one over the other, forming a six-pointed star, symbolizing the makrokosmos, the great universe, while a five-pointed star inside of this symbolizes the mikrokosmos, the lesser universe, or man. According to the popular belief was this five-pointed figure or star a sign of great importance, and it is found on the coins of many countries. Its popular name was "witch foot"; in German, "trutenfuss." It had great magical power, as it equalled the word "hygieia," which in Greek is composed of five letters and means health.

One amulet, which was supposed to protect the bearer against swords and bullets, and consequently was highly valued by soldiers, has in the center a cross, and in two circles around magic inscriptions.

But we don't have to go back to the Dark Ages for evidence of soldiers carrying pocket-pieces, which were supposed to possess magical and protective power. During the late World War many soldiers carried certain coins and other pocket-pieces for the very same purpose. We all believe in luck, and, old as the human race is, the faith in charms, fetishes, talismans and amulets, either to bring good fortune or to avoid danger.

Mary is the patron saint of Bavaria. In 1855 King Maximilian II restored the Madonna column at Munich, and a double florin in silver was struck to commemorate this event. This Madonna florin, as it is called, is a very beautiful coin. Many a Bavarian soldier carried a specimen of this coin in his pocket, believing it would protect him against all the dangers in war.

When, in 1848 the Austrians had been driven out of Lombardy by the soldiers of Garibaldi and Mazzini, in the first attempt to unite Italy, the Milan mint struck a five-lire piece in silver bearing the figure of Italy and the inscription "Italia Libera Dio lo Vuole." But the Austrian came back and regained possession of Lombardy. The coin was condemned; it was deemed high treason to possess it. The coin is very rare, and was during the late war carried by Italian soldiers as a highly prized amulet.

Austrian soldiers carried specimens of the Ritter dollar, issued by the Archduke Max in the year 1616. There are stories of Austrian soldiers paying hundreds of crowns to gain possession of one of these dollars. And the Hungarian soldiers, not to be outdone, carried gold ducats of King Matthias (1458-90).

The human mind has ever tried to delve into the hidden future; to solve the mysteries of the great hereafter. And as a consequence have the different people at different periods formed their opinion about what became of man after having living his life on earth. The American Indian believed he would go to the happy hunting grounds; consequently he was buried with his arms and hunting implements. The Vikings had a similar belief. In ancient Greece an obol, a small silver coin, was placed under the tongue of the corpse. On the journey to the future home a great river had to be crossed, and the coin was to be used as fare for getting ferried across the river. This belief—or custom—spread to Italy, France, Germany and Scandinavia, and has in remote places been practiced to within a few years. From Greece it is related that the custom is still practiced in certain places. In all those countries it is not uncommon to find in graves from the Middle Ages, or even much later, skeletons with a silver coin between the teeth.

As in many other instances was the old heathen custom retained and sought to fit into the Christian form of worship and belief, when Christianity made its way over the countries. St. Peter became the gatekeeper in heaven, and the little silver coin which was formerly given the corpse for

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ferry money was still put between the dead man's teeth or under his tongue. It was realized that it might be proper to tip the gatekeeper in order to invoke his good graces. And "dead man's money" was still a necessity. From France we have evidence that a special coin was struck for this purpose. In graves from the Middle Ages have coins been found, bearing the legend: "Tributum Petri."

Luck pennies are not scarce. The latest evidence I have of such a one is from Denmark, where a token, called a "Lykke-skilling" (good luck penny) is much in vogue. It is about the size of our $10 gold piece, struck in bronze, gold plated. The midwives are supplied with this token and they dispose of them in the homes they visit on "official business." The token has no fixed price, the recipients paying whatever they feel like. The proceeds goes to some benevolent fund. The token is given the child when it grows up, and is cherished as a valuable keepsake and token of good luck.

It must not be understood that the people think this token possessed of magical power. The instance is related merely as a relic of an old superstition and to show how long a popular belief will linger in the human mind.

List of Broken Bank Bills of South Carolina.

Catalogued to August 4, 1921.

By A. B. ANDREWS, Raleigh, N. C.

CAMDEN.

Bank of Camden.

1. $10. Female figure typifying Navigation. Greek heads on right and left. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.) (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Philada.)
2. $10. Same as No. 1 with TEN in red. Serial letter B.
3. $10. Similar to No. 1 only reddish brown TEN in curved reddish outline. Serial letter A. (Printed by Bald, Consland & Co., New York & Philadelphia.)
4. $5. Church showing DeKalb monument. Manning on left. DeSaussure on right. Serial letter A & B. Red 5 on face. (Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.) (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Philada.)
5. $5. Same as No. 4 except red 5 is omitted. Serial letter A and B.
6. $5. Similar to No. 4, only reddish brown. FIVE in reddish outline. Serial letter A and B. (Printed by Bald, Consland & Co., New York and Philada.)

CHARLESTON.

Bank of South Carolina.

7. $20. Two ovals, seal of South Carolina. Female figure holding laurel leaf. "Dum spiro. spero. Spes." (Not filled out.)

Farmers & Exchange Bank.

8. $20. River loading scene, four-mule cotton wagon team. Washington on right. XX in olive. Serial letters B and C. Red back. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)
9. $10. Six sailing ships. McDuffie on left. Cotton picking on right. Serial letters A, B and D. Red back. (Tappon, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philada. & New York.)
10. $5. Six oxen team hauling cotton. ———— on left. John C. Calhoun on right. Serial letters A, B, C, D.

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State Bank.

11. $10. Several ships. TEN in red. Serial letters A, B and D. (Bald, Consland & Co., Philada.) (Bald, Adams & Co., New York.)
12. $10. Railroad train. Portrait of E. Horry below. Goddess of sea on right and left. Serial letter A. (Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer.)
13. $5. E. Horry. Railroad train on right and left. Serial letter B.
14. $5. Banking house. FIVE in red. Serial letters A and C. (Bald, Adams & Co., New York.) (Bald, Consland & Co., Philada.)

Bank of South Carolina.

15. $10. Steamship. John C. Calhoun statue dressed as Roman Senator on right. TEN in red. Serial letters A and D. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)
16. $5. Two female figures, one crowning bust. John C. Calhoun on right. FIVE in red. Serial letter A.

Bank of State of South Carolina.

17. $10. Captives rescued from British. ———— on left. Moultrie on right. Serial letter B. (American Bank Note Company.)
18. $10. Four ships. Serial letter C. (Rawdon, Wright & Edson, New York.)
19. $2. Capitol at Columbia. ———— on left. John C. Calhoun on right. TWO in red. Serial letter B. (American Bank Note Company.)
20. $1. Wharf loading scene. John C. Calhoun statue on left. ONE in red. Serial letter A.
21. $1. Library at Charleston. Serial letter B. (Underwood, Bald & Spencer.)
22. 50c. Fort Sumter, 1st Jan., 1862. (Evans & Cogswell, Lith., Charleston, S. C.)
23. 50c. Fancy crest. January 1st, 1862. (On back of Greenville & Columbia Railroad $17.50 coupons.)
24. 25c. Game cock. July 1, 1861. (On back of Spartanburg & Union Railroad $17.50 coupon.)
25. 25c. Same as No. 24. (On back of Greenville & Columbia Railroad $17.50 coupon.)
26. 25c. Fort Sumter, April 15, 1861. (On back of $5.00 ———— Stock Bank of ————.) (F. W. Borneman, Charleston, S. C.)

CHERAW.

Merchants Bank.

27. $5. Seal of State, Liberty seated at left, continental soldier to right. Calhoun as Roman Senator on left, train of cars on right. Serial letter D. Green face 5 and V and 5 in green outline. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)

COLUMBIA.

Commercial Bank.

28. $100. Two female figures seated. Serial letter A. (Chas. Tappan & Co., Phila.)
29. $20. Shield, two female figures. Pinckney on left. Moultrie on right. Serial letter A.
30. $10. Seal of State, Liberty to left, Justice to right. Washington on left. Lafayette on right. Serial letter Aa and Cc.
31. $5. Two female figures, plough, growing wheat. Taylor on left. Sumter on right. Serial letter A and B.

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Exchange Bank.

32. $5. Bust of Calhoun, cotton plant, female with laurel wreath. ———— on left. Lady on right. Serial letter A. (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philada. & New York.) (Keatinge & Ball.)
33. $2. Child to left. March 15, 1864. Serial letter A.
34. $1. Female figure to left, March 15, 1864. Serial letter A.

Republican Printing Co.

35. $1. Ox team hauling cotton. December 1, 1873. 1 twice in green. Green back. (American Bank Note Company, New York.)

GEORGETOWN.

Bank of Georgetown.

36. $10. X supported by fretwork, cupid, medallion of Franklin to left. Washington to right. Serial letter A. TEN in outline. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Philada. & New York.)
37. $5. Large V, seated within is female with sheaf of wheat. ———— to left. Young woman to right. Serial letter A and C.
38. $5. Young woman's portrait to left. 5 on crest to right. V in slate in centre. Serial letter A. (Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York.)

HAMBURG.

Bank of Hamburg.

39. $20. Coat of arms on shield, Justice to left, Liberty to right. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Phila.)
40. $10. Female figure typifying Liberty, steamboat in distance. Washington on left. Franklin on right. Serial letter C. (Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.)
41. $10. Farmhouse scene, watering horse. TEN DOLLARS and X twice in red outline. Serial letter B and D. (Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Phila.)
42. $5. Sharpening scythe on grindstone. V twice in red. Serial letter B. (American Bank Note Company.)

NEWBERRY.

Bank of Newberry.

43. $20. Mexican War veteran returns, lady on left, John C. Calhoun on right. Serial letter B. TWENTY in red. (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philada. & New York.)

UNIONVILLE.

Cotton Planters Loan Association.

44. $5. Negroes picking cotton. Serial letter C. (F. W. Borneman, Charleston, S. C.)

WINNSBORO.

Planters Bank of Fairfield.

45. $10. Shield with palmetto tree, seated figure, emblems of agriculture. TEN in red. Serial letter B.
46. $5. Man on horseback, cotton picking scene. FIVE in red. Serial letters B, C and D.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
¼ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE A. N. S. ISSUES TWO MORE MONOGRAPHS.

Nos. 7 and 8 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs have been issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York City, and mailed to its members.

No. 7 is entitled "The Medallic Work of A. A. Weinman," by Sydney P. Noe, Secretary of the A. N. S. Mr. Weinman's career as a sculptor is set forth, with illustrations of 16 medals and plaques designed by him, a number of which are of children and child life, in portraying which the sculptor is remarkably skillful. Several unillustrated medals by Mr. Weinman are also briefly described. Mr. Weinman was the designer of our present half dollar and dime.

No.8 is entitled "The Mint of the Philippine Islands," and is by Mr.Gilbert S. Perez, a member of the A. N. S. and the A. N. A. Mr. Perez has spent several years in the Philippine Islands in educational work. The monograph gives the history of the mint at Manila, the only colonial mint of the United States, with an account of the dedicatory exercises last July, and describes its mechanical equipment. There are interior and exterior views of the

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mint, and a group photograph of its officers and employes. There is also a reproduction of the medal struck in commemoration of the opening of the mint, which was illustrated in the October, 1920, issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

OUR OCTOBER ISSUE BROKE ALL RECORDS.

Although our readers probably discovered it themselves, it will not be out of place to remark that the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST (October) contained ninety-two pages, and was the largest number of this magazine ever published. Eighty pages was the high-water mark for former issues, and that was reached only on two or three occasions. Last month's issue, we believe, contained a more complete account of an annual convention of the A. N. A., from all angles, than any previous convention report. Considering that a good part of its contents had to be assembled from many sources, and that there was much additional work for the printer, the placing of it in the mails only three or four days later than usual must be regarded as quite an achievement.

"WHEN, WHERE AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS?"

In response to our standing invitation, the following reply to the above inquiry has been received:

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have found much interest in the many replies to the question given by those inoculated with the "coin collecting disease," "When, where and why did you start to collect coins," and I am sending this along, hoping that it may be of some interest.

When I was about eight years of age I found two flying eagle cents. They were found in a field on the bank of a small stream that had been well trampled by horses. Covered with mud, they looked to me like wooden disks, and I was going to toss them away when I noticed they were of metal. Taking them home I carefully washed them, and found one to be worn so smooth that it was almost impossible to see anything on it, while the other showed on the obverse the outline of the eagle and the date, 1858. The first one mentioned was lost the same day it was found, but the other was put away, soon to be forgotten.

During the years 1916-1917, while at high school, I tried over and over again to devise some way by which it would be possible for me to develop the habit of thrift, something which seems lacking with the average high-school student. I started to save the different dates of pennies, nickels, and dimes, forming sets that were unbroken from quite early dates. I had all the dates in cents from 1880 to the current date, and a broken assortment from the year 1864. I then wanted to know how far back the first Indian head cent appeared, and also something about the eagle cent. Then I found that there were some who made a business of buying and selling old coins, and it was to them that I went and obtained such dates as I did not have in my collection. At that time I was attracted more by the age of the coin than by anything else.

Today my object in collecting coins is somewhat different. Of course, I am still young as a collector and also in years, and, of course, likely to take up any new line. I always study data of any sort regarding coins that I chance to pick up. I have never cared so much about coins just because they happened to be rare, although I have noticed that the coins of the rare dates seem to look more beautiful than the commoner dates, even of the same design. I have a number of freaks, and they have attracted much attention among certain of my friends.

Recently a shoe merchant displayed these freaks in his window, and alongside of them he placed one of the new 1921 silver dollars which were struck from a polished die. A small card was attached showing the comparison and telling of the value of perfection, and at the same time assuring a perfect fit in footwear to all his patrons.

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That which I enjoy above all else in collecting coins is the art which is displayed on them, for the beauties which these artists have executed, in stages, on these pieces of metal, showing the advancement of this country from a few divided bands of so-called "rebels" struggling for that which they believed to be right (knowing only one goal, "Liberty") into a union known as the "land of great opportunities," guided by memories brought before our eyes every day, in business, in the greatest history ever given and in the fewest words, "E Pluribus Unum."

RADY MILLER.

26 St. Paul's Road, Ardmore, Pa.

MEXICO HAS NEW RARE COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COIN.

A gold coin that will probably be much sought by collectors, and which will be difficult to obtain, is the new 50 pesos ($25) of Mexico, struck recently to commemorate the centennial of independence of that republic, a rubbing of which has been furnished by Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, who writes that so far he has been unable to annex one. The distribution of these pieces is said to be limited to presentation purposes.

The rubbing shows the coin to be slightly larger than the United States $20 gold piece. The obverse has the usual Mexican eagle standing on a cactus bush with a serpent in its beak, with crossed branches below and the inscription "ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS" above.

The reverse has a much more modern appearance. It has a winged female figure standing on a pedestal with one foot upraised, holding a wreath in one hand and a piece of broken chain in the other. On the left of the figure is "50 PESOS," and on the right "37.5 GR. ORO PURO." At the sides of the pedestal are the dates "1821" and "1921." There is a border of large pellets on the obverse, and a similar border on the reverse, but on the latter it extends around only about two-thirds of the circumference of the coin. On the edge, in incuse lettering, is "INDEPENDENCIA Y LIBERTAD."

MEDAL ON THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

The first of a series of eight medals to be issued by the Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art of Belgium, has been distributed to its members. Each of the eight medals will have for its subject some feature of the World War particularly relating to Belgium.



The subject of the first medal, which is illustrated here, is the violation of Belgian territory. The obverse shows the guarantee of Belgian neutrality in 1839, while the reverse is typical of its violation in 1914.

The subject offered unusual possibilities for the designer, Alph. Mauquoy, and he has produced a medal that is strikingly beautiful. It is struck in bronze and is 2¾ inches in diameter. (Specimen from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, L. I.)

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"DAYS OF FORTY-NINE" CELEBRATION TO HAVE SCRIP.

A celebration of the "Days of Forty-Nine," to be nation-wide in character and taking in its scope a reproduction of the leading events and historic scenes surrounding the birthplace of California in and around Sacramento, is to be undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce and financed by merchants affiliated with the Sacramento Retail Merchants' Association. Both organizations have endorsed the program, and the proposal is to stage it next May, the frolic lasting for one week.

The plan for financing is novel. The merchants have agreed to underwrite the amount of $50,000 for handling the show. It is proposed to issue scrip, such as was used during the period, which those participating will obtain for real money. The merchants will honor this scrip in their stores, as also will hotels and other business houses, at face value, and by turning it in to the cashiers of the celebration committee, will receive American money, less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for financing the show. The merchants or others, who will have the advantage of having a check on their sales from the source of the celebration, will charge off the 10 per cent. to advertising, which will be all they will have to put up.

The "Forty-Nine" money will be in circulation everywhere in the city for the week the pageant is in progress, and it is expected the 10 per cent. deductions will be sufficient for financing the entire event.

The show will be the biggest of its kind ever held in the West, preliminary arrangements being made by a committee of 100. From this general committee, sub-committees will be organized, the combined membership of which will total 1,000. These committees will have charge of every feature of the celebration.

TRAMWAY TOKENS OF MILAN, ITALY.

Specimens of two tokens issued by the municipality of Milan, Italy, for use on the city's tramway system have been received from Messrs. Guttag Bros., New York City, who state that the tokens are also being used as currency in that city. They come in two sizes, are struck in brass, and have scalloped edges and perforated centers.



The obverse has the design of a wheel, with the inscription, "Tramvie del Commune di Milano." The reverse has on the right a crowned shield with the Cross of Savoy. Inscription, "Vale per Una Corsa a Tariffa Normale. 1920."

A smaller size piece is similar in design, but the reverse inscription is "Vale per Una Corsa a Tariffa Ridotta. 1920."

A NEW NUMISMATIC HOUSE ORGAN.

We have received the initial number of Mehl's Coin Circular, dated October, 1921, issued by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex. The pages are 4x6 inches, and there are 12 of them in this issue. The publisher announces that "it is an out-and-out house organ," and that it will probably be issued every month. There is no subscription price. It lists a number of coins for sale by him, with bits of numismatic news, all written in a breezy style.

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RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

$5 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota; check letter "C"; plate No. 16; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Lincoln. This counterfeit is printed from photo-etched plates, on a single piece of poor quality paper containing no silk threads nor imitation of them. A more detailed description of the counterfeit is deemed unnecessary in view of the fact that the man responsible for making and circulating it is under arrest in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the plates, materials and apparatus necessary to its manufacture, including approximately 400 of the counterfeit notes, have been captured.

$100 Gold Certificate. Check letter "A"; Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; portrait of Benton. This is a well-made counterfeit, from engraved plates, on two pieces of paper, between which silk threads have been distributed, and will deceive the ordinary handler of money. In the portrait of Benton, the right side of the face is too heavily printed or engraved, which gives the face the appearance of being too narrow. The seal is deep carmine and should immediately attract attention. The numbering is excellent, the specimen at hand bearing No. M231107. The parallel ruling in the shade lines and behind the portrait of Benton is poorly executed, the lines being very irregular. Care should be exercised in handling bills of this issue. Credit is due to Mr. George H. Bird, National City Bank of New York, for the discovery of this counterfeit.

$20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; check letter "B"; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland; series of 1914. This is a straight photographic production, on two pieces of poor quality paper, no attempt being made to color the seal or the numbers. The face and back of the note have a brownish gray (sepia) appearance, due to the process of printing. The number of the specimen at hand is L11643546A. The general faded-out and crude appearance of this note should immediately attract the attention of the least careful handler of money, and no further description is deemed necessary.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; check letter "A"; face plate No. 241; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson; series of 1914. This note is printed from zinc-etched plates, on two pieces of poor quality paper, between which a few silk threads have been distributed to imitate the genuine. The paper is so thick, however, that the threads do not show through. The serial number of the specimen at hand is G35816441-A. The workmanship on this note is so crude that it could hardly fail to attract the attention of any ordinarily close observer, and no further description of it is considered necessary.

CHINESE MILITARISTS HAD PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MINTS.

A dispatch from Hongkong says that a story typical of Chinese ingenuity and duplicity comes from Canton. Before the advent of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and when the Kwangsi militarists ruled in the south the glut of small coins was often remarked upon, as was also the fact that many of them were below the proper currency value. The explanation now is forthcoming in the discovery of the fact that Canton had two mints during the Kwangsi rule, one public, the other secret.

In July a small boy in Canton approached an officer of the government house guard and told him of a secret mint where he had seen money being made. Detectives were sent to the Temple of the Hills of the Goddess of Mercy, at one time occupied by Kwangsi troops. Here it was found that just behind the kitchen of the temple was a hole in the wall, leading to an underground compartment. The detectives discovered abundant traces that the place had been used as a mint. The flue of the furnace still was connected with the chimney of the nearby kitchen, but most of the machinery had been removed.

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RECENT TOKEN OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A brass token for 20 heller of Czecho-Slovakia has been received from Messrs. Guttag Bros., New York City, regarding which they write as follows: "This coin was minted by the City of Prague to replenish the scant supply of small change for the municipal street cars. However, they are now in general circulation. It is reported that the old Austrian 20-heller pieces in use will shortly be replaced by new money minted by the Czecho-Slovakia Treasury.



The piece has on the obverse a winged wheel from which electric sparks project. Above, "Elektricke Dra'hy." Below, "Hlav. Mestra Prahy." On the reverse, the figures "20" with electric sparks at each side. Above, "Doplatek" and below, "Haleru."

In a recent press dispatch Samuel Montagu & Co., bullion dealers of London, were reported as saying: "In Czecho-Slovakia old Austrian and Hungarian coins are still in use. These are expected to be withdrawn this year and new local coins substituted. The first Czechoslovakian coin was struck on January 1, 1921, in the State mint at Kremnice. This was the Hungarian mint before the war, and here were coined the golden ducats familiar in the plays of Shakespeare. Its arhcives date back to 1630. When the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed the Hungarians carried away all movables and destroyed all else. The building has now been restored and new machinery installed. The new currency is to consist of crown, fifty-heller and twenty-heller pieces."

AN UNLISTED EMBOSSED CARD.

Leonard Kusterer of Bridgeport, Conn., sends us a specimen of embossed card not mentioned in Gray's list in THE NUMISMATIST for January, 1920.



This is an issue of S. J. Hoggson, engraver, die-sinker and letter cutter, 125 Union St., New Haven, Conn. A portrait, probably that of Hoggson, is on the obverse. The reverse is dated 1868, and is the same as the reverse of the silver dollar of the period, size of $10 gold piece.

BRITISH COINS NOW BEING STRUCK IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

In order to give work to some of the thousands who were employed in making munitions at the Woolwich Arsenal during the war, coining of silver currency has been transferred there from the Royal Mint. The Mint still makes the dies which are supplied to the arsenal. The coining of gold coins has been definitely abandoned.—Public Ledger.

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ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Descriptions are given below of a number of recent issues of encased postage stamps, the general types of which has been illustrated in this magazine. (Specimens from Guttag Bros., New York City.) These encased postage stamps were first issued in Germany several months ago, and their use soon extended to Italy, France and Belgium. One of the specimens described here is from Argentina, showing that their use is not confined to Europe, nor is it due entirely to post-war conditions. This form of emergency or substitute currency appears to be meeting with more general use than the porcelain tokens.

Italy—5 centesimi. A large "S"; woman sitting at sewing machine. Inscription, "Singer. Machine de Cucire. Per Famiglie ed Industrie."

Italy—5 centesimi. Head of man with hands at mouth, shouting. Inscription, "Il Migliore Vino Chinato. Soc. an. Trinchieri Vermouth. Torino."

Italy—5 centesimi. A star in center, within which "C. P." Inscription, "Canapificio E Corderia. Carmine Pezzullo Fu Sossio. Frattamaggiore."

Italy—5 centesimi. Coat of arms (probably satirical). Inscription, "Via Plinio 38, Milano. The English Fashion Waterproofs. Impermeabili."

Italy—5 centesimi. Inscription, "Cioccolato Stellone al Latte. Roma. Genova. Fabbriche Riunite Galettine. Torino."

Italy—5 centesimi. A machine. Inscription, "Via E. S. Stefano, 14 Reggio Emilia. Bizzi Giuseppe. Machine Utensili per Metalli E Legno."

Argentina—5 centavos. Inscription, "Franco Inglesa. Farmacia. Buenos Aires. La Mayor del Mundo. Sarmiento y Florida."

Germany—10, 30, 50 pfennig. "Schreibe mit Pelikan Tinte."

The above three pieces have a metal rim only. The inscription is printed on cardboard, and both sides are covered with celluloid or other transparent substance.

Aachen—10, 40, 50 pfennig. A hexagon within a circle containing the sun and rays, "Fafnir" over the rays. Inscription surrounding, "Fafnir Werke A. G. Aachen. Automobile." (This specimen from Dr. C. F. Roh, Norway, Iowa.)

TRANSPARENT HOLDERS FOR COINS.

Specimens of transparent holders for coins have been received from the manufacturer, Charles N. Hinckley of Chicago, Ill., a member of the A. N. A. For several years Mr. Hinckley has been producing transparent pockets for or holders of various sizes for paper money, but the holders for coins are a new feature of their use, which are slightly different in construction from those for paper money. They are made in different sizes. In addition to being transparent they give protection to coins, and uncirculated or proof specimens in these pocekts can be examined and handled without any danger of being stained or impaired in any way.

Mr. Hinckley is about to place on the market a book containing 25 or 50 pockets, of bank note size, for collectors of paper money. They will come in two bindings—cloth, and a de luxe edition in blue morocco.

FRANCE HAS NEW COIN-TOKENS.

The Chambers of Commerce of France have issued coin tokens to take the place of the paper money issued by them during and since the war. A rubbing of one of the pieces, furnished by Messrs. Guttag Bros. of New York City, shows on the obverse a seated figure holding a caduceus, with "Commerce Industry" above and "1921" below. The reverse has "Bon pour 2 Francs" in three lines within a circle in the center. Outside the circle, around the circumference, "Chambres de Commerce de France." The one-franc piece is similar in design. They are struck in a composition of brass and nickel.

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AMERICAN ORDERS AND SOCIETIES AND THEIR DECORATIONS.

When one has his attention drawn to it he will be surprised to learn that there are so many patriotic, military and semi-military organizations in the United States, each having its distinctive decoration or insignia. A book just published by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company of Philadelphia, "American Orders and Societies and Their Decorations," contains a descriptive list of such organizations and illustrates the insignia of nearly all of them.

The book will be interesting to anyone, particularly a collector of decorations, and will be very useful as a reference book for historical and genealogical societies. It gives the objects and eligibility requirements for membership in nearly one hundred military and naval orders, patriotic and commemorative societies in the United States. The illustrations of the insignia of the organiaztions are shown on eighteen plates. Each is reproduced in relief, showing accurately the size, and by colors the different metals and enamels of which they are composed and the colors of the ribbons to which they are attached. The text is printed in easily read type, the entire typography of the book is excellent, and the binding handsome. It is compiled by Jennings Hood, manager of the department of insignia, and Charles J. Young, manager of the department of heraldry, of the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, Philadelphia, the firm being the publisher. The price of the book is $2.50.

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMP IN NEW FORM.

The encased postage stamp now being used as currency in parts of Europe, illustrations of which have been shown in these pages, has a different shape in Norway, as the illustration below will show. (Specimen from Guttag Bros., New York City.)



The covering is of aluminum and is oblong in shape. The corners are clipped slightly, and the edges are bent under to hold the stamp and its mica or celluloid covering. This particular specimen reads: "Marcovitch Cigaretter Zenith Con Amore Vanity Fair."

AN EFFECTIVE ADVERTISEMENT OF A BANK.

We have before alluded to a custom now in vogue with some of the most substantial business houses in the country of referring to obsolete coinages or currencies in their present-day advertising, and we have suggested that the custom might be more universally adopted with good effect. The latest instance of this class of advertising to come to our notice is that of the Chemical National Bank of New York in a recent issue of the New York Times, in which it illustrates a $1, $3 and $5 note of the Chemical Bank of about 1847, with the following statement:

"Old Bullion"—By this unique name the Chemical National Bank has been known since the period in 1857, when it was the only bank that continued specie payments—and this name epitomizes the entire history of the Chemical.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, Indiana, Pa.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1921, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Wm. Festus Morgan (U. S. Cents),	B. Max Mehl
136 West 44th St., New York City	Alden Scott Boyer
E. J. Lee (U. S. Coins),	R. V. Browinski
Care Marion National Bank, Marion, Ohio	Alden Scott Boyer
Samuel T. Wardelich (U. S. Coins),	William Hesslein
New Tripoli, Pa.	George L. Tilden
Newell R. Olson (General),	John W. Haarer
Martinsdale, Mont.	H. H. Yawger
F. A. Stengel (U. S. Coins),	R. V. Browinski
Marion, Ohio.	Alden Scott Boyer
L. L. Gilbert (General),	Rud Kohler
45 Cedar Street, New York City	H. H. Yawger
J. D. Ashley (General),	H. H. Yawger
Sibley, Ill.	Alden Scott Boyer
Guiseppe Pace,	
Hotel de France, Pavilion Sur la Mer,	Howland Wood
Palermo, Sicily	Alden Scott Boyer

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
General Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1921.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION AND TO ALL READERS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

Greetings.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking all the members of the American Numismatic Association for the great honor which they have conferred upon me in electing me to the Presidency of the Association, and it will be my endeavor to promote the welfare and growth of our Association in this new office with renewed efforts and to the best of my ability.

Again, also, I want to express a word of appreciation to all our officers for the hearty support which they have so willingly extended to me in our work in the past, and for the future I want to bespeak for myself, all of the new officers and for the Association in general, the continuation of the earnest and hearty co-operation of everyone belonging to our Association.

We officers are always ready to exert ourselves to the utmost in behalf of it, but we want to feel that we have behind us the solid backing of the rank and file, of every member, not only passively, but actively and energetically.

Do not let the entire work devolve upon the shoulders of a few, but let everybody realize that the success of the organization depends on each individual and that everybody can contribute his mite by working for its growth and prosperity.

Particularly do we officers solicit advice and suggestions from all our members and active work, wherever they find the opportunity, along the lines of endeavor which have been mapped out at our Boston Convention.

Our membership campaign and our publicity campaign still must continue, and by active work we must prove our Association to be a live and hustling organization. Each individual particularly can help by bringing

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in new members, spreading a knowledge of numismatics in his locality, helping in establishing branches, and occasionally contributing papers or news matter to our magazine, THE NUMISMATIST.

AND TO ALL READERS OF THE NUMISMATIST NOT MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, I want to address just a brief word, which I hope you will take the trouble to read.

You have acquired the habit of reading our magazine, and you are acquainted with our aims and purposes. Join us and apply for membership in our ranks. We shall gladly extend a welcome to you. Join the American Numismatic Association. Do it now, and become not only one among us, but also one of us.

And to all of our readers, remember, now, that our Boston Convention has become a memory. Let it not sink into the past as something that left no trace behind it, but let it remain a living influence; and remember to work for the American Numismatic Association all the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, so that our Assaociation may continue to grow and flourish.

Fraternally yours,
MORITZ WORMSER,
President.

95 Fifth Avenue, New York City, October 14, 1921.

A LITTLE NEWS FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE A. N. A.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I'm on the new job, and with your help in securing one new member at least, or more, this year, we'll have some record by next November.

Two of our members have already sent in two applications each. Mr. Browinski of Louisville sent two new members, and Mr. Mehl of Texas sent in one old member for reinstatement and also one new member. Look over the list in this issue, and you'll see the other members who have been hustling for the new ones.

I had a pleasant visit from Mr. Shumway of Boston a few weeks ago. He was on his way to Minneapolis and stopped and talked coins for a couple of days. I'll quit business any day to talk coins—remember this.

Several interesting items have shown up here lately, among which were two fine pieces of Swedish plate money and two $5 U. S. notes in one piece that were paid to a restaurant keeper here during the World's Fair for eats.

Julius Guttag of Guttag Brothers, New York, sends me a copy of his recent book, "Rare Coins of the United States." This is a priced and illustrated coin book, and I call it a dandy. Julius has put in a lot of work on it. It contains stuff that I've never seen before, and the illustrations appear to be from new drawings.

Mr. Schulman of Amsterdam was in town last week and attended the meeting of the Chicago Coin Club. He carried with him "several large pieces of baggage and a retinue of 4000 coins," as they would say in London. I didn't see his collection, but Bert Saxton of Sioux City, Iowa, who had dinner with me at my home one night with R. E. Davis (our new Treasurer) and wife, had seen Schulman's stock and had some of it with him. I'll say Bert has an eye for beautiful medals. He had some fine pieces. It seems strange to me how Schulman gets all of his stuff. When I was in Europe in 1919 I couldn't find enough to wad a shotgun. All I got was a $50 gold piece of Spink, and a $1 Mormon note with Brigham Young's signature on it. This I got from a Mormon missionary whom I met on the boat, and I also got a few other odd pieces, including a "Scottish copper with a thistle on it." Later Leon persuaded me out of the slug for a good price, and it is now in Homer Rawson's collection of gold here in Chicago. I still have the Mormon note, and I guess Doc. French has the "Scottish copper." Doc, did you buy that from me in Boston? And, by the way, when I was in Boston I got a check from Ludger Gravel (our new member of the Board of Governors from Montreal) for a Higley copper and about 50 other "rarities." I carried the check around town for a month on account

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of its oddity and finally sent my secretary over to the bank one day to have it cashed. The bank tellers passed it around trying to find out how much the blamed check was good for. They couldn't understand Ludger's writing which said "Cent Dix Piastres." Finally, they agreed to send it on to Montreal and see how much it would bring. In a week or so the returns came, and I got notice that my bank account had increased $97.57. Figure out the riddle yourself. Yes, and my friend Gravel sent me back the paid check and I'll show it to A. N. A. members when they come to Chicago. I now have the check in my numismatic collection. It's worth seeing. I thought a lot of the "Higley" copper from the Zabriskie collection but I think a lot of this check, too. Gravel now "likes" the "Higley" and I "like" the check, so two of us are happy, instead of just one of us.

Mr. Mehl sends me the first issue of his "Coin Circular." I notice that Max mentions his boat ride on the A. N. A. boat on the ocean to Plymouth, Mass. Now, I'm going to let you in on something. I was on the boat and feeling O. K. until Julius Guttag and Colonel Loer came strolling down deck eating peanuts. I guess Julius had put some of his 1793 strawberry sprig wreath cents into a peanut slot machine to get them. Well, he passed them around, and I got to feeling as though the "terra cotta" would suit me O. K. Oh those peanuts! Never eat 'em on the ocean when the billows billow.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 212th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, July 5th, 1921, at 8:30 o'clock, President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Bauer, Gillette, Horner, Plumb, Stanley, Wolff and Dr. French.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Horner, seconded by Mr. Plumb, that we dispense with the second meeting of the month, Tuesday, July 19th, on account of hot weather. Carried.

Discussion of the annual medal, attendance at the American Numismatic Association Convention to be held in Boston next month, and results of various recent coin sales occupied most of the time of the meeting.

On June 28th, 1921, the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association held their first outing of the season. They met at 2 P. M. at Mr. Geo. J. Bauer's, 208 St. Paul street, and motored to Newport, where a steam launch was provided. The members took a trip around Irondequoit Bay and viewed the beautiful scenery, including Inspiration Point. After returning, a fishing contest was held, and the honors were claimed by Dr. French, who caught more fish than Mr. Weisbuch. After the contest the members sat down to dinner. Mr. W. F. Sunday, the Secretary, being the thirteenth member to arrive, seemed to hold no dread of the much avoided number, and said that 13 was his lucky number, having gone into action on the 13th, was in the trenches 13 days, and his gun was number 13. After dinner the members talked of incidents relating to numismatics. The following members were present: President W. H. Amberg, Vice-President Geo. A. Gillette, Secretary William F. Sunday, Dr. Geo. P. French, Dr. Sigmund Handler, A. E. Loizeau, Max Weisbuch, Isidore Bernstein, William A. Carr, George J. Bauer, A. L. Plumb, J. C. Horner and E. L. Stanley.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. French: Several varieties half dimes of 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800, all being in extremely fine or uncirculated condition; dimes of 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1807, 1809 and 1811 in extremely fine condition, several being uncirculated.

By Mr. George A. Gillette: A fine collection of political medals; several rare ones of Andrew Jackson, including the funeral medal; several rare Harrison medals of the log cabin series; a number of rare Henry Clay medals and silver medals of General H. G. Berry, who was killed in the Civil War;

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a collection of rare paper money, including carpet-bag money and a North Carolina $10 bill not mentioned in Bradbeer; several rare Swedish medals in fine condition; several rare crowns of Nuremberg and Brunswick-Luneberg, and several rare proclamation pesos and medals of Peru and other South American countries; six very handsome and showy military decorations, including the Cross of Bulgaria, Bavarian officers' service cross or star, great Cross of the Order of Phillip of Hesse.

By Mr. John W. Horner: Low No. 17, fine; Low 142, fine; Low 163, fine; God Preserve London halfpenny, reverse elephant, about uncirculated.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, August 2nd, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 213th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, August 2nd, 1921, President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, Horner, Stanley, Wolff, Plumb, French, Loizeau and Bauer.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Letters were read from the Metal Art Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Roh, Norway, Iowa; Bastian Bros., Rochester, N. Y.

President Amberg brought up the matter of the Anniversary Medal for discussion, and it was decided to postpone definite action until after the American Numismatic Association Convention, to be held in Boston, August 20th to 25th, 1921, inclusive.

On July 27th, 1921, the first outing of the Rochester Philatelic Association was held jointly with the Rochester Numismatic Association by invitation. The members met at Mr. Geo. J. Bauer's, 208 St. Paul street, and motored to Manitou Beach, where a pleasant afternoon was spent telling philatelic and numismatic experiences. After dinner the members spent several hours on the bay, leaving about 8 P. M. with the view of planning future joint outings. Mr. Bunnell took photographs. The following mem-



JOINT OUTING OF THE R. N. A. AND R. P. A.

Standing (left to right)—F. B. King, E. S. Burling, Dr. Geo. P. French, W. E. Prior, W. H. Cassebeer. Seated (left to right)—Dr. S. Handler, Max Weisbuch, W. A. Carr, W. H. Amberg, Master Irving Weisbuch and Miss Sneiter.

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bers were present: W. H. Amberg, President of the Rochester Philatelic Association and President of the Rochester Numismatic Association; W. H. Cassebeer, Vice-President of the Rochester Philatelic Association; Paul C. Wild, Treasurer of the Rochester Philatelic Association; Dr. Geo. P. French, Dr. S. Handler, Fred B. King, Max Weisbuch, Charles E. Bunnell, W. A. Carr, E. S. Burling, W. E. Prior, Master Irving Weisbuch and Miss Emma Snieter.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Bauer: A collection of about 150 Chinese coins of the new Empire and provinces; also two gold dollars, 1861 Philadeluhia mint and 1861 D mint, both uncirculated and very rare; 1875, very fine.

By Mr. Gillette: 43 pieces of Roman gold, mostly aurei, from a recent European sale, in extremely fine condition.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, August 16th, 1921.

WM. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 214th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, August 16th, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Bauer, Woolsey, Wolff, Horner, Plumb and Stanley.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

A letter from Dr. C. F. Roh was read.

It was moved by Mr. Wolff, seconded by Mr. Plumb, that the Association give a rising vote of thanks to Mr. F. B. King for his generosity in entertaining the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association on August 13th, and that the Secretary be instructed to write Mr. King informing him regarding same. Carried.

On Saturday, August 13th, 1921, members of the Rochester Numismatic Association motored to Mr. F. B. King's lakeside home at Walker, N. Y., and spent a very enjoyable afternoon and evening. Quoit pitching was the feature of the day. In the pitching contest Mr. King and Mr. Stanley divided honors. After working up a good appetite the party sat down to a splendid dinner which had been prepared for them and which was very much enjoyed by all, judging from the happy faces and witty remarks made during the dinner. In the evening they all gathered around the fireplace and talked of coins and the coming A. N. A. Convention. After refreshments they thanked their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. King, and the ladies present for the enjoyable afternoon and evening they spent. They then motored home by moonlight.

Moved and seconded that the next meeting be held Tuesday evening, September 13th, instead of September 6th, on account of the Exposition. Carried.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned to September 13th, 1921.

W. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 215th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, September 13th, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Bauer, French, Horner, Plumb, Loizeau, Clark and Putnam.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Letters were read from Dr. C. F. Roh, Norway, Iowa; Mr. J. E. Morse, Hadley, Mass., and Mr. E. J. Brenner, Rochester, N. Y. Moved and seconded that the above letters be filed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we purchase the books sent to the Association by Mr. Morse. Carried.

Moved by Dr. French, seconded by Mr. Gillette, that the Secretary be authorized to purchase coin catalogues of the leading sales, which shall be priced, also other catalogues which he believes may be of use to the members, all the catalogues purchased to be placed in the library of the Association. Carried.

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Moved and seconded that President Amberg continue his efforts in regard to the Anniversary Medal and all communications regarding same to be filed for later discussion. Carried.

Moved by Dr. French, seconded by Mr. Loizeau, that the Association accept the kind donation from Mr. J. E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., and the Secretary send a letter of thanks to Mr. Morse. Carried.

Mr. Bauer presented to the Association four medals struck in honor of the following Superintendents of the Mint at Philadelphia: Mr. Eugene Townsend, Daniel Fox, Herman Kretz and Oliver C. Bosbyshell, also four United States cents for the collection of the Association to better the pieces now in the cases, as follows: 1795, thick planchet; 1796, Liberty cap; 1796, fillet head; 1809, all being in fine condition. Mr. Yawger presented a bronze medal, and Mr. J. E. Morse a photographic plate of Roman coins and a number of broken bank bills.

Several of the members related their experience while attending the Convention of the American Numismatic Association, held at Boston, August 20th to 25th, 1921. Each spoke highly of the treatment they received by the Boston Society. All the arrangements for their benefit were perfect, and every moment of the time spent there was very interesting; in fact, everyone agreed that it was the best convention they had attended.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Clarke: A complete set of United States cents, most of them being in uncirculated or extremely fine condition; also several hundred American silver, foreign, Greek and Roman coins, and a number of bank bills and paper money.

By Dr. French: The following cents: 1796, Gilbert "I" variety in semi-proof condition; 1793, Liberty cap, gem; new variety of 1794 with reverse of Hays No. 20; two Higley cents in nice condition; two 1794 half dollars, one extremely fine and one uncirculated, the latter reputed to be the finest known.

By Mr. Sunday: 1833 cent, extremely fine, rare condition.

There being no further business, it was moved and seconded that we adjourn and the next meeting be held October 4th, 1921, thereby eliminating the meeting of September 27th. Carried.

W. F. SUNDAY, Secretary.

The 216th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at the Municipal Museum, Tuesday evening, October 4th, 1921, at 8.30 P. M., President W. H. Amberg in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Amberg, Gillette, Sunday, Borradaile, French, Woodbury, Bauer, Clarke, Horner, Loizeau, Stanley, Putnam, Wolff and Prior.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Letters were read from Guttag Bros., New York City; Dr. C. F. Roh, Norway, Iowa; Metal Arts Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J. Moved and seconded that the above letters be filed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to send a letter of thanks to Dr. C. F. Roh for the five specimens of war scrip and the silver medal. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to send a letter of thanks to Guttag Bros., for the copy of their United States rare coin book. Carried.

Moved by Dr. French, seconded by Mr. Bauer, that in cutting the die for the 1921 medal preference be given to Mr. Joseph A. Koeb, and that President Amberg communicate with him regarding same. Carried.

Donations were reported as follows: From Dr. Roh, five specimens of war scrip and a silver medal. From Guttag Bros., a copy of their rare United States Coin Book.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Gillette: A number of European medals.

By Mr. Clarke: A number of United States cents and United States colonials and silver coins in extremely fine and uncirculated condition; also several hundred Greek and Roman coins in fine condition.

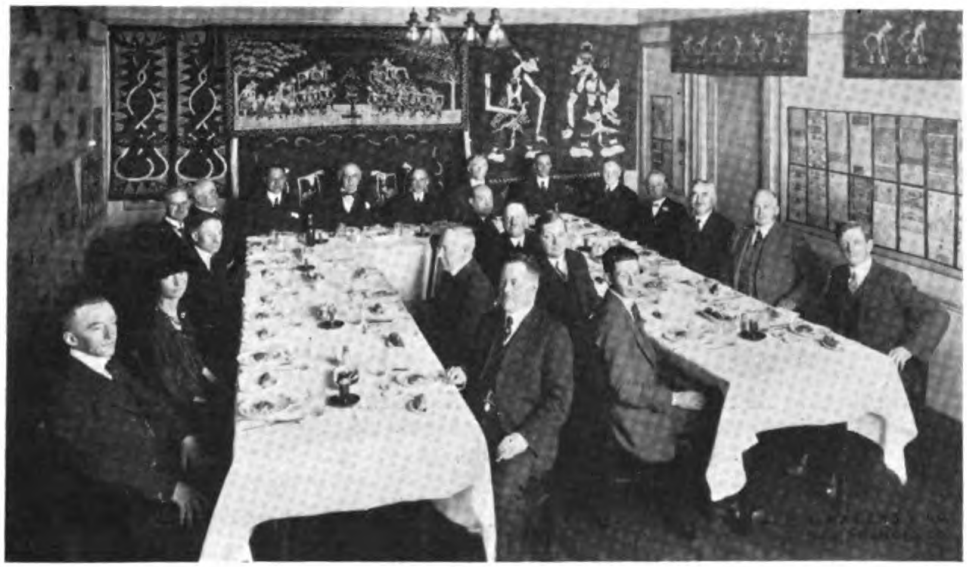
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There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded, the meeting adjourned until October 18th, 1921.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The 77th regular meeting and the sixth annual banquet of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held September 20th, 1921, at 8 P. M., at Marquard's Cafe banquet room, San Francisco. The members present were: Messrs. Thomas, Seebohm, Ammen, Block, Frank, Kraft, Piercy, Landecker, Goldsmith, Rosenblatt, Turrill, Goodman, Rausch, Zerbe, Steinman and Miss Twyman. Honorary members present: Congressman Julius Kahn; Dr. Charles Penez, Curator of Park Museum, and Mr. R. A. Kuner. Guests present: Messrs. Patrick Kearny, chief coiner of U. S. Mint, San Francisco; H. A. Dibble, and A. Behr, Jr.

Preceding the banquet a flashlight picture of the group was taken by the Society's official photographer, R. J. Waters & Co. Mr. Dibblee arrived too late to be included in the picture.



PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SIXTH BANQUET.

Those at the table are, beginning at the left on the far side of the table: Messrs. Wm. Kraft, Miss Gertrude Twyman, Louis Goodman, John Rausch, Charles B. Turrill, I. Leland Steinman, Congressman Julius Kahn, Farran Zerbe, Hon. Patrick Kearny, Dr. Charles Penez, E. S. Rosenblatt, Ellis Block Hugo Landecker, Robt. S. Ammen, W. H. Thomas; beginning at the left on the inside of the horse-shoe are Messrs. R. A. Kuner, Donald Piercy, Bernard Frank, Hugo Goldsmith, Edwin P. Seebohm and A. Behr, Jr.

An exhibit covering the walls of the banquet room and furnishing a very appropriate setting consisted of frames of United States broken-bank notes, Confederate bonds, paper-money issued by the Pacific Coast States, Clearing-house certificates from nearly all the cities which made use of them during the panic, and a large assortment of fractional currency, both in essays and regular issues, was supplied by Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Mr. Rosenblatt contributed some novel decorations consisting of draperies in weird and grotesque designs from his collection of native art of the Dutch East Indies and known as Java Batik.

Mr. Steinman furnished some pictures for the walls, consisting of the art engravings of the first coinage of money at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, and a picture showing the exterior of that mint.

Letters and telegrams expressing inability to attend the banquet were read by the Secretary.

The talk-fest of the evening was introduced with appropriate remarks

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by President Zerbe, at the conclusion of which he called upon Mr. Turrill to preside as chairman of the evening. The selection of Mr. Turrill proved a happy one. His quips in calling for responses were good-naturedly received and generally replied to.

The principal speakers, in order of their responses and their subjects, were:

Mr. Kahn: History concerning the bill for the $50 and other Panama-Pacific commemorative coins, which he sponsored in Congress.

Mr. Kearny: Facts concerning the coinage of the 1921 dollar in the U. S. Mint, San Francisco.

Dr. Penez: What the Park Museum intends to do for the science of numismatics.

Mr. Kuner: Anecdotes about his father, "Albert Kuner, the pioneer engraver of the Pacific Coast."

Mr. Zerbe: Paper money of the Western States, and announcement of his contemplated departure from San Francisco for an indefinite period.

Mr. Turrill: Eulogy of the services rendered by Mr. Zerbe as the chief executive of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Mr. Steinman: Knowledge to be derived from coins by the collector and non-collector.

All the members and guests made responses to the call of the chairman, and President Zerbe particularly complimented Miss Twyman, Mr. Dibblee and Mr. Behr on their interesting discourses.

Exhibits included platinum, gold, silver, copper, brass, nickel, white metal, zinc and iron moneys of the world. Each member had some specimen or specimens to show.

A very clever jest was perpetrated by Mr. Rosenblatt during the period when exhibits were in order. He had advised some of his fellow members previous to the banquet that he had discovered a U. S. dollar of the mintage of 1913, and in a neat speach took from his pocket a flask made in imitation of a U. S. dollar bearing the date of 1913 and presented it to Farran Zerbe as a parting gift, stating that "he should accept it in the SPIRIT that it was given; that as long as he had this gift he hoped it would give him SPIRITUAL COMFORT."

The meeting adjourned at 11.30 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the Banquet Committee; Mr. Zerbe, Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Steinman, for the wonderful wall decorations; Mr. Turrill for his success as chairman, and Mr. Harry Marquard, owner of Marquard's Cafe, and Mr. Bernard Frank for the food and liquid which helped to make this such a memorable and enjoyable anniversary celebration.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The thirty-second meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, October 5. Those present were: Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ripstra, Mrs. Hinckley, Messrs. Baumann, Boyer, Brown, Carey, Carlson, Davis, De Cou, Hinckley, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Koenker, Krausz, Lawless, Leon, McKinley, Nelson, Rackus, Schulman, Thomas and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Letters were read from the Postoffice Department relative to having the address of the Club registered, and from Mrs. Fred Michael.

A newspaper article, written by A. A. Leve, clipped from a Syracuse, N. Y., paper, on the return of the silver dollar to the East, was read by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Schulman of Amsterdam spoke very entertainingly of numismatic affairs in Europe. He touched upon new issues of coins and medals, the general trend of prices, and of his recent trip through Sweden and Germany.

Mr. Krausz discussed at some length the methods employed by some American cataloguers in describing Roman coins. He read from catalogs to illustrate his points, and was able to show a number of errors in the catalogue of a sale held recently.

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Mr. Hinckley showed the Acme coin holder, a neat little celluloid device, designed to hold fine or proof coins so as to prevent handling or abrasion. He also showed a beautifully gotten up book with celluloid leaves, designed to hold and exhibit paper money.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyer: Swedish plate money, half daler, Frederick I, 1745, and one daler of Adolph Frederick, 1759.

By Mr. Thomas: $50 slug.

By Mr. Davis: A collection of fifty Illinois Civil War tokens.

By Mr. DeCou: A collection of Brazilian coins.

By Mr. Brown: A number of coins from Finland.

By Mr. Carlson: Eleven Scandinavian crowns, among which were coins of Frederick V and Christian VII of Denmark, and Charles XII, Gustavus III, Frederick IV and Christian VII of Sweden.

By Mr. Wilson: Medal of the Centennial Exposition, World's Fair medal, campaign medal of Wm. Henry Harrison, and some Canadian tokens.

By Mr. Lawless: Fifty Canadian tokens numbered according to Breton; $1 note issued in 1841 by the State Bank of Illinois, from the Illinois and Michigan Canal Fund; $100 note issued in 1841 by the Fund Commission of Illinois, and a first issue $1 greenback.

By Mr. Schulman: Square half, one and two ore pieces of Gustavus Adolphus; crown of Sigismund August of Poland; Polish medal of 1603 to commemorate the visit of John Casimir to Danzig, and a number of beautiful medals, among which were "Decorative Art" and "Annette the Madonna," by Yenesse; "Love Will Console Humanity," by Roty; "Young Girl," by Charpentier, and "Resignation," by Cazin.

By Mr. Rackus: A collection of German War decorations, among which were decorations for being once and twice wounded, and for service in the navy, in submarine, China, Southwest Africa, in East India, and the Silesian White Eagle. He also exhibited a U. S. Victory Medal.

By Mr. Koenker: A "Godless" florin, a Jubilee crown of England, and medals commemorating the Centennial of the Constitution, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

After serving refreshments the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

COINS IDENTIFY BONES OF ANCIENT RULERS.

Under date of September 24 the New York Herald prints the following cable from Paris:

"After historians, scientists and numismatists struggled for nearly four centuries over the question, the French Academy of Science has decided that skeletons discovered in 1653, when laborers tore down a castle wall near Tournai, are actually those of Childeric I, Frankish King from about A. D. 450 to 481, and his wife, Basino. The identification was established by the discovery of a handful of old coins with the remains. The coins bore the profiles of the king and his son Clovis on one side and the inscription "Childeric I" and the date "477" on the other, Childeric having died four years later.

British numismatists have long contested the French theory that these remains are those of Childeric I and his queen on the ground that ancient kings seldom used the genitive form on their seals, but the French now point out that the deviation in this case was natural and was followed by several Frankish rulers after Clovis' reign.

FIVE-CENTIMES OF FRANCE REDUCED IN SIZE.

The five-centimes of the present issue of nickel coins of France, which have perforated centers, has been reduced slightly in size during the present year, to more readily distinguish it from the 10-centimes. The bronze minor coins of France are still being struck, but are for use only in French colonies, it is stated.

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WILL GOLD JINGLE IN OUR POCKETS AGAIN?

Californians may soon be jingling gold pieces in their pockets, according to D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, who came to the Palace Hotel from Los Angeles, where he had been attending the convention of the American Bankers' Association.

"There has been some talk of putting a limited amount of gold coin into circulation to see whether or not the people of the country want it," said Mr. Crissinger. "I am certain that Easterners much prefer the paper money, but from what I have seen of the Westerners, I am under the impression that gold coin would be preferable out here.

"Since I have come to California I have had more silver dollars in my pockets than ever before in my life. Everyone out here seems to prefer the coin to paper money."

Mr. Crissinger said that though there had been a great deal of talk relative to the coinage of a 3-cent piece or of a 2½-cent piece, he does not think the new coins will be authorized.

"Most of the talk seems to have come from the public utilities, as it would enable them to increase street-car fares the half cent," he said. "Merchants throughout the country and the public generally, however, are not in favor of coining either the 3-cent piece or the 2½-cent piece."—San Francisco Chronicle.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Greek Government has awarded its gold medal for devotion in "epidemic duty" to twelve American members of the Salonica unit of the American Red Cross, who for the last nine months have been engaged in hospital, sanitary and child health work among refugees in camps around Salonica. The medal was awarded posthumously to Dr. Russell S. Wingfield of Philadelphia, who died a few weeks ago from burns received in a fire at the Red Cross Hospital.

The announcement from Paris to London on October 13 that General Pershing would come to London on the 17th inst. to bestow the Congressional Medal on the unknown warrior, for which event the delay in arrangements by the British officials has brought forth criticism from the British press, was received with much delight. While everybody was blaming some one else for what had happened, there was a very evident determination that it would not happen again. It was decided that the Victoria Cross would not be given America's "unknown," but that a special medal would be made. This obviated any question of precedent or proceeding surrounding Britain's most coveted military honor.

J. deL.

ERROR ON BANK NOTES IS NEVER CORRECTED.

Every bank note issued in the United States to-day bears an error on its face of which few are aware. The same error has appeared on every note circulated since the time of the Continental Congress, but no effort ever has been made to change it. Somewhere on the face of these bills appears the seal of the Treasury Department, with an abbreviation of a Latin legend meaning "The Seal of the Treasury of North America."

That is the error. Such a "statement is audacious and never has been true," says a writer in the current number of The All-America Review, published by All-America Cables, Inc. In explanation of the error the writer says: "The fact that this legend was adopted in 1778 indicates a possible breadth of view of the Continental Congress, that may have included the English possessions on the northern part of the continent, and constitutes perhaps a continuing evidence of the organization of the new republic."

The Treasury Department seal is older by six years than the Great Seal of the Republic.

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PAUL REVERE AS A SILVERSMITH AND ENGRAVER.

Few people are aware that the hero of Longfellow's poem was a silversmith by trade, and, moreover, was endowed with a very canny head for business. A writer in the Boston Transcript has been investigating the Revere papers held in the repository of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in his study many interesting sidelights are thrown on the character of the Revolutionary hero.

The first entry in the oldest book is dated January 3, 1761, when Paul Revere was still a youth in his early twenties. It is to the following purport:

Dr.			
Mr. James Grayham			
To a Free Mason medal	0	13	4
To a Pair of Silver Knee Buckles	0	7	4

In addition to such articles Revere as carver and gilder made many frames for the portraits painted by John Singleton Copley at this time. Three pounds was the average price for a frame.

As the Revolution approached, business grew dull for the silversmith, and men of Revere's temperament became increasingly interested in political undertakings.

After the war, times improved, and Revere again became engrossed in his former occupation. He seemed to be able to turn his hand to anything artistic, for in addition to his trade as silversmith, he did much engraving and printing. One of the examples of his skill at the latter is an ornate medical diploma in which a skeleton adorns either side of the scroll, and a surgeon is depicted at work over a patient at the bottom of the parchment.

The story of his business would form an interesting chapter in the history of the American industrial system.—The Classmate.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS STILL FOUND IN FRANCE.

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger, Garrett P. Serviss, writing under the caption "On the Ground of Caesar," says that he had "just been looking upon a portion of Caesar's war track across Gaul, where he seamed the very ground with the merciless welt of conquest." Referring to the territory east of Dijon, he says:

"Roman coins that may possibly have dropped from the pockets of Caesar's battling legionaries are still occasionally picked out of the soil of that fated field. Around the hill of Alesia, which lies not many miles from Dijon, the deep trenches that the Roman spades dug in an endless double line of fourteen miles, completely enclosing the hill, have been uncovered, preserved for 2,000 years by the washed-in soil that first filled them and then buried them below the range of the plough. Here again Roman coins and broken Roman weapons have been found, together with specimens of those fatal foot-entangling engines whose use at the siege of Alesia, Caesar has described in his 'Commentaries.'"

NEW FRENCH COINS WILL CAUSE DEPRECIATION.

A press dispatch from Paris says that "protests by French economists that the new metal coinage about to be put into circulation will result in an immense depreciation of French monetary values and thus cause a fall in the value of the franc are being studied by a commission of experts attached to the French treasury. The coins are of a bronze-aluminum alloy. They will be legal tender throughout France."

Specimens of the new coins have been received in this country, and the two-franc pieces are said to resemble the United States $20 gold piece in appearance.

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THE STREET CAR FARE CHECK GETS AN UNKIND RAP.

Richard Spillane, who is a frequent contributor to the Philadelphia Public Ledger on financial and business topics, had this to say in a recent issue of the Ledger, dated "On the Road, September 30":

"Denver is peculiar in that its trolley line is narrow gauge. But the fare isn't. They soak you eight cents for a ride that wouldn't be cheap at half the price.

"Numismatists have a great field in trolley coins. Every town in this Western and Middle Western country seems to have its own particular style of trolley token. If you give a quarter or half dollar to a conductor you get some discs that have been punched full of holes. That is your change. Outside of the town in which you get them they are as worthless as kopecks or Trotzky rubles. If you object to the discs and ask for Uncle Samuel's money you get a nasty look.

"Also you rarely get bank notes in change for a $5 or $10 bill. You get cartwheels, which is the elegant term by which the silver dollar is known. Mankind may be crucified on a cross of gold, as William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., and somewhere in Florida, once remarked. But why, meanwhile, freight him down with silver until he is in danger of becoming stoop shouldered?"

COIN COLLECTING MANY YEARS AGO.

The following letter, written to the Herkimer (N. Y.) Democrat by Rev. W. N. P. Dailey and published in that paper recently, shows that coin collecting of more than 300 years ago was not very different from what it is today. Mr. Dailey's letter is as follows:

The habit of coin collecting is not of recent origin, as attested by an old letter which has come to the writer's notice, and which has been preserved for over three centuries in the Reformed Dutch Church of Austin Friars, which, by the way, is the oldest church of that denomination in the world, and dates back to 1550, when King Edward VI gave the Dutch refugees the Austin Friars Church, an ancient sanctuary, to worship in. Thousands of letters, maps, scientific documents, and other historical and ecclesiastical data have been scrupulously preserved through the centuries by this Dutch church, some of which have recently been printed by the consistory, in their original language, whether Dutch, French, or Latin.

We append a superficial translation of a Dutch letter, of date, Friday 13 April 1601, N. S., and written from Delft by Abraham Van Goorle to Jacob Coole (Cole), who was a nephew of Abrahamus Ortelius, the famous Antwerp geographer of the sixteenth century, many of whose letters and maps have been kept by this church. The letter is signed, A. Van Goorle, and at the close the receiver adds a note and then signs his name, Jacobus Colius. The latter missive shows how in that olden day they were busy collecting coins, etc., of the world.

"I have received your letter of March 20, and wish to say in reply that I bought some time ago the gold coins of which Levinus Hulsins is said to have left a list there, and I have added them to my others, thereby considerably increasing my series of gold coins. I now possess five hundred Imperial gold coins, more than a hundred Greek, and thirty Consular ones, making together six hundred and thirty, all differing in legends, reverses, etc. Of silver medals I have more than nine hundred Greek, fifteen hundred consular, and five thousand Imperial ones. I have two thousand bronze medals, all different. I have two hundred and thirty gold duplicates to spare if Mart Perez de Varon wishes to have them, but my price would exceed that of double the weight of the gold, but as he has a nobleman who understands the matter, our negotiations will be easy. But I should wish to have an answer immediately as others have written to me about them. I could also accommodate another person with my silver and bronze duplicates, to about three thousand in number. Among the gold duplicates are Julius Caesar, Gaius, and Galba. If I could sell the duplicates together you might be accommodated at a reasonable price. You told me before

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that you had a copper Marius, and a silver Mangus Maximus and Julianus, which I should like to buy of you. I should like to have coins of the consular families written below, if you could obtain them for me. Some of them I have, but they are not good enough."

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 14,770,000. (Total coinage of silver dollars under the Pittman Act to September 30, 1921, 48,763,000.)

No minor coinage.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Costa Rica—Gold, 3000 2-colone pieces.

FRENCH MEDALS AWARDED TO AMERICANS.

Twenty-nine Americans, mostly women, have been awarded the Medaille Reconnaissance Francaise in silver or bronze for work in connection with the American Committee for the Relief of Devastated France or the Duryea Relief Organization, or for individual philanthropic work. A number of the ladies honored are residents of France.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1921.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.
Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
Managing Editor, None.
Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.
First Vice-President, Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
Second Vice-President, Frank H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.
General Secretary, Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Librarian, E. D. Putnam, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.
Board of Governors: H. H. Yawger, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Marcus, Davenport, Iowa; George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.; George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1921.

(Seal) E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1924.)

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JESTING WITH COINS AND CURRENCY.

Money Has Always Been a Favorite Subject With the Humorist, And We Have Seen Money That Was a Joke in Itself.

Business.

Dominie—I was surprised to see you in conversation with a notorious gambler. Were you aware of his general reputation?

Deacon—Most undoubtedly. I was trying to find out where to cash in the various poker chips I find in the collection basket.

Gone But Not Forgotten.

From the pocket in which he had stucat;
A tightwad had just lost a ducat.
"I'll bet you my life,"
He grumbled, "my wife
Has found out I had it and tucat."

Prelude to a Hair-Pulling.

Mabel—My father gives me a dollar every birthday to put in the bank, and now I've got eighteen dollars.

Cecil—How much does he still owe you?

Times Are Changed.

Standing in the aisle of a crowded street car two colored youths engaged in conversation.

"Eph Lightfoot ain't wearin' any silk shirts no more."

"Ah'll say he ain't."

"An' he is shinin' his own shoes, too."

"Ah'll say he is."

"An' he ain't runnin' no flivver no more."

"Ah'll say he ain't."

"An' you 'member dat twenty dollar gold piece he used to wear on his watch chain?"

"Ah'll say I do."

"Well, he's done changed it foah a Lincoln penny."—Youngstown Telegram.

Still Crying for Help.

The old-fashioned nickel refuses to work without the aid of several pennies.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Some People Think It's a Disease.

"They say the prince is a numismatist."

"Thasso? He looks healthy enough."—Boston Transcript.

No, But It Goes a Whole Lot Faster.

"So you think you are becoming near-sighted, do you?" said the optician.

"Yes, I do," replied the tired business man.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because I can't see a dollar go near as far as I used to."—Yonkers Statesman.

They Don't Hang It Out. They Put It Back in the Bureau.

"Yes, they sometimes launder the soiled money at the treasury."

"Can you tell me where they hang it out?"—Kansas City Journal.

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Utah $5, 1849, V. G., $40. Same, 1850, $45.

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U. S. Cents—1793, Ex. F., $25. 1793 Liberty Cap, V. G. for coin, $20. 1799, V. G., $27. 1856 Eagle Cents, Unc., $13.50.

1792 Half Disme, V. G., $25. Washington Cent, New York, about fine, $100.

Liberty seated Dollars, V. F., $1.40 each. 1856, Proof $12.50. 1857, Proof, $9. 1836, Proof, $27.

Pilgrim Half Dollars, 1921, $1.25 each.

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New Mexico, Silver Peso, 1920	1.00
Mexico—20 peso, Gold, Unc.	15.00
10 peso, Gold, Unc.	7.00
5 peso, Gold, Unc.	4.00
2½ peso, Gold, Unc.	2.35
2 peso, Gold, Unc.	1.85
1 peso, Gold, old type	1.75
Set Mexico Silver, new issue, 1 peso, ½ peso, 20c. and 10c., the four, uncirculated	2.00
U. S. $5.00 Gold, 1806, very fine	18.50
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VOL. XXXIV. No. 12

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

DECEMBER, 1921



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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NUMISMATIST

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19. 1785 Nova Constellatio. Very good. 50c.
20. 1785 C. 4-C. R. 5. 2 leaves in wreath join over W. Rev. NOVA CONSTELLATIO in small letters. Fine. Dark olive. $13.
21. 1785 C. 4-C. R. 5. Wreath with square ends. Good. Extremely rare. $8.
22. 1785 C. 4-D. R. 6. Pointed rays. U. S. in script. Unc. Extremely rare. $14.
23. 1785 Same. Fine. $6.
24. 1785 Same. Very good. $4.
25. 1785 C. 5-E. R. 4. Star in ray points to O & l. foot of A. Very fine. $5.
26. 1785 C. 5-E. R. 4. Good. $2.
27. U. S. A Rev. 13 bars. Unc. Light yellow olive. Rev. traces of red. Cent. C. 78. $30.
28. 1787 Immunis Columbia. Columbia seated on globe r. Rev. *E* PLURIBUS * UNUM *. Heraldic eagle. V. f. Light olive brown. Rare $9
29. 1787 Same. Uncirculated. L. olive with traces of red. $35.
30. 1787 Fugio. Sun dial above sun with thick "Club" rays. Rev. UNITED STATES. WE ARE ONE. Extremely fine. Rare. $10.
31. 1787 Fugio. Ray joins star. Fine. Orange olive. $4.
32. 1787 Fugio. Raised band and edges. Very good. $1.
33. 1787 Fugio. Rays all joined on r. 1787 * Rev. UNITED STATES on band. Obv. C. Pl. VII. Fair. V. r. $3.

WASHINGTON CENTS, ETC.

34. 1783 Rev. UNITY. Ex. fine. Light brown. B. 1. $1.50.
35. 1783 Same. Fine. $1.
36. 1783 Same. Very good. 75c.
37. 1783 Rev. UNITED STATES. Liberty seated. Unc. $3.
38. 1783 Bust laur. in uniform l. Rev. UNITED STATES. Liberty seated l. Exg. T. W. I.—E. S. Unc. B.4. $3.
39. 1783 Same. Leaf l. of I. Rev. dif. die. Unc. Rare. $5.
40. 1783 Small bust in uniform l. distant and to r. of W. Crack from bust to .& W. Excessively rare die. Rev. UNITED STATES, top of Liberty cap bet. T-A. V. rare. $20.
41. Washington. Double head. Cent. Good. 50c.
43. 1791 Pattern. Bust in uniform l. Rev. ONE CENT. Eagle bet. wings, clouds & stars, below 1791. V. f. Rare. B. 16. $4.
44. 1791 Date below bust. Rev. large heraldic Eagle. Unc. Light olive. Proof surface. B. 15. $6.
45. (1791) Washington. Bust l. Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY. Shield of U. S. surmounted by eagle. Penny. Fine. 2 double dents in field and one on W. Light yellow brown. $1.50.
46. 1793 Rev. Ship. Obv. of the cent of 1791, bust of Washington l. Edge lettered. Halfpenny. Extremely fine. $2.50.
47. 1793 Same. V. g. B. 18. $1.50.
48. 1795 Rev. CLARK & HARRIS. Grate. Unc. ½p. B. 29. $2.50.
49. 1792 Half Dollar. G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT I. Rev. heraldic eagle. Very good. Silver. Extremely rare. $200.
50. Same. Capper. Proof. Perfect, finest specimen known. $100.

COINS OF THE STATES, CENTS.

51. Vermont. 1785. VERMONTS. RES. PUBLICA. Fine. Light orange olive. Unusually sound planchet. Rare. $4.
52. 1786. VERMONTENSIUM. U double cut, date close to plough. 9 trees. C. 2-B. Cent. V. f. Rare. $15.
53. 1786 Same. Very good. $2.
54. 1786 Same. Rev. 7 trees. Fair. $1.
55. 1788 VERMON AUCTORI over NOVA CONSTELLATIO. V. f. L. o. $13.50.

Lists of coins in any series quoted, or coins sent on approval to collectors known to me or on receipt of satisfactory reference, or against cash, when any not suitable may be returned and money will be refunded.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIV. DECEMBER, 1921. No. 12

Orders and Decorations.

By DR. C. F. ROH, Norway, Iowa.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921.)

In ancient times it was the universal custom to decorate with external symbols those who by their foresight, bravery and boldness, or by their loyalty and sacrifice, had rendered distinguished service to the state in war or peace. Rome, especially, conferred such honors and public proofs of gratitude upon its heroes, and the Hellenic states honored their foremost citizens with equal fervor.

In the course of time the original purpose of the secular Orders of Knights, which originated in part from ecclesiastical institutions and corporations, was in so far modified that distinction might follow initiation into the Order, whereas in modern times the admission into the Order presupposes such distinction. Orders are called sacred or secular, according to the character of the fraternity and the nature of its ideals, for the advancement of which the worthy members pledge their loyal support. To the former class belong the Order of monks and nuns. Only such sacred fraternities go by the name of Orders as bind themselver perpetually to the fulfillment of common vows. So qualified, monastic Orders may be considered the creation of St. Benedict. Nevertheless, monasteries, properly speaking, were founded in conformity with rules first laid down by St. Augustine, who united only the clergy of his diocese in canonical life. Instances of this were the Order of the Premonstratensians, Augustinians, Servitians, Brothers of St. Jerome and Brigittians. Later on appeared the Barnabites, Oratorians, Lazarists, Bartholomites, Piaristians, the Brothers and Sisters of Mercy, and pre-eminently the Jesuits.

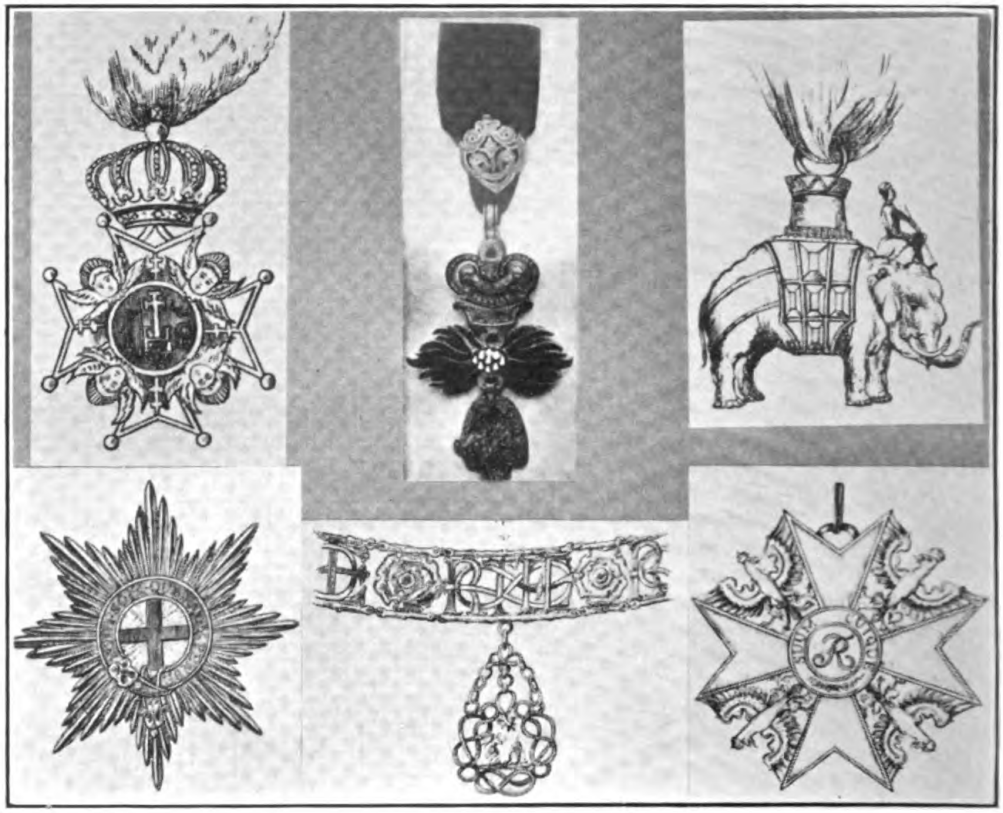
The first known Order was the Order de la Génette,* founded by Charles Martel in 726. This Order is extinct. The oldest order still awarded is the Order of the Thistle or St. Andrew, said to have originated as the "Order of the Rue" in the year 809 or 810 (by other authority, in the year 787) by Achaius, King of the Scotts. It has also been attributed to James II or James V of Scotland. It can be traced authoritatively, however, to King James V, as in the year of 1540 it consisted of 12 knights. Less common were the Orders of Nuns, such as the Sisters of Mercy, the Ursulines, etc. As a rule the nuns participated in the organizations of the monastic Orders, as in the case of the Angelic Sisters, who were merged with the Barnabites. The so-called sacred Order of Knights originated in the union of the Monasticism and Knighthood of medieval times, especially during the time of the Crusades. These bound themselves under special rules, santioned by the Pope, not only to conduct a perpetual warfare against the Unbelievers (for which reason they wore the common symbol of the cross), but also to render hospital service and perform other religious exercises. Individually their rules were as divers as the rules of the monastic Orders —the Alacantara, Calatrava, the Teutonic Order, the Order of St. John, the

*It is said that the Order de la Genette (Muskrat) bore that name because among the spoils of the enemy were found a quantity of nice muskrat furs; in fact several of these animals were actually presented alive to Charles Martel, who held them in great esteem, both for the beauty of their furs and for their agreeable odor. This seems apocryphal to the writer, as it is very doubtful if the Saracens carried with them live muskrats, as they are aquatic animals and live only in running water.

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Knights Templars, etc. (The Masonic Knights Templars of this country can be traced directly to the Knights Templars of Middle Ages, and their colors, black and white, are the colors of Prussia.)

Since the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the secular Orders were imitations of the ecclesiastical Orders. The conditions of admission varied and were determined by certain rules, called "Statutes of the Order." The members of these Orders wore special insignia. Later on, when the number of Orders greatly increased, they became merely a medium for honoring merit, and the name of "Orders" was therefore transferred to the insignia or decorations, because these gradually assumed chief importance. In addition to this the sovereign princes reserved the exclusive right to found new Orders. Spain, Turkey and Portugal only gave the document showing



ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

Top Row—Badge of the Order of the Seraphim, Sweden and Norway. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Austria. Badge of the Order of the Elephant.

Bottom Row—Badge of the Star and Garter, England. Badge of Annunziata, Italy. Badge of the Order of the Eagle, of Prussia.

that the decoration has been granted, but insignia has to be bought. Other decorations like the Order of the Holy Sepulchre and the Austrian Military —Maria Theresian—Order can be obtained by application. In order to get the latter, application has to be sent to the proper authorities with certificates showing that the applicant is entitled to the Order. After examination of the papers by the proper authorities and finding the applicant worthy of the honor, the decoration will be granted.

The cross continued the prevalent insignia among most Orders, but it was more richly ornamented with stars and ribbons. The original statutes were retained with certain modifications, and at the formation of new Orders similar ones were drafted in order to keep the grants of decorations within certain limits. The grants issued from the sovereign, who was automatically the Master or the Grand Master of the Order. A number of Orders are subject to certain conditions, for instance, to noble birth—Knights

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of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Teutonic Knights, etc. Others, again, to a specific number of ancestors to the Roman Catholic or Protestant religion, etc. Other decorations are granted simply for merit, or for convenience. Frequently, in order to render honor where social considerations do not warrant the granting of an actual Order, special decorations are provided for in the regulations; for instance, the Elizabethan Medal of Austria. In some Orders the number of the members is restricted, others provide certain incomes, or confer noble rank, hereditary or personal. Dishonorable behavior is punishable by the loss of the decorations.

In some Orders acceptance of the decoration is conditional upon fulfillment of proscribed vows, and in case of foreign decorations the sovereign has to give his consent. Cases are on record where some people accepted the decorations from foreign countries without the consent of their sovereign. They were forced to return it. It was the rule in former times never to wear certain decorations, for instance, with the Golden Fleece, alongside any others. Most of the decorations are associated with observance of an anniversary, on which occasion the attending members appear in full regalia, if such is required by the Order.

All decorations of the same nation observe a certain sequence, and usually one cannot receive the higher decorations before the lower ones are won. This applies especially to a country's own subjects, since they are under stricter rules. Even among the decorations of different countries, certain ones are held in higher esteem, as, for instance, the Golden Fleece, the Austrian Military-Maria Theresian Order, the Prussian Black Eagle Order, the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Elephant, the Swedish Order of Seraphine. The affairs of an Order are usually administered by an Order Commission, an Order Chapter or an Order Council. Most of the Orders observe three classes: First, the "Knights of the Grand Cross," who usually wear large decorations on a broad ribbon of a certain color hanging over the shoulder, with a star on the breast; second, the "Contures," or "Commanders," who wear their decorations around the neck; third, the "Knights," who wear them on a ribbon in the buttonhole, or on the breast. Somewhere in the scale of rank appears the so-called "Officers."

Very high decorations have, as a rule, only one degree. Formerly, instead of the ribbons, golden Order-chains (Kollanen) were also worn, and some decorations, principally those in connection with which special costumes are proscribed, are so worn on festal occasions even to this day. The granting of an order or a cross in jewels is a pre-eminent mark of distinction. Sometimes special emblems are added either to the decoration or to the ribbon on which it is worn, like swords, laurel wreaths, stars, etc.

Writing about "swords" in addition to decorations brings to my mind a rather amusing incident which happened several years ago in the United States Congress. No United States officer has a right to accept a foreign decoration without the consent of Congress. Now it happens sometimes that a United States officer receives a foreign decoration. This decoration is then forwarded to the United States Department of State, which prepares a bill to give the recipient the right to accept it.

A few months ago such a bill was introduced in Congress. Among the Decorations was one "with swords." The bill was referred to the proper committee, and in due time the bill was reported back to the House with the amendment to grant the person the right to accept the decoration, but not the "swords." The committee was no doubt under the impression that the recipient was granted a decoration and a number of swords.

I have been frequently asked about the prices of decorations. I admit it is very hard to give any advice. The collector should know something about the decorations that are offered for sale. He should know the relative scarcity of them. Sometimes decorations can be bought for the value of the gold and silver in them.

I would like to say a word for the benefit of those collectors who buy from auction catalogs. While I do not believe that a cataloguer would knowingly misrepresent a decoration offered for sale, some of them, while they are expert in coins, know little or nothing about decorations. Not very long ago an auction catalog advertised the Zahringen Lion Order as coming from Bulgaria. As a matter of fact, Bulgaria has no such a decoration. It is given by Baden.

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List of Broken Bank Bills of Tennessee.

Catalogued to August 4, 1921.

By A. B. ANDREWS, Raleigh, N. C.

BROWNSVILLE.

Agricultural Bank.

1. $5. Female figure with sickle and sheaf of wheat. Farmer sharpening scythe on left, shepherd and flock of sheep on right. Serial letter A. (Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting, New York and Chicago, Ill.)

CHATTANOOGA.

Bank of Chattanooga.

2. $3. Train of cars. August, 1862. Red 3. On back of $1 and $2 Bank of East Tennessee.
3. $3. Same as No. 2. On back of $5 Bank of East Tennessee.
4. $3. Steamboat. August, 1862. Black 3. On back of $20 and $10 Bank of East Tennessee.
5. $2. Train of cars. August, 1862. Red 2. On back of $1 and $2 Bank of East Tennessee.
6. $2. Woman seated holding shield. Serial letters A and B. (Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.)
7. $1. Script type. ONE in blue. August 28, 1861. (J. Manouvrier, New Orleans.)
8. $1. Railroad train. Jan. 4th, 1863. Serial letters A and B. (Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.)

CLARKESVILLE.

Bank of America.

9. $10. Shield with coat of arms. Liberty to left, Continental to right. - - — — - on left. Mrs. —— - —— on right. TEN in red outline. Serial letter A. (Not filled out.) (American Bank Note Company.)
10. $5. Shield, Agriculture to left, Liberty to right. Andrew Jackson on left, ——— - — on right. Serial letter C.

KNOXVILLE.

Bank of East Tennessee.

11. $20. Stemship. Franklin on left. ———— on right. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro. XX in slate. (Wellstood, Benson & Hanks, New York.)
12. $10. Sailor and female reaper. X in slate. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro.
13. $5. Large V, farmer with sickel on left. Large V with female figure on right. Serial letter A. Red back. (Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philda.)
14. $5. Four female figures, Liberty, Agriculture, - - —— and ————. Serial letter A. Written at Chattanooga. Red back.
15. $3. Coat of Arms of Tennessee. Serial letter A. Written at Chattanooga. Red back.
16. $3. Justice to left. Education right of center, ———— on right. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro. (Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting, New York.)
17. $2. Workman, two female figures, two trains of cars. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro.

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18. $1. Train of cars. ——— on right. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro.
19. $1. Andrew Jackson. Two workmen and woman with distaff on right. Serial letter A. Written at Jonesboro. Reddish back.

LAWRENCEBURG.

Lawrenceburg Bank.

20. $10. Indian woman seated by shield and flags, female heads on either side. Serial letter A. (Not filled out.) (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Phila.)

MEMPHIS.

Southern Bank.

21. $10. Woman, Liberty cap on pole, child drawing. Pallas Athene on on left. James K. Polk on right. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

Bank of Tennessee.

22. $20. Agriculture, Commerce and Justice, ——— on left. Justice on right. Serial letter D. Red back. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Philada. & New York.)

Bank of Union.

23. $1. Shield draped with flag. Indian family to left, white family to right. Serial letter C. (Danforth, Wright & Co., Philada. & New York.)

NASHVILLE.

City Bank.

24. $5. Liberty, Eagle, Excelsior, ——— on left, James K. Polk on right. Serial letter A. (American Bank Note Company.)

TRENTON.

Bank of Trenton.

25. $5. Iron forge scene. Pallas Athene on left. Coat of Arms of Tennessee on right. Serial letter A. (Danforth, Wright & Co., New York & Philada.)

Many Minor Coins Struck Prior to the '80s Are Joining the Scarcer Divisions.

By THEODORE J. VENN.

Some months ago it was the writer's pleasure to be one of a party of six numismatists who were holding a discussion on Uncle Sam's minor coinage, with special reference to the scarcity or rarity of a number of the issues. Not a member of the party but had over fifteen years' experience in collecting coins, with all that this implies in the way of purchase through auctions, through dealers or other collectors, and the vast amount of correspondence connected therewith.

Minor coinage was chosen as the topic of discussion because it is, so to speak, the foundation upon which the science of numismatics rests, inas-

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much as 75 per cent. of all collectors begin by securing the smaller and cheaper pieces first, and because several of the party had casually stated that, in their opinion, new collectors would shortly be confronted with difficulties in securing a number of coins which at present are not listed in the majority of premium catalogues, and which even many of the older numismatists are inclined to look upon as quite common.

The argument waxed rather warm, and finally it was decided to take up the various issues seriatim, excluding from discussion any dates which were generally recognized as premium dates, since it was admitted that these must have established their scarcity or rarity years ago or they would not have found a place on the premium lists. As to dates open for discussion as really entitled to be placed on such lists, in the judgment of those whose experience had taught them they were difficult to secure, the rule was adopted that the decisions had to be unanimous, a single objection being sufficient to debar a coin from further consideration.

Since it was not a matter of amount of premium that figured in the equation, but simply the question as to whether a coin was sufficiently scarce to be placed on a premium list, it also was resolved to pass up the large cents, half cents, 3-cent silver and 3-cent nickel pieces, as these are fairly well represented on all the lists. There was some discussion as to the addition of certain dates in the 3-cent silver and 3-cent nickel divisions, but as there was no unanimity on the subject, due to the wide variance of experience with these coins, the resolution to exclude them carried.

Thinking it might prove of some interest to readers of THE NUMISMATIST as indicating the trend of things in the minor division of coins, the writer herewith appends the unanimous decision that was reached on a number of dates, wondering whether the experience of the majority of numismatists has been similar within later years. It should be remembered that reference is made only to coins in proof, uncirculated or very fine condition. The series and dates follow:

Quarter Dollars—Proofs of 1873, 1875 and 1890.

Dimes—1820, 1821, 1823, 1825 and 1829, very fine to uncirculated condition; 1830 to 1835, uncirculated; 1859 to 1865, proofs; 1870, 1871, 1873, proofs.

Half Dimes—1829 to 1837, very fine to uncirculated; 1858 to 1863, proofs; 1865 to 1867, proofs and uncirculated.

Five Cent Nickels—1866, 1867, 1871, 1879 and 1880, uncirculated and proof.

Bronze 2-Cent Pieces—1871, uncirculated and proof. The 1870 date came near carrying, but there was one protestant on the ground that he knew a dealer who had 40 or 50 of them in stock.

Small Cents—1871 and 1872, uncirculated and proof.

It also was the consensus of opinion that all half dollars from 1808 to 1825 in very fine to uncirculated condition were sufficiently scarce to receive mention in all premium lists.

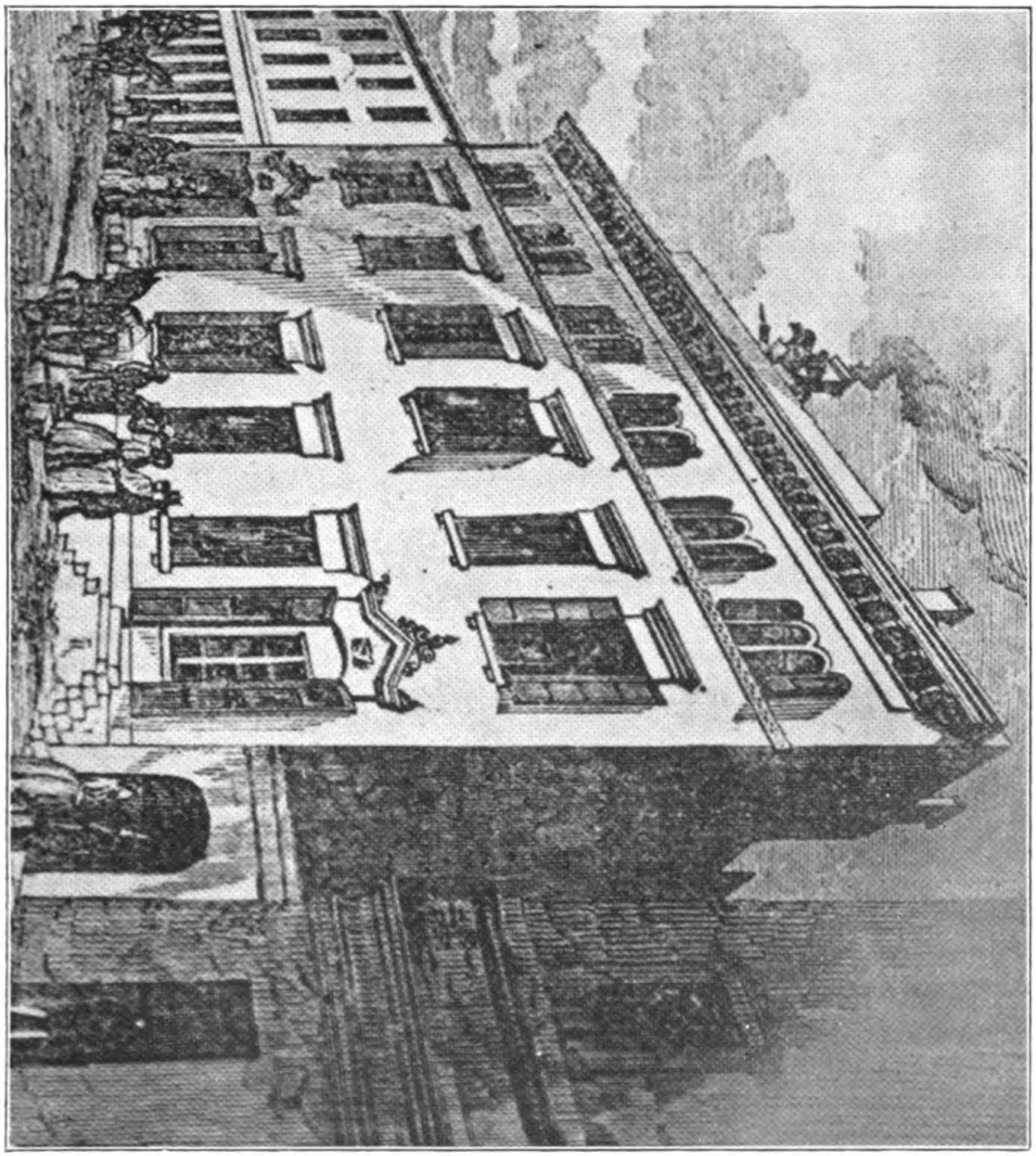
San Francisco's First Mint.

"San Francisco Business," a weekly magazine published by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, contained two articles of particular interest to numismatists in its issue of October 14. One was by I. Leland Steinman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society of that city, under the caption "San Francisco, Money Market of the Pacific, Once Made Private Gold Coins," in which he reviewed the series of private gold coins struck in the Far West and the reason for their issue. The other article was entitled "San Francisco Mint Leads Uncle Sam's Money Mills in Per Capita Output," which contained some historical matter relating to both of San Francisco's mints (the old and the new), as well as a reproduction from an old engraving of the first mint now in the possession of Charles B. Turrill, a member of the San Francisco Society, which is shown here through the courtesy of "San Francisco Business." We also reprint several extracts from the latter article:

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"Interesting details on the past and present operations of the Mint have been supplied the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in reports prepared by M. J. Kelly, superintendent, and T. W. H. Shanahan, former superintendent. These reports contain a fund of information not made public heretofore.

"The California gold discoveries of 1848 and the tremendous mining activities that followed resulted in gold dust being California's regular circulating medium for several years. This was followed by private coinage mints for the accommodation of those who wished to convert their gold dust



SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST MINT.

into a more convenient form of money. These private mints became quite general by 1851. The United States Government recognized the impropriety of having the production of private mints accepted as a circulating medium and took steps to provide for a Government coinage, the result being that the Mint of the United States at San Francisco was authorized under an Act of Congress dated July 3, 1852, and was actually opened for business on Commercial street on April 4, 1854. The Commercial street quarters proving to small, the present Mint on Fifth and Mission streets was erected and opened for business on November 12, 1874.

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"The Mint in early days loomed large in San Francisco affairs, Mr. Shanahan points out in his report, for besides its financial importance, its broad steps provided a public forum much used for political and industrial meetings.

"The city grew, customs changed, and as time passed, the Mint steps lost their popularity and the institution was known for its coinage operations alone. And then, on April 18, 1906, came San Francisco's great fire. The massive Mint was uninjured and stood alone in what had been the business section of the city. Refugees thronged about the Mint, for its artesian well provided the only water available for miles. Shacks grew up, wagons with free food made it one of their stations of distribution, and the Fifth and Mission streets corner became a little oasis in the great ruins.

"Then came the rehabilitation of San Francisco, and the Mint assumed its proper place as the financial center. It housed the United States Sub-Treasury and the Central Bank—organized by the leading banks of San Francisco—and from its vaults it provided funds for the functioning of its temporary tenants. It found time to act as the treasury of the Relief and Red Cross funds, receiving and distributing the relief moneys so vital at the time.

"With the re-establishment of the banks the Mint dropped back to a normal condition and remained so until the outbreak of the world's war, when it was called on for unusual exertions to meet the enormous demands for coin. How well it answered is shown by its 1920 output giving an increase in the number of pieces amounting to over nine hundred per cent. as compared to the output of 1915.

"The coinage of domestic pieces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, reached the total of 81,151,000 pieces, valued at $6,807,190. Since it began operations the San Francisco Mint has coined close to $3,000,000,000 in domestic and foreign pieces."

The Recut Dies of U. S. Half Cents.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDENDA.

By COMMODORE W. C. EATON, U. S. Navy.

Despite the care of the editor and myself I note that some errors crept into my article on the above subject in the November number, and, as I have also discovered some additional varieties since that article was written, I will beg a little more space.

Corrections.

The first recut listed under 1833 should be deleted as it is the same as the third.

Under the recut 1849, intsead of "Star at coronet recut" it should read "First to sixth stars recut."

In the paragraph at bottom of page 522 the article states that I have all the lettered edges reading from both obverse and reverse except 1794, G. 2 and 3 which I have only reading from obverse, and that I am still searching for copies reading from "obverse." Naturally, the latter word should be "reverse" (that is, I am looking for copies with the bottom of the edge lettering toward the reverse).

Additions.

1809. G. 1 has tenth star with extra cut as well as the sixth.

1809. G. 3 has sixth and seventh stars double cut; probably in original die, as all my five copies have it thus.

1810. Bottom of 0 of date double cut; probably in original die, as all my three copies have it thus.

1826. G. 1. Seventh star double cut; probably in original die, as all mine have it.

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Of the first above I have not enough copies to be sure whether it is a recut or original double cut.

I have also found still another edge die of 1794, G. 5, making four for that type so far.

Regarding the question as to whether these extra lines in my former list of recut dies are recuts or shifted dies, another good reason, to me, for believing they are actual recut dies lies in the fact that of all the clearly shifted dies or double strikes, of which I have many in my collection, I have never seen a duplicate of any one of them, which would naturally be the case as such are the result of a single striking; on the other hand, I have seen duplicates (triplicates, etc.) of those I call recuts all along the line. For example, I have seen at least a half dozen of the first 1857 (UNITED STA recut). The existence of these duplicates would naturally follow recut or double cut dies, but not shifted dies.

Merit Medals of the World War.

On the following two pages we illustrate the obverses and reverses of sixteen of the Merit Medals of the World War, on which subject Mr. John M. Connor, Jr., of Metuchen, N. J., prepared a paper read at the Boston Convention of the A. N. A., and which was printed in our November issue. We regret that the illustrations were not available for use at the time Mr. Connor's paper was printed. While the number of such medals issued by the different States, cities, organizations, etc., will probably reach 1500, Mr. Connor says, the few specimens illustrated here will give a very good idea of the types, designs, shapes, etc., of the entire series. The illustrations are considerably reduced in size, the average medal being about 1½ inches in diameter. In selecting specimens to be illustrated an effort was made to be guided by the attractiveness of the medals, as well as oddities or generality of type. It is interesting to note that the several establishments which manufactured the badges, among them Whitehead & Hoag of Newark, N. J., and Bastian Bros. Company of Rochester, N. Y., seem to have had certain stock designs which they adapted to the particular requirements of the locality or occasion, by changes in the inscription or State arms.

Reading each row from left to right in the illustrations, the medals shown are as follows:

First Row: 1—Medal presented by the Sons of the American Revolution for service in the World War. 2—Medal presented by the Citizens of Paterson, N. J., to their Fighting Sons. 3—Medal presented by the Federation of Franco-American Societies of Lawrence, Mass; Victory ribbon. 4—Medal presented by the Town of Millbury, Mass., for service rendered to his country; Victory ribbon.

Second Row: 1—Medal presented by the County of St. Clair, Mich., to those who answered the call; red, white, and blue ribbon. 2—Medal presented by the City of Eveleth, Minn., in grateful recognition of patriotic service; red, white and blue ribbon. 3—Welcome Home celebration, St. Mary's, Pa., Aug. 7, 1919; red, white and blue ribbon. 4—Presented by the City of Buffalo, N. Y.

Third Row: 1—Presented in grateful recognition of service in the World War by the Flatlands Reformed Sunday School; red, white and blue ribbon. 2—For World War service and faithful service, The Salvation Army; red, white and blue ribbon. 3—San Joaquin County, California, from the Citizens of Tracy and the Westside, presented in recognition and appreciation of services during the World War. 4—Presented by the Knights of St George in grateful recognition of patriotic service during the World War; red, white and blue ribbon.

Fourth Row: 1—Presented by the people of Allegheny County in grateful recognition of patriotic services rendered during the World War. First Provisional Regiment, New York Guard. 2—Presented by the people of Hubbard, Ohio, in grateful recognition of patriotic services; red, white and blue ribbon. 3—Presented by Fresno County, California. 4—Awarded by the City of Meriden to one who has served with honor in the World War.

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MERIT MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR.
OBVERSES.

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MERIT MEDALS OF THE WORLD WAR.
REVERSES.

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The Tokens of "Stora Kopparberg" of Sweden.

By O. P. EKLUND.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921.)

Because of the length of time during which they were issued by a single corporation, the wide circulation of at least a part of the issue, and the unusual materials from which they were made, the tokens ("Poletter") of "Stora Kopparbergs Bergslag" (Great Copper-mountain Mining Company) are undoubtedly one of the world's most interesting token coinages.

This Copper Mining Company was, and is, situated in the province of Dalarna, in Sweden, and the company itself is interesting because of the fact that it is said to be the oldest industrial corporation on earth, there being record of a charter issued by King Magnus Smek on February 23, 1347, and it is claimed that there were earlier charters.

The tokens described in this paper were issued at various times during the period between 1628 and 1868 A. D., a difference of 340 years, which is a considerable stretch of time.

Most of the earlier issues were made of birch bark or leather, while the later issues were largely of copper, and the last issue was of brass.

The only standard work on this series was compiled and written by A. W. Stiernstedt of Stockholm in 1871, subsequently supplemented by the same author as additional information came to light, and the complete list of all known tokens issued by the company, together with a free translation of the legends, etc., is taken from this work.

The comparative rarity as given by Stiernstedt is tabulated as follows:

Rarity 6—Unique.
Rarity 5—2 to 3 specimens known.
Rarity 4—4 to 6 specimens known.
Rarity 3—7 to 10 specimens known.
Rarity 2—11 to 15 specimens known.
Rarity 1—16 to 20 specimens known.

For convenience in listing and describing, the tokens will be divided into two groups, the first comprising such tokens as were given in payment for labor, the transportation of coal, ore, etc. Second, the coin tokens issued by royal permit, having a fixed monetary value, and struck in a regular mint. The list is as follows:

Group I.

No. 1—¼ PART IORDKIOR I KELLORT (¼ part earth hauled in Kellort).

No. 2—¼ IORD RYMMING I KISTWIND (¼ part earth removed from Kistwind). Both the above are struck on octagon birch bark planchets, uniface, as are all bark tokens. Both Rarity 5. These two were issued in 1687, after a severe cave-in, to pay workmen employed to clear the two mine shafts named on the tokens.

No. 3—ATTEST OM I LAS MALM AF (copper sign, a globe with a cross below) GRUF (Attest for one load of ore by the copper mine). Copper, uniface. Rarity 3. Issued in the last part of the seventeenth century. Given in payment for hauling ore from the mine to the smelter.

No. 4—I LASS CHRONO WEDH (one load crown (or tax) wood). Copper, uniface. Rarity 1.

No. 5—½ LASS CHRONO WEDH (½ load crown wood). Copper, uniface. Rarity 3. The farmers living near the mine were compelled to deliver a certain amount of cord wood as a Government tax ("crown tax"). The above two tokens were issued during the first part of the eighteenth century, and were given as a receipt for delivery of the wood at the mine.

No. 6—I L GRA 1712 (one load pine, 1712). Birch bark, octagon planchet. Rarity 5.

No. 7—Same, but dated 1713. Rarity 5.

No. 8—Same, but dated 1715. Rarity 6.

No. 9—½ L GRAN 1726 (one-half load pine, 1726). Octagon stamp on square birch bark planchet. Rarity 5.

No. 10—Same, but dated 1730. Rarity 5.

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No. 11—½ L 1736 (one-half load, 1736). Octagon. Birch bark. Rarity 5. The above five tokens were given as payment for hauling cord wood.

No. 12—I STIG KOL 60 (1 stig (pronounced "steeg") coal, 1660). Octagon, uniface. Birch bark. Rarity 5. A "stig," "lass" or "rys" was a measure equal to twelve barrels. This was the first coal token.

No. 13—A birch bark token showing a view of the smelter between two bellows, the date 1-6-6-9 around the border. Below, a mine hammer and a fire spit crossed. Rarity 6. The two above tokens were given to farmers in payment for charcoal delivered to the mine or smelter.

The next following tokens, having names or monograms thereon, were issued by private miners who had leased parts of the mine from the Crown.



First Row—Nos. 3 and 5. Second Row—Nos. 16 and 17. Third Row—Nos. 24 and 27. Fourth Row—Nos. 30 and 29.

No. 14—I STIGH SKATT KOHL (1 stig tax coal). Obverse, roses and flowers in the field. Reverse, view of a smelter between two bellows. Legend around, BALTZAR HANSON M DC LXXIV (Baltzar Hanson 1674). Copper. Rarity 1.

No. 15—A coal basket full of coal, ANNO above, dated 1674 below. Rose below date. Reverse, F H in a monogram within a wreath. (The F H for Frederick Hanson.) Copper. Rarity 1.

No. 16—Same, but dated 1682, and no rose below the date.

No. 17—I STIGH SKATT KOHL (one stig tax coal.) Rev., FRI DERICH HANSEN (Frederick Hansen). Copper. Rarity 1. Issued prior to 1678.

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No. 18—I STIGH KOHL 1680. Around, ANTONII TROTZIGH ANTHONSON (Anthon Tratzig Anthonson). Square. Birch mark. Rarity 6.

No. 19—Obverse, same as No. 18. Rev., ZA CHARIAS UNOSON (Zacharias Unoson). Copper. Rarity 1. This and No. 17 are very pretty little tokens, having a border of flowers, and a flower in the field, each side.

No. 20- I STIGH KOHL around which is DANIEL I STROM ANNO 1685. Birch bark. Rarity 6.

No. 21—A coal basket separating I———KOHL (1 stig coal). Legend around, ANTON SWAB MDCXC (Anton Swab 1690). Birch bark. Rarity 6.

No. 21—H E E in monogram (Hans Eggertson Eggerts), around which is I STIGH KOHL A° 1702 (1 stig coal anno 1702). Birch bark. Rarity 6.

No. 22—A stag running; below, I S S (1 stig skatt) KOHL (one stig tax coal); legend around, HANS D HIORTH (Hans D. Hjort). Birch bark. Rarity 6. (The stag on this piece refers to the name of the issuer as a "hjort," which in Swedish means a stag.

No. 23—I STIG KOHL OLOF BRANDBERG. All in script. Birch bark. Rarity 4.

No. 24- I STIGH KOHL in a plain field. Rev., HANS ISRAELS SON also in plain field. Copper. Rarity 2.

No. 25—A coal basket having the copper sign (a globe with a cross below) each side. Above, 1 between two squares or panels formed by four timbers laid crossways. (Curbing of a mine shaft). This is the arms of the Mine Company. Below the basket, KOHL. Copper, uniface. Rarity 2.

No. 26—A coal basket between the arms of the mine, 1 above, KOHL below. Copper, uniface. Rarity 3. (These last two were issued during the union of the Mine Company with the city of Falun, 1720 to 1769, for general circulation, current for the value of 1 stig coal—about 1 daler silver money.

No. 27—I SKRINDA KOHL (A skrinda was a measure equal to 18 barrels). Reverse, J G G (Johan Gotlieb Gahn) in script monogram. Copper. Rarity 3.

No. 28—Obv. as last. Rev., C M L (Carl Magnus Litstrom) in script monogram. Copper. Rarity 2. Issued prior to 1823.

No. 29—STORA KOPPARBERGS BERGSLAG (Great Coppermountain Mining Company). The arms of the mine enclosing "12" (12 barrels coal). Uniface. Brass.

No. 30—Similar, but smaller. 11 barrels.

No. 31—Similar, but still smaller. 10 barrels. All three are found countermarked with one or two crowns on the obverse and one crown on the reverse. All three were struck at the Royal Mint at Stockholm and constitute the last issue (1868) and the only issue in brass.

The next two, while placed in the list, are rather doubtful, as they were issued for a different purpose and do not have the mine insignia. They were suposed to have been used in the wood yard as payment for a day's labor (about 1 daler copper money).

No. 32—I DAGS WARCI (1 day's work). Birch bark, uniface. Found both square and circular. Rarity 3.

No. 33- Similar, but legend in a square. Birch bark. Rarity 5.

Group II—Coin Tokens.

No. 34- A panel separating "162 8." Square. Birch bark.

No. 35- Same, except the date, "163 9." Both current for ¼ rigsthaler.

No. 36- I CAROL 1708 (1 carolin, 1708). Octagon. Birch bark. Rarity 4. (A carolin was equal to ½ doler silver money.)

No. 37—4 OR SM 1708 (4 ore silver money, 1708), all within a double square. Birch bark, square planchet. Rarity 4.

No. 38—I OR SM 1708 (1 ore silver money, 1708). Octagon. Birch bark. Rarity 5.

No. 39—Sole leather plate coin. I DALER S M (1 daler silver money) in a circular stamp in the center; in each corner a similar stamp with two crossed arrows dividing the date "17 10." Struck on sole leather plate ⅜ inch thick. Size 4¼ by 5⅜ inches. Rarity 6.

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No. 40— Same, except ½ daler, and copper rivets affixed (one in each corner). Size 4¼ by 4⅜ inches. Rarity 6. No copper plate coins were issued between the years 1691 and 1709, and when the coining was resumed in the latter year the Mine Company was not allowed, as formerly, to coin any for its own use for a certain period, and as there was a great scarcity of coins in the mining district, these leather plate coins were made as a substitute.

No. 41— A panel around which is STORE KOPPARBERGL POLLET (Great Coppermountain Mining Company's token). Rev., A mountain sur-



First Row—No. 42. Second Row—No. 43. Third Row—No. 44. Fourth Row—Nos. 48 and 50.

mounted by the copper sign (a globe and a cross), date 1719 below. Copper. Rarity 1. A variety has STORA in the legend. This token was current for 3 öre copper money. 39,061 were struck at the Avesta Mint.

No. 42— STORE KOPPARBERGZ LAGENS POLLET (Great Coppermountain Mine Company's token) in field. Legend around, AHR ETTUSEND SIU HUNDRADE TIUGUETT (year one thousand seven hundred twenty one). Reverse, a stream of water, above which is a mountain surmounted by the copper sign, a panel at each side displaying the arms (or trade mark) of

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the mine. Below the stream, a view of the city of Falun. Legend around, BEGGE ETT ANDAMAHL (Both have one aim), referring to the union between the Mine and the city of Falun. This fine token was current for 10 marks copper money. Copper. Rarity 1. 25,680 pieces were struck at the Avesta Mint.

No. 43—STORE KOPPARBERGS LAGENS POLLET (same as last). In the field AHR ETTUSEND SIUHUNDRA TIUGU TWA (year one thousand seven hundred twenty two). The arms or trade mark above. Reverse, to the left an interior view of the mint in operatiton, to the right, a view of the smelter closed. Legend, GUD GIFWER MALM—MEN KAHLEN TRYTA (God gives ore, but the coal gives out). This refers to the closing of the smelter for lack of coal. A variety has STORA in the obverse legend. Copper. Rarity 1. This interesting token, although of the exact size as the preceding one, was worth only half as much (5 marks copper money) for the reason that the higher denomination of the previous year created too great a temptation for counterfeiters. 53,500 pieces were struck at the Avesta Mint.

No. 44—STORE KOPPARBERGSLAGENS POLLET (same as last). In the field, two crossed arrows (arms of the province of Delarna, mint mark of the Avesta mint), dividing the date, "17 23." The mine's trade mark below. Reverse, a bucket (or barrel) full of ore suspended in a mine shaft. Legend around, GUD WALSIGNAR IORDENES DIUP (God blesses the earth's deep). On the edge in raised letters, CREDIT GOD SOM PENGAR (credit good as money), signifying the token to be equal to money in trade. Current for 5 marks copper money. Copper. Rarity 1. 48,000 were struck at the Avesta Mint.

No. 45—A square on two crossed arrows combining the arms of the province with that of the mine. Around, STORE KOPPARBERGSL POLLET (Great Coppermountain Mine Company's token). Reverse, a mountain surrounded by the copper sign in rays, date below, 1762. Edge milled with a checkered design. Current for 2 öre silver or 6 öre copper money. Rarity 1.

No. 46—Same, but dated 1763.

No. 47—Same, but dated 1765. A total of the last three of 575,000 pieces were struck at the Avesta Mint.

No. 48—Similar to the preceding, but smaller and with plain edge. Current for 1 öre silver or 3 öre copper. 84,600 were struck at the Avesta Mint, all dated 1762 only.

No. 49—Legend the same as the last, on a square without the arrows in the field, date below, 1790. Reverse, a crowned shield with crossed arrows and a crown (arms of the province), a border of leaves and pearls around both sides. Copper. Rarity 1. Current for 2 öre silver or 6 öre copper.

No. 50—Same, but dated 1791. A total of 289,332 pieces of the two above dates were struck at the Avesta Mint.

This was the last coin token issued, as a law was promulgated by the Crown in 1791 forbidding the coinage of tokens having a monetary value.

The last six tokens had a wide circulation, not only throughout the mining districts, but in all the surrounding provinces also. They also were in circulation in Stockholm up to 1832, when modern coining machinery was installed in the Royal Mint and the well known copper coins of Charles XIV John were turned out in large numbers, relieving the small-change shortage at least as far as the city was concerned.

GOTHA ISSUES COMMEMORATIVE NOTES AND TOKENS.

The 50-pfennig piece struck in porcelain of a grayish color for Gotha, illustrated in our issue for September, 1921, proves to be more or less of a commemorative issue, according to a press dispatch from Gotha, which says that they are to be used in remembrance of the help given to German children by the Quakers. The dispatch further says that four different 50-pfennig notes have been issued in Gotha, printed on fine document paper, and are small works of art. On one of these notes the Quaker Children Help Mission is commemorated.

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The Emergency Money of Former German East Africa.

By DR. C. F. ROH.

Much has been said and written about the emergency money of former German East Africa which is more or less untrue. For the following article I have as authority a book entitled "Mit Lettow-Borbeck durch Afrika," written by Dr. Ludwig Deppe, a man who was employed as a Red Cross physician (not an army physician) during the African campaign. The first emergency money was made out of paper and issued by the German East African Bank under the supervision of the Government. (See page 286.)



The first issue, by the German East African Bank.

Later on, the paper used for this money was the official paper of the German Government officers, so that on the back of these notes appeared different letter heads. (See page 287, top.) The last issue was printed on a child's printing press. (See page 287, bottom.)



A later issue, on official paper of German officers.

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The last five-rupee notes were printed on oil paper that was used for overseas shipment. This paper consisted of two layers of oil paper held together by gauze. The paper was carefully removed and the gauze used for dressing wounds.



The last issue, printed on a child's printing press.

There was also metallic money issued, made out of gold, copper and brass. The gold coins were called Tabora or elephant money, because they were made at Tabora, a station on the railroad that traverses former German East Africa from the east to the west, and elephant money because they show an elephant on the reverse. The gold was found at Sekenke and was coined in 15-rupie pieces. They were very much sought after as souvenirs. The entire coinage consisted of about a million marks, and as 16 marks are equal to 12 rupie, about 70,000 coins. This is somewhat different from a statement made recently that only about 500 were coined. Besides these gold coins, about a million pieces of 5 and 20 heller were coined. They show on one side the year 1916 below a crown, and below the crown the letters D. O. A. (Deutsch-Ost-Africa, German East Africa), and "T" (Tabora). The reverse shows the value of the money, 5 or 20 heller, within an oak wreath. The metal for these coins was taken mostly from cartridge shells. (These coins were illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST, page 495, December, 1918.)

The manner of construction was very ingenious. The metal was first cast in strips. Then it was rolled to the desired thickness (2 mm.) by rubber rollers which were intended to wash the crude rubber on the rubber plantation.

The question arises, What has become of these pieces, especially the gold ones? They were never captured by the English as has been stated. They were used as legal tender in German East Africa, and many of them found their way to Germany. In fact, one cannot pick up a German paper for collectors that doesn't have an advertisement offering these pieces for sale. The reason for the scarcity of the coins in this country is that Germany has prohibited the exportation of gold. The few pieces offered for sale in this country have doubtless found their way from Africa to England and from England to America.

By the terms of the armistice, Germany has to evacuate East Africa (the Germans were never captured), and at a surrender the metallic money that was still in possession of the German paymasters was used to pay off the native troops, they not having drawn any during the war, a single private receiving as high as 1200 rupies.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

On October 19 the French Government awarded a medal to Mrs. Charles Anderson, who was the president of the Cincinnati branch of the American Committee for Devastated France, in recognition of her services. Mrs. Anderson is a sister of Mrs William Howard Taft. J. deL.

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A "VARIETY" OF THE MISSOURI CENTENNIAL HALF DOLLAR.

Varieties in United States commemorative coins are unusual. The Columbian half dollar, the McKinley Memorial gold dollar and the Pilgrim Tercentenary half dollar were each coined in two different years and have different dates. With these exceptions our commemorative coins are limited to a single variety, unless the $50 Panama-Pacific gold slugs with the same design struck on both round and octagonal planchets can be classed as varieties. But it is not generally known that there are two distinct obverses of the Missouri Centennial half dollar. The greater part of this issue is of the variety which most collectors have purchased from the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce or from dealers who obtained them from that source. A very limited number, however, were struck similar to the common variety except that in the field on the obverse, opposite the collar on the frontiersman or trapper, are the figures "24" separated by a star larger than the figures, all incuse. These figures and stars are not large, but are readily discernible. The star and figures indicate that Missouri was the twenty-fourth State admitted to the Union, as do the twenty-four stars on the reverse of the coin.



We have no information as to why a small number of this type were issued, but we have seen a specimen, and the illustration here is from a photograph furnished by Mr. Robert Aitken, the designer of the coin.

Regarding the reverse of the coin previously illustrated in the advertisement of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce in THE NUMISMATIST, to which we have called attention before, Mr. Aitken writes as follows:

"The illustration that you published was made from one of several drawings which I submitted to the Federal Art Commission. The Missouri committee was informed that I would work along these lines, though I was given full latitude for any change I might advise. The seal of the State did not work out well, so I developed the reverse with the two standing figures, which met with the instant approval of the Commission in Washington."

The illustration in the advertisement was made from one of the drawings submitted by Mr. Aitken, which it was expected he would finally decide on, but which he later decided to discard and to use the design as it appears on the coin.

MANY ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS DUG UP ON STATEN ISLAND.

A brass cylinder four inches in diameter and eight inches long, filled to the top with British sovereigns and containing also a diamond of more than a karat, was found recently by Colonel John W. Homan in an excavation in the front yard of his home, No. 39 Arthur Kill Road, Richmond, S. I., which he has occupied since 1867, says a recent press dispatch. Twice before gold has been found there.

In 1855, Patrick Hylan, who then lived there, found a similar cylinder with $7,000 worth of British sovereigns under a stairway. The house was built in 1752 and during the Revolutionary War was the headquarters of a British General.

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THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	$.75	$2.00	$3.75	$7.50
⅛ Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
¼ Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

A PUBLIC COLLECTION OF OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY.

During the Boston Convention of the American Numismatic Association a small party of members gathered at the Copley Plaza were discussing public collections of numismatic specimens, and the fact was brought out that while the Government has a collection of coins and medals at the Philadelphia Mint and a collection of its paper money at Washington, there is nowhere a public collection of any size of the obsolete paper issues that formed the greater part of the circulating medium of the United States up to the time of the Civil War. One of the group of members then made a proposition substantially as follows: That he would donate his large collection of broken bank and miscellaneous paper money to some public institution on condition that one other member having a similarly large collection would do likewise, and providing that the institution to which it is donated will provide room for it and suitably display it, with adequate space for specimens that may be donated later from time to time. This very generous proposition was debated at length and various institutions available for such a collection were discussed. It was felt that the custodian of such a collection need not be a Government institution, and that it need

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not necessarily be located in Washington, but that some other large city might be preferable. It was decided to place the matter before the readers of THE NUMISMATIST and, first of all, ascertain whether another equally generous member can be found. If so, the matter of location and other details can be taken up. If any member of the A. N. A. has an extensive collection of such notes and is willing to join the other member in founding such an exhibit, the editor of THE NUMISMATIST will be glad to forward his proposition to the one making the original offer. It is desired that only the two collections form the bulk of the exhibit, but specimens not represented in either collection may be added later by donations from others.

THE NUMISMATIST will also be glad to publish comments or suggestions from other members on this subject.

A NEW LOCAL NUMISMATIC CLUB.

On November 9 a new numismatic club was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, to be known as the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, with every prospect of becoming an active and useful organization. An account of its first meeting will be found in this issue in the pages devoted to the reports of meetings of similar societies.

Efforts to organize a numismatic society in Cleveland have been in progress for several months. The number of collectors in that city is not large, but when the new club gets under way we may expect many new ones to be created. All the present members of the club are also members of the A. N. A. Mr. M. Marcuson, who was chosen president, is well known among collectors for his charming personality, his intense interest in the subject and for his never-failing attendance at the A. N. A. conventions. The secretary and treasurer, Mr. Charles H. Fisher, is not so well known, but is described as being a "live wire." The editor's correspondence with him during the past year convinces him that the term is a fitting one.

While the headquarters of the new club will be in Cleveland, it is not the intention to confine its membership to those living in that city, but it extends a cordial invitation to all collectors in the entire Western Reserve to become members. The club will meet the second Wednesday in each month at Weber's Restaurant, on Superior street, and it invites any brother numismatist to dine with them who happens to be in Cleveland on the meeting night.

THIS ISSUE COMPLETES VOLUME XXXIV.

This issue of THE NUMISMATIST completes its 34th volume, and the index to the volume will be found bound in with this number—a method that has been found most practical and convenient.

This issue (December) should appeal to collectors in all the divisions of numismatics—coins, medals, tokens, paper money and decorations—for all five subjects are represented here by interesting articles. It has, in addition, the usual amount of general numismatic news and miscellany, as well as interesting announcements by a large number of advertisers, making it a most representative number.

"WHEN, WHERE AND WHY DID YOU START TO COLLECT COINS?"

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In response to the editor's request for letters on the above, I will add my report; not that it is of peculiar importance, but because it may furnish a pointer to other fathers who desire to have their sons become proficient in geography.

Of course, as a small boy I collected coins along with birds' eggs and all that sore of thing, but that collection was hardly a scientific one, and later was burned up in a fire. The main thing I remember about that collection,

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made at the time of the Civil War, was that I was particularly interested in the Civil War cents of that period and had more varieties than I can estimate now. But, boy like, I laboriously bored two holes in each cent and strung them together in a chain wired together, my boring machine consisting of a common needle broken through the eye. This chain, I remember, was just seven feet long. Some chain, but, alas, as I realized later, the ruin of the coins!

My collection having been destroyed by the fire, coin collecting fell into abeyance till I was well advanced in age and with a ten-year-old kid. Now, in my naval shore duties I was stationed at many different cities, where said kid naturally attended many different schools. At every school he attended they invariably taught the geography of the United States, with the result that when he had finally reached a period in life where geography was a back number he knew little about any country except his own. How to induce him to study the geography of other countries in addition to all his school work became a problem till, passing a junk shop, I saw cigar boxes full of old foreign coppers, and the problem was solved. I informed him that if he would make a map of one country after another and pass an examination on the boundaries, cities, rivers, etc., I would give him a coin of that country. The idea took enthusiastically and he became proficient.

As for the rest, well, you know how coin collecting gets hold of one till he cannot stop, and you can imagine how the original scheme was followed by personal enthusiasm for the pleasure, and how the collecting grew and grew. 'Nuf sed.

W. C. EATON, Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., November 5, 1921.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Very Good Suggestion to Coin Dealers.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Speaking for a great many collectors who are either not interested in or are unable to purchase the higher priced United States rarities so consistently advertised in your columns, but who are interested in other lines, especially the new issues of Central and South America, I have often wondered at the total absence of offers of such items in dealers' advertisements. Are these novelties not stocked by our dealers, or do they consider the advertising and quotation of such cheaper items of no value to themselves?

It seems to me that a "New Issue Service," following the lines of service so common among stamp dealers, would be an interesting and profitable line, as I know of many numismatists who would be only too glad to have an opportunity to subscribe to such a service and to secure these new issues as they appear. One could take coins from one country only, a group of countries interested in, and limit the amount easily by taking coins costing up to 25c, 50c, $1 or higher, as his purse permitted. I know of no dealer making a specialty of new issues of foreign countries, and advertisements of novelties are so few and far between as to be almost negative.

Hoping to see more of these lower priced new items advertised in the future, and that some enterprising dealer may decide to at least attempt to popularize such a new-issue service, which I am sure would be a profitable proposition, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
W. I. MITCHELL, M. D.

Paonia, Col., October 19, 1921.

The Position of the Eagle's Feet on Our Coins.

To The Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Why is it that when the United States issues a coin on which is a flying eagle, the eagle is represented as flying like a goose? That is, with the feet

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pointing backward, as on the cents of 1856, 1857 and 1858, and again on the new quarter dollar.

According to information I have been able to get, the eagle never flies this way, but with the feet drawn up under the breast, ready to pounce upon its prey, except, perhaps, for an instant, when just leaving the ground. I refer this to you as the question seems to me to be of some interest, unless I am misinformed. I am going by pictures I have seen in natural histories, as I have had no opportunity to study the habits of the eagle.

Yours truly,
EDWIN L. PLUMMER.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 7, 1921.

NEW COINS FOR THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City sends us specimens of the new coins of the Belgian Congo, which were sent to him through Mr. Victor Tourneur by request from the Minister of the Colonies, Colonial Secretary M. N. Arnold, and which are reproduced here.



The coins have the appearance of silver, though they are probably in a composition largely of other metals. The denominations are one franc and 50 centimes. They are struck with inscriptions in two languages. One in French reads "Albert Roi Des Belges. Congo Belge." The other reads "Albert Koning Der Belgen. Belgisch Congo." They are dated both 1920 and 1921. The coins come in both denominations in each language. The illustrations show both varieties.

SALE OF THE JAMES TEN EYCK COLLECTION OF COINS.

The collection of coins of the late James Ten Eyck of Albany, N. Y., which has been lying dormant since the death of Mr. Ten Eyck several years ago, the ultimate disposal of which has been a matter of speculation among collectors since that time, is announced to be offered at auction by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, in this issue. Catalogues have not yet been sent out, but the date of the sale will be announced in the near future. The collection is a large one, and contains a great number of rarities, a number of them being unique. It includes a Brasher Doubloon, a South American Brasher Doubloon, 1798 Half Eagle with small eagle, and other rarities in gold; an 1804 dollar and other extreme rarities in silver, as well as some of the greatest rarities in Colonial copper and silver.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S NATIONAL GUARD MEDAL.

One of the most attractive medals among the many presented to soldiers of the A. E. F. by the various States, cities, organizations, etc., is that about to be distributed by Pennsylvania to the members of the National Guard of that State. It is illustrated here from a photograph furnished by Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham of Philadelphia, who writes as follows regarding it:

"I send you herewith a photograph of the new medal about to be distributed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the men of the 28th Division of the A. E. F. who were commissioned or enrolled in the National Guard of Pennsylvania on or before the 5th of August, 1917. For genuine artistic merit and workmanship this medal equals, if it does not surpass, any medal given by the various States to their service men for the World War. It has been pronounced by the leading numismatist of the country, Mr. Howland Wood, as the best State medal of the series, and perhaps the best medal of all.



"The medal was the idea of Adjutant-General Beary of the N. G. P., and was produced by the well-known firm, Messrs. Jos. K. Davison's Sons, of Philadelphia, who turn out such superior work in the medal line.

"It is expected that the medals will be distributed before the close of 1921 to all men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who were enrolled in the Federal Service as the 28th Division. Where the men have fallen in battle or died since the war, the medal is to be given to the next of kin.

"The ribbon is the Pennsylvania color—dark blue—with a center stripe of the Allies' Victory colors, edged with white."

In the center of the obverse is a bust of William Penn, depicting the State's first soldier. Below this is inscribed "World's War," with a small keystone upon it which is engraved "N. G. P." The inscription in the upper circumference is "Pennsylvania National Guard."

On the reverse side is the figure of an American eagle with spread wings flying on storm clouds. Directly beneath this is a view depicting an American liner being convoyed across the Atlantic Ocean. A lighthouse is shown on the shores of France. Immediately behind this is a sketch showing clouds of smoke ascending from the ruins of a city. At the bottom of the design is a small wreath with a keystone containing the figures "28" in the

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center, which represents the 28th Division. Flanking this is a small American flag planted in earth representing the soil of Europe.

A sixteen-inch model plaque from which 26,000 medals have been struck was presented to Governor Sproul a few days ago. Another similar plaque was also presented to Adjutant General Beary.

RECENT COUNTERFEITS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.

$5 Silver Certificate, Series of 1886; check letter "C"; plate number indistinct; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States; Indian portrait. This counterfeit is a poorly etched production on genuine paper obtained by bleaching the printing from a one-dollar bill. Portions of the border design of the original bill can be distinctly discerned on the specimen at hand. The back of the bill is better than the face, but the work is so amateurish that the counterfeit should be readily detected.

$10 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois; check letter "C"; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. The face of this counterfeit is a photograph. The back is a crude etching. It is printed on fair quality paper, red and blue ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber of the genuine. The number of the specimen at hand is G29506909A. An examination of the back of the bill described above should result in immediate detection of the counterfeit.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit $20 Federal Reserve Note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; check letter "B"; face plate No. 68; back plate No. 363; series of 1914; D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Cleveland. This is a photographic production, printed on two pieces of excellent quality thin paper between which red and blue silk threads have been distributed. The specimen at hand bears Treasury number L13360166A. The seal is excellent in workmanship, but much lighter in color than the genuine. The bill is a full one-eighth inch shorter than the genuine. The back of the bill is very deceptive, but is a darker shade of green than the genuine. Bills of this description should be carefully scrutinized, as the counterfeit will deceive any careless handler. Credit is due Miss Mildred Eatherton, of the Seattle Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, for the detection of this counterfeit.

MR. MOORE'S COLLECTION OF ONE-CENT CHECKS.

A recent issue of The Great American, a semi-monthly publication of The Great American Mutual Indemnity Company, contained the following:

"Waldo C. Moore, treasurer of the Peoples Banking Company, Lewisburg, Ohio, has as his hobby the collecting of one-cent bank checks issued by distinguished persons and the larger business institutions of the United States.

"A check issued by The Great American to W. N. McNutt, representative of the company at Lewisburg, recently attracted the attention of Mr. Moore, and he requested that we allow him to add our check for one cent to his collection. He states that The Great American check took his fancy at first glance, and that it is a beauty. He was especially attracted by the trade mark design, consisting of the Lincoln picture in the center with the log cabin and White House on either side, and particularly requested that this design should not be written on, printed on, or defaced.

"Mr. Moore is a trustee of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, and is an ex-president of The American Numismatic Association. He has collected one-cent checks from such celebrities as follows: President Harding, former Governor Cox, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Taft, General Pershing, Vice-President Coolidge, Mr. Sousa, Mr. Edison, Mr. Burbank, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Bryan, and numerous others."

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AMHERST COLLEGE CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Amherst College, at Amherst, Mass., celebrated on June 20-22, 1921, the one hundredth anniversary of its founding by issuing a medal, which is reproduced here. The medal was attached to a ribbon to be worn at the centennial celebration.



The illustration is from a specimen sent by John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., which was presented to him by Dr. Frank H. Smith of Hadley of the class of '93, which held its 25th reunion jointly with the 100th anniversary. The reunion was to have been held in 1918, but was postponed on account of the war.

Amherst College has graduated a number of men who have since become national figures, including Vice-President Coolidge, ex-Secretary of State Lansing and ex-Governor Whitman.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO MARSHAL FOCH.

On Saturday afternoon, November 19, the American Numismatic Society, New York City, presented to Marshal Foch a gold medal issued by the Society in commemoration of the visit of the Marshal to the United States. The presentation took place at the building of the Society, at Broadway and 156th street, and preceded the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which adjoins the Society's building. The medal presented to Marshal Foch was the only one issued struck in gold. Copies in silver and gold have been struck, which are offered to Society members and to the members of the Institut Francais aux Etats Unis, and the Alliance Francaise. Copies in silver will be sold for $10, and those in bronze at $5. Orders must be received by December 15.

The medal was designed by Mr. Robert Aitken, president of the National Sculpture Society. The obverse has a portrait of Marshal Foch, the date in numerals and the seal of the Society at the sides of the head. The inscription surrounding is "COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF MARSHAL FOCH TO THE UNITED STATES." The reverse has a figure of welcoming Victory. On her arm she wears a shield bearing the Service Star of the American forces. The coat of arms of France and the United States occupy the field, providing a background for the figure.

SALE OF THE JOHN STORY JENKS COLLECTION.

What is perhaps the largest collection of coins ever sold in the United States, certainly in recent years, is that of John Story Jenks, which will be sold at public auction by Henry Chapman of Philadelphia beginning December 7, 1921, and continuing until the 17th, covering a period of ten days. The catalogue contains 7302 lots, and consists of coins of every series, ancient and modern, and all are said to be in very fine, uncirculated and proof condition. Particulars of the sale, with prices for catalogs, will be found in Mr. Chapman's advertisement in this issue. The sale will no doubt bring together collectors from all parts of the East.

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MR. ZERBE'S "MONEY OF THE WORLD" AGAIN ON EXHIBITION.

For two weeks ending November 12, 1921, the First National Bank in St. Louis had on exhibition at its banking house, Broadway, Locust and Olive streets, Zerbe's Collection of Moneys of the World. The exhibit was open to the patrons of the bank and the public from 9 to 4 each day and Monday and Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock. This announcement comes as good news to the officers and members of the A. N. A., for it has been through these exhibits of Mr. Zerbe in various parts of the country that many new members have been added to the A. N. A. For several years prior to the outbreak of the World War the exhibit had been on view in a number of cities of the country under the patronage of banks and trust companies, but owing to unsettled conditions in the financial and business world since that time, Mr. Zerbe has temporarily withdrawn it and has been located in San Francisco. His exhibit contains about 30,000 specimens of mediums of exchange used as money since the earliest times, all mounted for exhibition purposes. The many additions made to it during the past six years should make it more than ever an "educational index to the money of all times," as it has been called. During the last week of November Mr. Zerbe's exhibit was on view at the Fifth-Third National Bank in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW FRENCH BRASS-ALUMINUM COINS.

From specimens furnished by Mr. Farran Zerbe we are enabled to illustrate the new brass-aluminum coins of France for one and two francs, described in our last issue.



Both denominations are of the same type, the illustrations showing the obverse of the two francs and the reverse of the one franc. On the reverse, in very small letters is "Br. Al." indicating the composition.

NO. 9 OF NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS ISSUED.

No. 9 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs has been distributed to its members by the American Numismatic Society, New York. It is entitled "Computing Jetons," by David Eugene Smith, LL.D., and is based on an address delivered by him before the Society on February 7 last. The monograph is an exhaustive description of the methods of computation used with mechanical devices since the earliest times, including the modern counters and jetons, and is profusely illustrated, the frontispiece showing the Salamis Abacus, found on the Island of Salamis in 1846.

MEXICO HAS NEW TWO-PESO SILVER COIN.

In last month's issue we described the new gold 50 pesos of Mexico, struck in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the independence of the republic. A silver coin of two pesos having the same designs has also been issued. The gold coins are 37 millimeters in diameter and the silver coins 39 millimeters.

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American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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I. LELAND STEINMAN, Room 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.
B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Tex., for Southern States.
JOHN A. WOOD, 165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.
S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Iles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, $1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly. Total $3.00 for the first year For particulars address the General Secretary, 201 E. Chestnut street, Chicago, Ill.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1st, 1921.

2275 F. O. Clark, Momence, Ill.
2276 Edgar S. Rosenblatt, 34 Presedio Terrace, San Francisco, Calif.
2277 G. Truman Chase, 234 Columbia St., Utica, N. Y.
2278 Mary D. White, 234 Columbia St., Utica, N. Y.
2279 Charles J. Wetzel, 92 North Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J.
2280 J. R. Peck, 40 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.
2281 F. A. Vogel, 2102 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
2282 J. E. Bizzell, 753 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
2283 Harry D. Hamilton, Washington Trust Bldg., Washington, Pa.
2284 Charles H. Johnson, 196 Springfield Ave., Washington, Pa.
2285 Dr. F. M. Dunn, 16 Kisco Street, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
2286 William W. Lohr, 1755 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
2287 H. C. Dodge, 22 Bradlee St., Dorchester Center, Mass.
2288 Loran A. Clark, 710 W. Washington Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2289 William Festus Morgan, 136 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.
2290 E. J. Lee, Marion, Ohio.
2291 Samuel T. Waidelich, New Tripoli, Pa.
2292 Newell R. Olson, Martinsdale, Mont.
2293 F. A. Stengel, 142 S. State St., Marion, Ohio.
2294 L. L. Gilbert, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
2295 J. D. Ashley, Sibley, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 20, 1921. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1922, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the January issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
R. L. Davis (General),	Henry Chapman
4321 Larchmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	A. S. Boyer
G. S. Hanley (General),	J. Guttag
5341 Wakefield St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Moritz Wormser
F. Ries (Interested in numismatics),	T. Roser
Box 118, Richmond, Va.	H. H. Yawger
J. E. Debnam (United States),	S. Hudson Chapman
Snow Hill, N. C.	Henry Chapman
Wm. Zufall (General),	M. P. Carey
Big Run, Pa.	A. S. Boyer
Frank L. Savickos (European and United States),	Alex. M. Rackus
2201 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.	Ernest Jonas
Prof. Wm. C. Steinbrunn (General),	C. O. Herz
University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.	H. H. Yawger
Leslie M. Hunt (General),	E. E. Shepardson
Pompanoosuc, Vt.	A. S. Boyer

Change of Address.

Farran Zerbe, from 650 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal., to Tyrone, Pa.
J. deLagerberg, from Shoreham, Long Island, to 511 West 112th street, New York City.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
General Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., November 20, 1921.

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A LITTLE NEWS FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE A. N. A.

Here in Chicago we were surprised to learn that our member, Lawrence Josephson, A. N. A. No. 1894, had purchased the coin and stamp business from Mrs. Fred Michael. As you no doubt know, the late Fred Michael was the District Secretary for the district in which Chicago is located. He built up a large and prosperous numismatic and philatelic business. Mr. Josephson is well known in this district, having for some years conducted the Chicago Stamp & Coin Co. on Dearborn street. The popularity of Mr. Josephson and his business methods cannot be described better than for me to tell you that one could never go into his store without meeting one or more of the fraternity there.

At the last meeting of the Chicago Coin Club we elected to membership Mrs. Edwards, the curator of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank's Paper Money Collection. Mrs. Edwards is in the Currency Division and works under the direction of Mr. J. G. Roberts, the manager of this division. Mrs. Edwards has assembled a very fine collection of United States paper money (and they collect $1000 notes, too). She has recently written a series of articles on currency which will appear shortly in THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. Charles Hinckley has received an order from the Bank for a number of his morocco covered books of celluloid envelope packets to hold this collection of notes.

The Chicago Coin Club received a 1921 P. mint silver dollar for each member of the Club from Mr. George H. Blake, member of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., and also a member of the Chicago Coin Club. These were given to the members at face value as a token of his interest and esteem.

I was recently shown a beautiful four-ducat piece of Austria in proof, coined in 1915, the last year of the coinage. I was not aware of the existence of this piece in this date. Louis Clement of Paris and Chicago had the piece, and while Louie would not tell who it belonged to, I suspect that Mr. Leon must have been the owner. As you might have noticed in the Chicago reports, Monsieur Clement has been regularly present at the Chicago Coin Club meetings.

I had a chance to see the collection of colonials and United States cents and half cents of Mr. R. Edward Davis, treasurer of the A. N. A. and Secretary of the Chicago Coin Club. Mr. Davis has been a thorough and systematic collector of these interesting coins for the past nine or ten years, and his collection is skillfully arranged in a cabinet, in regular order as to die varieties, etc. Mr. Davis says he has never spent a lot of money on his coins, but his collection certainly shows that one can gather together an interesting and instructive collection without great expense for specimens. Personally, I enjoyed seeing this collection in every way. He tells me that his "numismatic bee got to buzzing" when Henry Chapman sent him "a whole cigar box full of coins" on approval years ago when he was a school teacher out in Iowa. And Davis said that Henry didn't have any references from him, either. Mr. Davis is now professor of chemistry in the Lane Technical High School here in Chicago.

From I. L. Steinman of San Francisco I have a copy of his recent article on "The Early Circulating Mediums of California," which appeared in the magazine of the San Francisco Association of Commerce. The article is very interesting and was read before the Chicago Coin Club at its November meeting.

From Messrs. Guttag Brothers of New York, I have received a copy of their "Guttag's Foreign Currency and Exchange Guide." Messrs. Guttag conduct a foreign exchange brokerage office at 52 Wall street, New York. It is fortunate to have such a firm as this, who thoroughly know the practical side of foreign coins and money, issue such a book for reference, and I have no doubt it was through the numismatic interest of Mr. Julius Guttag, who is a member of the A. N. A. and the New York Numismatic Club, that the issuance of such a costly book would be attempted by a commercial house.

This month I have received a catalogue of the auction sale of the Jenks collection from Henry Chapman. It is a book of 653 pages, bound in white

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cloth, and is the finest catalogue I have ever seen. I have also received an auction catalogue from Mr. Schulman of Amsterdam. He catalogues the Lord Grantley collection. I notice that this collection contains but two U. S. coins, the Maine and Pilgrim half dollars. I also have Mr. Elder's catalogue of the Kimball collection, etc., which contains many interesting numismatic specimens. B. Max Mehl also sends one of his sale catalogues, which, as usual, is filled with desirable additions for one's collections. This sale includes the Langfelder and Jaedicke collections.

ADDITION TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Librarian Putnam announces the gift to the A. N. A. library of a copy of "Guttag's Foreign Currency and Exchange Guide" from the publishers, Guttag Bros., 52 Wall street, New York City.

The book lists every country or Government in the world in alphabetical order and gives a brief summary of the currency in use in each. The different denominations of coins in circulation in each country are given, with the unit of value and its United States par value and sterling par value. There are also many explanations of the different features of the currencies, as well as much other information. Several pages are devoted to a dictionary of names of coins, both singular and plural, their abbreviation sign and an equivalent denomination term. Tables of the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins of the world are given, and there is also a list of bank and other notes which are valueless.

The book contains 130 pages and is bound in black cloth with gilt lettering on the front cover page, on which there is also a reproduction of the United States pattern $50 gold piece of 1877. It will be found a very handy reference book for collectors, bankers and brokers, or others interested in the currencies of the world.

TWO NEW YORK NUMISMATISTS UP IN THE AIR.

Two of New York City's prominent numismatists are reported to have gone up in the air a few weeks ago. There are occasions when all numismatists do this, figuratively speaking. But in this case we are speaking literally. The occasion was on October 23, when President Wormser of the A. N. A. entertained a small party of numismatists at his home at Woodmere, Lond Island, consisting of Mr. J. Schulman, the Amsterdam coin dealer, who has been visiting in the United States for a few weeks, and Messrs. Howland Wood and Wayte Raymond, both of New York City. After spending some time examining Mr. Wormser's collection of coins, he offered to show his guests the next most interesting thing on the Island, and conducted them to the Curtis Aviation Field at Mineola. It is reported that Wood insisted on taking a ride up in the clouds, and finally persuaded Wormser to accompany him. A splendid view of the Long Island landscape was had, but no numismatic material worth speaking about was picked up. Young Charles Wormser, who was with the party, but who remained on earth, made inquiry before the flight as to the name and address of the First Vice-President of the A. N. A., in order to be prepared for any contingency.

Mr. Schulman sailed for Amsterdam on October 29.

NEW YORK SELECTED FOR NEXT A. N. A. CONVENTION.

It is announced that the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. has unanimously decided on New York City as the place for holding the 1922 Convention of the A. N. A. The date has not yet been fixed, as that will be left largely in the hands of the local committee. An official call will be made in due time.

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Obituary.

ALBERT VAN DER BERGHEN.

The death is announced of Mr. Albert Van der Berghen at his home, Oak Lawn, Ill., on October 12. He was a member of the Chicago Coin Club, and was for a time a member of the A. N. A. He was a sculptor and medallist, having studied with St. Gaudens. His last medal was one commemorating the independence of Lithuania, a very beautiful piece of work, and was illustrated on page 151 of THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1920.

COMMITTEE ON OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY REAPPOINTED.

In accordance with the action of the Boston Convention of the A. N. A., the Committee on Obsolete Paper Money is hereby reappointed, as follows: George H. Blake, chairman, Jersey City, N. J.; Hon. W. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Pa., and Elliott Smith, New York City. The thanks of the members of the Association are due the committee for the good work it accomplished last year.

H. H. YAWGER,
Chairman Board of Governors, A. N. A.

A. N. A. MEMBERS SHOULD RENEW EARLY.

The attention of A. N. A. members is called to the fact that all A. N. A. memberships and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST expire with the calendar year. As that time is very close at hand, as many as conveniently can are requested to renew during December, and thus lighten to some extent the burden of the General Secretary. The membership is now larger than at any time in its history, and a prompt renewal will be appreciated. Remit $2, for both dues and subscription, to Alden S. Boyer, General Secretary, 201 East Chestnut street, Chicago, Ill.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, June 22nd, 1921, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary explained the unavoidable absence of the President, and that the Council had requested Colonel Morrieson, as one of the Vice-Presidents, to preside.

Lieut.-Commander Norman D. Holbrook, V.C., R.N., Mr. T. Hattori, and Mr. Philip Ziegler were elected Members.

The Chairman read the list of Officers and Council nominated by the Council for next session.

Presentations were as follows:

Medal in bronze to commemorate the dedication of the Manor House of the Washingtons at Sulgrave on the 21st of this month as a memorial of a century of peace and friendship with America; by William C. Wells, its issuer, whose notes upon it are given below. The art of the medal, which depicts the old house, was admired and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Wells; also to the following donors:

To the Library—The Numismatic Circular, bound, for 1920; by Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd.

"The Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, 1913-16," Howland Wood; and "The Jenny Lind Medals and Tokens," L. Westervelt; by the American Numismatic Society.

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Washingtons of Sulgrave and Brington, William C. Wells; by the author.

The series of British medals issued for the Great War was exhibited and, with the exception of the Memorial Plaque, met with general disapproval.

Major W. J. Freer: Victoria Cross, 20th September, 1854, and the 19th April, 1855, of Sergeant J. Park, Seventy-seventh Regiment. New Zealand Medal, undated, and Indian Mutiny Medal, without bar, of Captain George Garland, Forty-third Foot; also South African Medal, 1878, of Civil Surgeon G. H. Garland, A.M.D.

Mr. Alfred C. Montagu: Victoria Cross and other medals, Crimea and Mutiny, of Quartermaster C. Woodan.

Mr. Thomas K. MacKenzie: Badge of a King's Messenger, about 1770, with original ribbon and shagreen case. The beautiful jewel or badge of the Loyal Association "founded in 1745," which was illustrated and described in Volume VII, pages 394-96 of the Society's Journal.

Presentations were as follows:

Miss H. Farquhar: Seventeen medals and reckoning counters of the seventeenth century, including portraits of Sir Robert Heath and Sir Richard Brown, Sir Sidenham Pointz, Sir Charles Erksine, the Earl of Essex, and Baron de Reede, by Rawlins and Abraham and Thomas Simon; also three unidentified. Three official counters of the Lord High Treasurers, Buckhurst, Juxon, and Traquair; and four probably intended for the private use of Lord Burghley, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Coke, and "T. Nichols, 1638," whose arms they bear.

Mr. Grant R. Francis: Medal of Napoleon in bronze, 3½ inches in diameter, by Andrieu, the design being that of the Emperor's last coinage.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden: Simon's medal, PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, of Oliver Cromwell, in original shagreen case. Silver badge of the "King's Boys," Christ's Hospital, London.

Mr. S. M. Spink: The Order of St. Andrew of Russia, described below. Medals illustrative of the service of the Second Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders—the Seventy-eighth Highlanders: Army of India, three bars, Assaye, Argaum, Gawilghur—E. McQueen. A series of bars only awarded to 22 men of the Regiment. Military General Service, one bar, Maida—D. McIver. Military General Service, one bar, Java—Sergeant D. Fraser. Indian Mutiny, one bar, Defence of Lucknow—J. Wallace. Indian Mutiny, two bars, Relief of Lucknow, Lucknow—W. Mercer. India General Service, one bar, Persia—J. Robertson. Afghanistan 1877-79, no bar—C. Crowley. Officer's bonnet-badge, 1850-81.

Mr. C. Winter read some notes upon the history of the Seaforth Highlanders, explaining the issue of the preceding medals.

Mr. E. E. Needes: Group of medals and orders of General Sir Richard Llewellyn, K.C.B., Colonel-in-Chief of the 39th Regiment, who served in the 28th Regiment of Foot in the Peninsular War, and was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and made Commander of the Bath for gallantry at Waterloo. Badge and Star, K.C.B. Also the C.B. in miniature. Military General Service Medal and clasps, Busaco and Albuhera. Waterloo; also in miniature. Miniature portrait on ivory. Panel of medals representing the service of the Fourteenth Regiment of Foot from Corunna, 1809, to Afghanistan, 1880. Silver snuff-box presented to Captain Beardsley of the Fifty-first Light Infantry by his brother officers in 1820.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: London brokers' medals, James Brace and Joshua Leigh Setcole, of the first half of the eighteenth century.

The decoration, The Order of St. Andrew of Russia, exhibited by Mr. S. M. Spink, is of unusually brilliant and valuable character, even for Russia. The collar is composed of links representing the Russian eagle, trophies of arms, and the cross of St. Andrew of Russia radiated; whilst the badge is in the form of the eagle, and bears the effigy of St. Andrew in martyrdom.

Mr. Winter said: "The Order of St. Andrew was instituted by Peter the Great on the 20th of December, 1693, and is named after the Patron Saint of Russia. The particular collar with its badge before us was presented by the Emperor Paul I, who ascended the throne in 1796 and was assassinated in 1801. The peculiar form of the eagle they bear is known as the 'Paul Eagle' after him, and is similar to that which used to be worn by the Russian Guards. This I have verified by comparison with a photograph of one of their helmets. The Order was the highest in the late Empire, and entitled the recipient to wear the additional Orders of St. Anne, Alexander

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Newsky, and St. Stanislaus; and an officer of the Russian Guards, now a refugee in this country, tells me that he believes that only three Russian Members of the Order survive, and, in the hands of the Bolsheviks, they are in such straitened circumstances that they are slowly dying of starvation.

With his medal, The Washington Manor House of Sulgrave, Mr. William C. Wells contributed the following notes: Lawrence Washington settled in Northampton in the reign of Henry VIII, and soon became a prominent burgess, being elected mayor in 1532 and again in 1545. On the dissolution of the monasteries he obtained a grant from Henry VIII of the Manor of Sulgrave, which had been alienated from the Priory of St. Andrew at Northampton. He died in 1584 and was succeeded by his son Robert, who, with the consent of his eldest son, Lawrence, sold the manor in 1610. A younger son of the last-named Lawrence was the Rev. Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh, Essex, from 1633 to 1643, whose eldest son, John, emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and was the great-grandfather of George Washington, first President of the United States of America. The present Manor House at Sulgrave—that reproduced upon the medal—is but a small portion of the original structure, the building of which was commenced by the first Lawrence shortly before his death in 1584. But it is of special interest because in the spandrils of the doorway are the Washington arms, now so well known as "the stars and stripes" of the American national flag.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 20. Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., President, in the chair.

Rev. Edgar Rogers exhibited drachms of Antiochus I, Seleucus III, and Antiochus IV (radiate head).

Mr. V. J. E. Ryan showed a first brass of Trajan, a variety of Cohen 469, with usual S. P. Q. R. legend, but no modius or ship. Mr. Ryan also showed a denarius of Germanicus and Augustus differing from Cohen 2 in reading GERMANICUS CAES. TI. AUG. F. COS II. IMP. and not AUGU. COS II. P. M.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed five tokens described by Mr. F. P. Barnard in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1921, pp. 152-155.

Mr. Percy H. Webb showed a set of the new French 1921 coinage of aluminum-bronze.

Mr. L. G. P. Messenger showed a set of brass pieces believed to be Jersey tokens of the early nineteenth century.

On behalf of Senor José Evaristo Uriburu, Mr. J. Allan exhibited a bronze medal recently struck in Buenos Ayres to commemorate the first centenary of the birth of the Argentine statesman and historian, General Bartolome Mitre, a former President of the Republic. Obv., head r. MITRE below; around, A. D. MDCCCXXI—XXVI JUNII—MCMXXXI. Rev., young male figure advancing to l. sowing seed. SPARGIT SEMINA QUAE ALTERI SAECULO PROSINT.

Mr. J. Allan exhibited on behalf of Mr. C. S. Gifford of Boston a specimen of the U. S. A. 1921 dollar.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed the following rare sestertii of Vespasian:

1. Rev., AETERNITAS. P. R. Victory presenting the Palladium to the Emperor. Cohen 25.
2. Rev., VICTORIA AVGVSTI. Type as No. 1, Cohen 620.
3. Rev., VICTORIA AVG. The Emperor crowned by Victory sacrificing before a Triumphal Arch. Cohen 589.
4. Rev., ROMA RESVRGES. Rome raised by the Emperor. C. 424.
5. Rev., SPES AVGVSTA. Hope presenting a flower to three soldiers. Cohen 514.
6. Rev., SIGNIS RECEPTIS. Victory presenting a standard to the Emperor. Cohen 512.
7. Rev., ROMA. Rome seated on the seven hills. Cohen 405.
8. Rev., S. P. Q. R. ADSERTORI LIBERTATIS PVBLICAE in wreath of oak. Cohen 520.

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9. Rev., ROMA. Rome seated on arms to left holding a victory. Cohen 406.

10. Rev., S. P. Q. R. PP. OB CIVES SERVATOS in wreath of oak. Cohen 531.

11. Rev., PAX AVG. Peace burying the spoils of war. Cohen 302.

All in fine condition.

Mr. Walters also showed a specimen of the heavy penny of Henry IV, of which only three others are known.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons contributed a paper on a newly attributed Manx-Norse coinage. After showing that, on political and cultural grounds, this Scandinavian kingdom of the West of Britain might be expected to have initiated a native coinage based on Anglo-Saxon models at the same time as every other Northern Kingdom, the lecturer brought under notice silver pennies, of which one was exhibited, which clearly indicated an emission of coins by Godred Haroldson in the the late tenth century. Reasons were adduced for showing that the entire legend on the obverse, and the mint-name on the reverse, were retrograde and, adjusting these common errors, together with an unconscious transposition of two letters, the coins unmistakably disclosed a reading on the obverse of IGVODRECT I (J) MO (runic N) Z (S of the period). for Godred, Jarl of Man and the Sudreyjar (Southern Islands), and on the reverse IV (W) O L A (unbarred A of the period) M O EFELDR for Wola, the moneyer of Efell, from ey—an island, and old Norse fjeldr—fell, a hill. Analagous examples of the use, and development into non-colloquial forms of the orthography, on these new coins, of the names of this Manx ruler and mint were quoted, together with instances of coins issued, both before and after the date of this Manx money, giving the title of jarl or earl; whilst the evidence of Mon for Man in the Sagas unmistakably located the country of origin of the new money. The exceptionally dear name of the moneyer was shown to be known of the period, though now for the first time on coins, and an essay towards the location of the mint tentatively placed is on the site of the ancient fortified headland opposite the small island called the Eye.

Mr. G. C. Brooke suggested that the coin was one of the many Norse imitations of Ethelred. On this specimen the copier had put the Ethelred legend on the reverse and the moneyer's name on the obverse. The obv. legend might be equally well explained on a bungled copy of LAEOFDEGN MO D, a Thetford coin. Mr. Parsons' coin was similar to if not identical with the coin of the Hebrides illustrated by Lindsay: Coinage of Scotland. Plate I. No. 3.

Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. Johnston took part in the discussion which followed.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at its Museum on Saturday, November 12th, 1921, Mr. John Reilly, Jr., presiding.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the April meeting was dispensed with. The minutes of meetings held since then were read.

The report of Secretary Noe was as follows:

Report of the Secretary.

As four of the months intervening since the April meeting were spent by me in Europe, my report as Secretary will be a brief one. It was especially pleasant for me to meet a number of our Honorary Fellows and to get to know them. One result of such meeting was that several have promised to prepare papers for our publication. Another result was also a step forward, for at the British Museum Mr. Hill promised to send to us casts which they had prepared for their publications and for which they had no further use. In view of this offer we have begun a collection of casts of Greek coins. This will in time grow into a collection of casts of coins in all the branches of numismatics, and in conjunction with our valuable file of cards, the like of which I did not find anywhere in my traveling, will place our members in an enviable position when they come to look for material.

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Since the April meeting our membership shows a gain of 1 Honorary Fellow, 1 Associate Life Member, and 24 Associate Members. Two Associates have changed their membership to Fellowship, and one Associate to Life Associate.

Death has removed from the roll: Honorary Fellow, Louis of Montbatten, Marquess of Milford Haven; Corresponding Members: William C. Goddard and Robert A. Hill. Life Fellow Samuel T. Peters. Associates, Charles P. Noyes, E. L. Rogers and Fred Michael.

Mr. Newell sails today for several months abroad. At the meeting of the Governors held on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, Mr. John Reilly, Jr., was appointed President during the absence of Mr. Newell.

Respectfully submitted,
SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

The Chairman, reporting as Treasurer, read from the October 1st statement of the Central Union Trust Co. and commented briefly on the several items. He summarized the situation by saying that in all probability the deficit for the current year would reach two thousand dollars.

Mr. Wood read the following report as Curator:

Report of the Curator.

The Curator has had a naturally busy summer. Mr. Noe left on part of his sabbatical year for Europe at the end of April. Mr. Wyman resigned in May to live permanently in Paris. On May 16th, Mrs. Phyllis de Quetteville was appointed to assist in the coin room and to learn the profession of numismatics.

For a month during the summer Mr. R. B. Whitehead, of the Indian Civil Service, a prominent collector and student of Indian coins, and the author of several books and catalogues, came to this country and worked in our Museum. The importance of our Indian coins attracted him here, and he put in an all too short month with much profit.

Since the April meeting, the exhibition of Napoleonic coins and medals has been placed on view, filling all the flat cases. This exhibition was opened on May 5th, the centennial of Napoleon's death, and consists of the interesting and valuable collection presented to us last year by Mr. William R. Powell.

Some rearrangements have been made in the wall cases with the medals by modern artists, and further changes will be made on the receipt of a number of new medals that we are expecting.

Since our last meeting the accessions to the cabinet have been 530 coins and tokens, 333 medals and decorations, 1749 pieces of paper money, 4 counterfeits of ancient coins, 8 money weights and 9 dies, making a total of 2635 pieces from 79 donors.

Our chief gifts have been from Mr. Saltus, who has given us about two hundred decorations, chiefly of the different German States. These strengthen most materially this end of our collection. A more detailed report of these will be made by the Committee on Decorations at the Annual Meeting, at which time they will be exhibited. In addition, Mr. Saltus has also presented us with a collection of about seventeen hundred pieces of Austrian paper money.

From Mr. John Gordon, one of our Corresponding Members in Brazil, we have received about ninety Brazilian coins.

From Mr. H. C. Levis, of London, we have received a number of interesting British War Workers' Badges, and a number of Roman coins depicting on them animals and birds.

From the British and Belgian Governments, through the Commission of Fine Arts, we have received specimens of the medals issued by them for the World War.

We have also acquired two hubs and three dies of the Kellogg twenty dollar gold piece made in California in 1855. With these came two pairs of dies of the Mexican eight escudo of 1846.

We have also received eight large plaques of Indians by the late Olin L. Warner, one as the gift of Mrs. Warner, the others by purchase, and several very fine plaques by John Flanagan.

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A vote of thanks to Mr. Saltus was recorded in consideration of his recent highly appreciated gifts to the collections of the Society.

Report of the Librarian.

The interval since the last meeting has been an important one for the Library. Not only have there been the usual additions, but this year they have been augmented doubly. In the first place, it was possible to procure while I was abroad a number of the sadly needed books. Among them such titles as Teixeira de Aragas' work on Portuguese Coins, Dewamin's Cent Ans de Numismatique Francaise from 1789 to 1889, in three volumes, while in addition two lots of valuable pamphlets secured, the one in Naples and the other in Paris, did much toward filling in the pamphlet file.

We also obtained, through the gift of Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham, two valuable works on Italian Decorations, one by Armani and a second by Cappelletti, as well as a number of other volumes sent to the Library during my absence.

From Mr. H. C. Levis we received a gift of five volumes, including Evans' "Horsemen of Tarentum" and Ducarel's "Anglo-Gallic Coins."

From Mr. Robert James Eidlitz we receive a check to defray the cost of binding the valuable set of the "Gazette Numismatique Francaise."

While abroad, reprints of articles by them were presented to me by Dr. George MacDonald, Signorina Cesano and Dr. Lauri Tudeer, all Corresponding or Honorary Members of our Society. From far-off China came a volume regarding the Coinage of the Osaka Mint, the gift of Mr. Ros. Mention of other gifts of single volumes would prolong this report indefinitely.

It gives me great pleasure to report also that we have received from the Hispanic Society, deposited on an indefinite loan, some books on numismatics. These books form the major part of a collection purchased in Germany a number of years ago, from among which the material relating to Spain or things Spanish has been separated. Perhaps 25 per cent. of the collection consists of books already in our Library, and this will release the Library copies for sale as duplicates. As the majority of these volumes are in better condition than our Library copies, the gain from this point alone is considerable.

Of the remainder, a large proportion consists of books of great value to us. The collection is rich in books relating to the coinages of Germany and Austria, as was to have been expected under the circumstance that it was formed by a German book dealer. Its greatest value however will lie in the volumes concerned with Russia, Poland and Hungary. Any mention of individual titles would be invidious. There are as well scarce volumes on the other European series, except, of course, Spain. The proportion of a number of volumes relating to ancient numismatics is not great, and of these volumes many are works written years ago when engraving was the only form of reproduction possible and before photographic processes had placed numismatics on a sound foundation.

These accessions go far toward realizing our ambitions of having a Library capable of meeting any demand that can be made upon it. It follows that there can be no excuse on the part of our members that material for work in any field is not available. There should result a great stimulus through these additions, and it should make itself felt in our publications for a long time to come.

The Publication Committee was the only one submitting a report. This was read by the Chairman:

Report of Publication Committee.

Your Committee can report very satisfactory progress for this year. The ten books planned for 1921 have appeared, together with the Proceedings and the Sheridan Catalogue.

The new style of publication has justified itself and has been favorably received. The ten books for this year have been sent to all members. Next year we propose to send Monographs up to the value of the annual dues. All above this amount are to be sold to members at prices set for each volume.

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We hope to keep the cost of the Proceedings for this year under $600, as the present ones were too costly. As the printer becomes familiar with our standards, future issues should cost us less. We cannot continue the total expenditures as of this year, so we shall probably print fewer pages in 1922.

The Governors have relieved Mr. Wood of the editorship and management of publications so that he could give more time to the Cabinet. Your Chairman wishes to record our appreciation of his long experience on the Journal and initiation of the Monographs, and to thank him for his loyal and efficient work.

Mr. Noe has been appointed Editor and Publication Manager and has taken hold with his usual vigor and enthusiasm. We bespeak for him the whole-hearted support of all.

Five books are in present prospect, of which Mr. Gillingham's "French Decorations" is ready for the printer and Mr. Whitehead's "Pre-Mohammedan Coinage of India" is almost ready.

We must again remind our members that we desire manuscripts on any numismatic subject, and would particularly solicit American material.

JOHN REILLY, JR., Chairman.

A telegram of greeting from Mr. Newell was read.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, October 14, 1921, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, President Frey presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Blake, Butler, Guttag, Kohler, Noe, Proskey, Robertson, Saltus, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Westervelt, Wood and Wormser.

The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

It was moved and carried to change the order of business in order to conduct the election of the Nominating Committee for this year. Mr. Guttag and Mr. Beesley were appointed tellers. After the first ballot some fifteen names appeared as candidates. It was moved and carried that those receiving the six highest votes be candidates and that the election occur by balloting on these. Three of the six candidates withdrew their names and a motion was made and carried that the secretary cast the necessary ballot for the Club to elect the three remaining. Those elected were Mr. Blake, Mr. Butler and Mr. Kohler.

The subject of the evening was then announced: "Counterstamped Coins and Tokens."

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Belden: Half escudo of Costa Rica counterstamped for Costa Rica. Same without counterstamp.

By Mr. Frey: Eight varieties of the quarter, half and one macuta of Angola, ranging from 1762 to 1789, all counterstamped with the Portuguese arms. Malta, three varieties of the four tari of 1640 with various counterstamps. Guadeloupe, counterstamped fleur de lis on a jeton of Louis XIV. St. Eustatius, two sous counterstamped on a Cayenne sou. Tobago, two varieties of the "dog" countermarked "T B" with an "o" below. Also, a curious lot of Swedish copper coins struck over other coins, comprising 1 ore, 1722, over De Gortz daler "Phoebus"; ½ skilling, 1802, over 1768; ½ skilling, 1803, over 1735; ½ skilling, 1805, over earlier date.

By Mr. Guttag: 50 pesos gold and 2 pesos silver issued to commemorate the centennial of Mexico's independence, 1921. Encased foreign postage stamps from Argentine, Germany, Belgium, Norway, France and Italy, about 25 varieties from the latter countries. Coin issued by the city of Prague for street railway purposes, 1920. New Jugo-Slavian coin dated 1920. Italian coin issued for the railways in the city of Milan, Italy. One and two franc pieces, 1921, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, France.

By Mr. Kohler: Spanish dollar of Potosi mint, 1792, counterstamped with head of George III of England. Mexico, ½ real, counterstamped "B."

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Mexico, 2 reals, counterstamped for the West Indies. Spain, 40 centimos of Isabella, counterstamped with large "P."

By Mr. Noe: Casts of a Metapontum coin of the third century counterstamped with an owl. Also casts of five plated pieces with an imitation counterstamp apparently cut in the die.

By Mr. Proskey: Gibraltar, ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 reals struck over Spanish-American silver coins.

By Mr. Schulman: Holy Trinity medal ordered by Moritz, Duke of Saxony and made by Hans Reinhart, 1544.

By Mr. Wormser: Wurttemberg, 1537, Ulrich thaler, with and without "Imperial eagle" counterstamp. Holland, 1573, "lion" counterstamp on thaler of Cologne. Franconian District, "F C" counterstamped on Montfort gulden. Tyrol, "eagle" counterstamped on dicken of Chur. Central America, ½ escudo, with and without counterstamps for Costa Rica. New acquisitions: Collection of Swedish gold and silver.

By Mr. Wood: Russia, Holland daalder of 1652, counterstamped for Russia in 1655. Landau, siege piece of 1704 struck on a part of a bowl. Manila, 1828, counterstamped on a Peruvian dollar of 1828. Siam, Siamese marks on a Mexican dollar. Mexico, Maximilian peso counterstamped with liberty cap over crown. New South Wales, the Holey dollar and the 15 pence. United States, Mexican peso with U. S. dime and half dime attached to bring the value of the peso up to a dollar when the peso was worth 85 cents. Three United States cents with Haiti 50-cent piece struck over it. New York store card struck over cent of 1851. French sou of Louis XV struck over United States cent.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject for the November meeting would be "Spanish Coins Prior to 1550, and Medals of Columbus."

The Executive Committee also presented the following resolutions with the recommendation that they be adopted by the Club:

"Whereas it has become known that the authorities of the Treasury Department in Washington are considering the advisability of reducing the present size of our paper money, and with this in view are seeking the advice and opinion of leading bankers and others who are specially interested in this matter; and

"Whereas it is believed that if any change at all is made, such change will result in much confusion and inconvenience in financial and other institutions and will cause a great deal of annoyance and expense to the general public; and

"Whereas The New York Numismatic Club believes that if such change is made, the best interests of all the American people will not be conserved, and therefore, in regular meeting assembled, it is hereby

"Resolved, That the said Club unqualifiedly condemns such contemplated change, and respectfully requests the proper authorities to abandon the plan in question; it is further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to Hon. C. G. Dawes, and to the Governors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks;

"Resolved, also, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to all the principal numismatic societies of the United States, with a request that similar action be taken by them, and having done so, a copy of such action be forwarded to our Secretary for preservation in the archives of the New York Numismatic Club."

After some discussion the resolutions were approved and adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Guttag presenting a copy for the library of the club of the latest publication of Guttag Brothers, "Rare Coins of the United States." On motion made and carried, the thanks of the club was extended to Mr. Guttag.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. Elliott Smith and Dr. George F. Kunz acknowledging receipt of the letters of condolence sent to them recently.

Mr. Blake was able to supply a number of our members with the silver dollars of 1921.

After an absence of about two years from the United States, it was our pleasure to welcome Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, who favored us with some interesting remarks of numismatic interest following observations made by

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him in France. Some of the references made by Mr. Saltus indicated the appearance recently of a great deal of paper money in France. His reference to the enormous variety of tokens and coins peculiar to limited localities in France, and circulating in these localities, as well as the ignorance of the value of such tokens, coins, etc., in localities where they were not known, suggested to him great possibilities for collections being formed along these lines. Mr. Saltus thought that as a result of the condition referred to above, which were brought on by the Great War, and the difficulty to the traveler of obtaining and exchanging such pieces in every-day trade, also the increasing scarcity of war money, collectors might well give the subject their consideration, and hoped that a number of numismatists would take an interest in it.

Our fellow member, Mr. M. Schulman from Amsterdam, Holland, was with us and was called upon for a few remarks. Mr. Schulman's remarks are especially worthy of note. People had asked him, he said, "Is not business poor everywhere?" Mr. Schulman's answer was "Not so." His thought, as he expressed it, was that when collectors purchased freely and normally, and objects of interest to numismatists and collectors were being bought, as he says they are, there is no real financial or industrial depression anywhere. We surely were glad to hear Mr. Schulman say that business is good. Mr. Schulman also expressed gratification in finding everyone in the same good health and spirits as they were when he visited us last time.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, November 11, 1921, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, President Frey presiding. Those present were: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Kohler, Robertson, Saltus, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; and Messrs. Merritt and Gillingham visiting.

The minutes of the October meeting were read and approved.

The exhibitors of new acquisitions and pieces under the subject of the evening, "Spanish Coins Prior to 1550 and Medals of Columbus, were as follows:

By Mr. Beesley: 50 pfennig, 1921.

By Mr. Kohler: 1921 50 pesos Mexico Centennial, gold; 2 pesos Mexico Centennial, silver.

By Mr. Robertson: Recent acquisitions: Sweden, Johan III, mark, 1590, 1592; 4 ore (½ mark), 1581; ½ ore, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582; fyrk (¼ ore), 1576, 1578. Carl IX, riksdaler, 1610; mark, 1607; 2 ore, 1608, 1609; 1 ore, 1610, 1611; ½ ore, 1600, 1601, 1602.

By Mr. Smith: Columbus medals—Large white metal medal, size 115 mm., view of Wold's Fair Building. Large bronze medal, Columbus on obverse, allegorical scene on reverse, size about 90 mm. Two very large aluminum medals, obverse Liberty head, reverse Landing of Columbus, size about 80 mm. Twenty-seven other medals, a badge and two boxes. Also, gold two ducats of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Under the head of unfinished business and the reports of special committees, the Nominating Committee for this year reported as follows:

To the Members of the New York Numismatic Club: Your Committee on Nominations, elected at the October meeting, duly met for conference and deliberation, and unanimously agreed upon the following for Officers and Committees for the year 1922:

For President, J. Sanford Saltus.

For Vice President, Bauman L. Belden.

For Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Swanson.

Executive Committee: George H. Blake, Chairman; Elliott Smith, F. C. C. Boyd, Dudley Butler.

Membership Committee: Dr. D. W. Valentine, Chairman; David Proskey, R. Kohler, Thos. L. Elder, J. Guttag.

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Publication Committee: Moritz Wormser, Chairman; A. R. Frey, Howland Wood.

Medallic Art Committee: J. M. Swanson, Chairman; Edward T. Newell, W. Gedney Beatty, Robert Roberson, E. Beesley.

(Signed) George H. Blake, Chairman; Dudley Butler, Rud. Kohler.

New York, Nov. 9, 1921.

The Executive Committee reported that no name or set topic for the December meeting would be given, as that meeting is the Annual Meeting, at which annual reports and election of officers occurs, but exhibits that evening would consist of each member's choice of articles that interested him especially.

The chairman of the Publication Committee announced that it is the expectation of his committee to publish in a forthcoming publication of the club illustrations of coins, medals, etc., chosen from exhibits by our members in the past, and possibly other objects of interest not having been exhibited.

Mr. Fred E. Merritt, 45 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., was proposed for membership, recommended by George H. Blake and Moritz Wormser. The application was referred to the Membership Committee and will take its usual course.

Mr. Gillingham spoke of his hobby. He said that it was not War Medals only, but he called it "Medals to Wear." He showed a few interesting specimens, and two in particular worthy of mention. They were the bronze medal given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who were enrolled in the United States service and went overseas as the 28th Division of the A.E.F. An officer's gold medal given by France for the Italian War, 1859. Mr. Gillingham stated that this medal was seldom seen in gold, to his knowledge only one other ever having come to notice.

Mr. Merritt was called upon and expressed his pleasure in having been invited to the club.

The Pennsylvania National Guard Medal shown by Mr. Gillingham, after being examined by those present, occasioned an informal discussion and brought out some interesting remarks about the designing and execution of decorations and medals of this character. Davison & Sons of Philadelphia, the makers of this medal, are to be highly complimented upon the charming design and skillful execution of this work. Comments by members indicated that in the opinion of collectors of these objects and artists, not enough care is taken either by those sponsoring badges and medals of this sort or those executing their orders to prevent and guard many issues and awards of this sort from being mediocre in character, and sometimes almost crude and ugly.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.

J. M. SWANSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 78th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held in the Assembly Room, Russ Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, October 18th, 1921, President Zerbe in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, Turrill, Mohr, Sherow, Piercy, Rosenblatt, Frank, Haigh, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary stated that the reason for calling this meeting on this Tuesday, a week previous to the regular meeting date, was for the purpose of having our President with us once more before his departure for the East, which would occur on October 20th.

A booklet from Guttag Bros. on rare coins of the United States, and priced catalogs of the Manning and Wilharm sales from Mr. Zerbe, were new additions to the P. C. N. S. Library.

A blank form of acknowledgment to be given to donors of gifts to the P. C. N. S. cabinet was submitted by Mr. Zerbe for the approval of the members. Upon motion of Mr. Turrill, seconded by Rosenblatt, it was duly

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carried that this matter be placed in the hands of the Secretary for him to report at the next meeting concerning price and other details.

It was announced that the picture of the banquet and report of same had been sent to Mr. Duffield of THE NUMISMATIST, and he had reported it had been received in good time and would receive attention in the next issue of that magazine. A picture of this banquet also had been sent to the pictorial section of the New York Times, and no doubt would be printed, as it was mailed through their agent in this city.

The financial report on the P. C. N. S. banquet was not quite ready, but would be read at the next meeting.

Mr. Zerbe discussed the topics of the month concerning numismatics.

Mr. Steinman read a copy of his article, "San Francisco Money Market of the Pacific Coast; Once Made Private Gold Coins," which appeared in the magazine San Francisco Business, the organ of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Turrill made some remarks concerning our departing President's activities while in the chair, and in an impressive manner told the members that we had a man of national importance as the helmsman, who, by his personality, knowledge and fame, was of inestimable benefit to our organization. He hoped that he would be successful in his venture and would soon return to his adopted city and his children, the members of the P. C. N. S.

The Secretary, in a neat speech, presented the President with a small package wrapped in paper, which he stated was not to be opened in the presence of an officer of the Intemperance League, as it was meant to be a personal gift, and not to be shared with any outsiders. It had come to his attention that the 1913 dollar, which had been presented to Mr. Zerbe at the last meeting, was empty, and on that account, and also for the reason that Mr. Zerbe was leaving us, his spirits were low, and these were the motives which inspired the Secretary to present this gift, and by so doing raise our departing President's spirits. Mr. Zerbe responded in an able manner to both of these speeches.

Mr. Sherow exhibited a collection of approximately 30 United States half dollars in proof and uncirculated condition.

Mr. Piercy showed some nice uncirculated specimens of fractional currency of all denominations.

Mr. Goodman placed on exhibition some store cards issued during the rebellion period.

Mr. Rosenblatt exhibited some medals in silver from various countries.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting and dinner of the Society was held at the Harvard Club on Friday, October 21st. The President was in the chair and there were present Messrs. Davis, Tilden, Perry, Hamilton, Waitt, Gray, Wheeler, Gifford, C. L. Morse, C. W. Morse, Pond, Shumway, Comstock, Faelten, Storer, and as guest, Mr. Emerson.

The meeting was largely given up to mutual congratulations on the success of the A. N. A. Convention, and resolutions of thanks were passed to the Boston Transcript for the admirable way in which it covered the Convention and to Mr. Carl Faelten for his courtesy in extending a musical evening to the Convention.

Dr. Davis showed some fifty restrikes of important French medals, a Russian 10 rubles of 1776 and a demi-imperial of 1769, the Longfellow medal by Bela Pratt, a Venetian testoon of 1471, a Saxon Luther thaler of 1530, a Ceylon rixdaler of 1821, and the Maura Columbus Medal in aluminum.

Mr. Wheeler showed a token of C. M. Chase, and the Anglo-American Peace medal of 1914, one of 16 issued by Mr. W. C. Wells of Sudbury, Harrow, England, made from the original lead from the roof of the Sulgrave Manor House, built and occupied in the sixteenth century by Lawrence Washington and his son, Robert, with a certificate from Mr. Wells. Only six of these have come to the United States. He also showed the

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English High School (Boston) centenary badge, and a Missouri half dollar of 1921 and U. S. standard dollar of 1921.

Mr. Shumway showed a set of fractional currency complete with one exception.

Mr. Hamilton showed the 2 and 1 franc new French tokens.

Mr. Gifford showed the British War Medal of 1914-1918, the Mercantile Marine Medal, Naval General Service Medal for the Persian Gulf; the Second Arctic Medal, 1876; the Antarctic Medal, 1907-1909; the Victorian Medal to Sierra Leone chiefs, 72mm. in silver; the King's Messenger badge with pendant greyhound of William IV; the Chinese Double Dragon, Class 1, Grade 3, and types of French decorations to be conferred on the unknown warrior at Arlington on Armistice Day, viz., the Medaille Militaire, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

Mr. C. W. Morse showed an especially fine penny of Alexander of Scotland.

Mr. Pond showed the Capri Medal of the Two Sicilies in silver, a restrike of the Dupre medal of Louis XIV and Anna, and the Washington Medal by Halliday muled with an English medal of Napoleon I, by Thomason.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.

On Wednesday evening, November 9, Mr. Cathcart of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Mr. Fisher of The Bailey Company, Mr. Joers, Mr. Marcuson, Mr. Pombsky and Mr. Novak, all of Cleveland, Ohio, held a meeting and organized the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, its object being to increase the interest in collecting coins, medals and paper money. Mr. Marcuson was elected President, and Mr. Fisher Secretary and Treasurer.

In the near future the members plan to hold an exhibition at the Western Reserve Historical Society Rooms, at Euclid avenue and East 107th street.

The club is open to receive as members anyone interested in coin collecting.

IN RE: THE LETTERS "F. D." ON ENGLISH COINS.

The following is contributed by one of our readers on the origin of the letters "F. D." found in the titles of the English kings and queens as they appear on the coins:

Luther published a book entitled "The Babylonian Captivity." In reply to this Henry VIII published, in 1521, his "Defence of The Sacraments," which was translated into the German and "filled the whole Christian world with joy and admiration." In recognition of this work the Pope rewarded the English king with the title of Fidei Defensor, Defender of the Faith.

The initial letters "F. D." are stamped on the coins of Great Britain to this day, though the sovereigns are no longer defenders of the faith in the sense intended by Leo X.

It may be added that Luther published a rejoinder, in which he called his opponent a fool and described him as the Pharoah of England.

NEW COIN FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.

A dispatch from Tegucigalpa says that the monetary unit of the Federation of Central American Republics has been fixed in a decree issued by the Provisional Federal Council. The coin will be of gold and equivalent in value to a United States half dollar. It will weigh 836 milligrams, have a fineness of 900, and be called "El Centro Americano."

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THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF AMERICAN NUMISMATICS.

The following appeared in the Newport (R. I.) Mercury of March 5, 1921, on the ninety-first anniversary birthday of Dr. Horatio R. Storer of that city, an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, and for many years one of America's leading numismatists:

Dr. Horatio R. Storer, the grand old man of the medical profession of Newport, beloved of all who know him, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on Sunday, an occasion that was remembered by many of his associates in organizations here and elsewhere. A feature of the day was the presentation to the venerable doctor of a handsome silver loving cup, as a testimonial of esteem from citizens and societies of Newport. The presentation was made by Dr. Norman M. MacLeod, Dr. Edward V. Murphy and Chaplain E. S. Burke of the National Training School, and the list of donors included several societies of the Roman Catholic church, the physicians of Newport, the Redwood Library, the Newport Historical Society, the Civic League and other citizens.

During the afternoon Abbé Dimnet, who had been spending a few days in the city, called upon Dr. Storer, and he also received a delegation of Girl Scouts headed by Mrs. William S. Sims. Dr. Malcolm Storer and Mr. John H. Storer of Boston, Dr. Storer's sons, spent the week-end with their father.

Dr. Storer has long been an active worker for everything that is best in Newport. Years ago he devoted his efforts to the medical profession and to sanitary improvement, being a powerful leader in his chosen profession. Every movement for the betterment of local conditions has met with his unqualified support, even when his health has not permitted an active personal participation.

Dr. Storer is the Life President of the Newport Medical Society, Honorary President of the Edinburgh University Club of America, a member of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, and of other organizations. His scientific, literary and philanthropic attainments have brought him a reputation that extends far beyond the borders of Rhode Island.

MARSHAL FOCH PRESENTED A K. OF C. GOLD MEDALLION.

During his recent visit to St. Louis Marshal Foch was presented an artistic medallion by Archbishop John J. Glennon on behalf of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus.

The medallion is of 22-karat gold, and its center is a replica of the St. Louis University, encircling which is a border of laurel and oak leaves with the flag of France on one side and the flag of the United States on the other. The emblem of the K. of C. is also worked into the border of the medallion.

The inscription on the reverse side reads: "To Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, from the St. Louis General Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, commemorating his visit to St. Louis, November 3, 1921."

The design for the medallion was executed by H. G. Whelan, head of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus in that city, and the work was done by Hess & Culbertson.

PROMOTING NUMISMATICS IN THE SOUTH.

Numismatics has never flourished in the Southern States to the same extent that it has in other parts of the country, although there has been a decided increase in the number of collectors there within the past few years. Along this line we are glad to note that a recent issue of the News-Democrat of Paducah, Ky., contained a lengthy article entitled "Old Coins and Their Intrinsic Value," by Fred G. Neuman, a collector of that city. The article gives in detail the various features of United States coinage, and, being elementary and written for the layman, it should stimulate an interest in collecting in that part of the United States.

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A COLLECTION OF FREAK COINS.

The following is from the October issue of the Hobby Rider, published at Holton, Kans.:

"The collecting of 'bad money,' coins which have been imperfectly minted, is the peculiar hobby of Douglas N. Starr, sergeant of the guard at the War Department. Starr's collection is thought to be the only one of its kind in the world. The National Museum has received one collection of 200 imperfect coins gathered by Sergeant Starr, and now he has completed a small private collection, containing 23 imperfect coins, hanging from a silver half dollar, minted in 1807, to dimes and pennies of 1907.

"Ray Baker, Director of the Mint, has asked Starr to sell this collection to the Treasury Department, either for exhibition or for the coins to be cancelled as worthless. Starr has refused and Mr. Baker will ask the passage of a law to compel the return to the Government of imperfect coins.

"The old half dollar, two dimes with the dates 1875 and 1890, six buffalo nickels, four of the new dimes, one Indian penny and nine Lincoln pennies comprise Starr's latest collection. A portion of the disk is unstamped on each of these coins, this having occurred when the die which stamped the coin was not perfectly centered. A portion of the coin was stamped twice in two cases."

About the only interest for the collector in a "freak" or imperfectly struck coin is that the owner of it "has one" on Uncle Sam, who is reported to be extremely careful that none but perfect pieces emerge from his workshops. The collection of 200 such pieces in the National Museum and Sergeant Starr's private collection represent only a small percentage of such pieces really in existence. With the mints running to full capacity during the past few years, the wonder is that so few imperfect pieces get beyond the walls of the money mills. It is safe to say that the proportion of imperfect coins that get into circulation is very much smaller than the imperfect products placed on the market in other line of manufacture. A law compelling the return of such pieces to the Government, such as Mr. Baker is said to propose, is unnecessary, to say the least. The possession of imperfect coins harms neither the Government, the owner of them, nor anyone else. And if such a law were passed, its enforcement would be difficult, if not impossible.

NOW IT'S AUSTRALIA WITH A COPPER COINAGE SHORTAGE.

Following the lead of other countries, Australia is now complaining of a shortage of copper coins, the reason for which baffles the treasury officials. Children's banks were held responsible at first, and an appeal from the treasury resulted in the exchange of many coppers for silver money. Despite this, and the assistance of certain clumsy counterfeiters, copper coins are exceedingly scarce.

"We are coining 800 pounds worth of pennies and about 300 pounds worth of half pennies every week," J. R. Collins, secrettary of the treasury, said. "We are at a loss to explain how there can be a shortage. The treasury never withdraws coppers from circulation, so that our output is additional to those already in use."

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1921.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the different mints of the United States during October, 1921, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Standard Silver Dollars, 23,415,000. (Total coinage of Standard Silver Dollars under the Pittman Act to October 31, 1921, 72,178,000.)

Alabama Centennial Half Dollars, 6006.

No minor coinage.

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IS THIS A "FREAK" OR IS IT ONLY "BUNK"?

The following appeared a recent issue of a collectors' magazine:

"The only genuine silver dollar with two heads, i. e., a head on each side, is owned by a Southern man, who obtained the curio in New Orleans some time ago. The Southerner got this dollar in change, and for some time was unaware that he possessed anything unusual in the coin line. Under one head are the figures '1906,' the date of the initial stamping, and under the other head '1909.' After investigation it was found an employee in the New Orleans mint, whose duty it was to run the silver coin through the dies in order that the head might be stamped on, substituted a current silver dollar for the coin immediately after the head had been stamped, leaving the other side unstamped. This was in 1906. Three years later he ran the coin through the stamping machine for the reverse side. The fact that a coin had been put in, in the first instance, to replace the half-coined dollar, prevented detection."

Freak coins of various sorts sometimes escape from the mints in spite of the precautions taken to prevent it, and such a piece as described may be in existence, although we doubt it. As no silver dollars were struck officially at the mints from 1904 until the present year, we are at a loss to understand how pieces dated 1906 and 1909 could have been struck, freakish or otherwise.

TEAR OFF MONEY AS YOU SPEND IT IN RUSSIA.

In a cable to the Philadelphia Bulletin from Moscow, Louis Levine says: "In the United States one 'breaks' a dollar bill; in Russia one cuts or tears it. This is literally so, for the money is handled in large sheets of paper just as it came off the presses. The other day I bought two pounds of bread for 16,000 rubles (40 cents) and handed the baker two sheets, five by ten inches in size, on which ten separate 1,000-ruble certificates were printed in double rows. The baker made change by tearing off a part of the set calling for 4,000 rubles. Figures are published daily in the Pravda showing what size sheet of paper the housewife must carry to the market."

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC SERVICE RAILWAY CO. ISSUES TOKEN.

A street-car fare token that will naturally be used more or less as currency, since it is good for a ride on almost any street car in the State, has recently been put in use by the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey, whose lines cover almost the entire State. With a normal eight-cent fare, four tokens are sold for 30 cents. They are about the size of a dime, and of the perforated variety in general use all over the United States.

ITALY'S MEDAL FOR THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

A newspaper clipping received shows an illustration of the Italian gold medal brought by General Diaz and placed on the casket of the Unknown Soldier buried at Arlington on November 11, by order of the King of Italy. The medal is attached to a ribbon and has in the center the Cross of Savoy between branches, a crown above. At the sides, "AL VALORE" and "MILITARE."

PHILIPPINE ISLAND COINAGE FOR 1921.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez of the Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I., writes that the issues of 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent of the Manila Mint for 1921 have appeared. No pesos have yet been coined in the Manila Mint.

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Missouri Centennial



Memorial Half Dollar

(Note the "2 (star) 4" denoting the 24th State admitted.)

Specially Coined to Commemorate The 100th Anniversary of Missouri's Admission to the Union of States.

A beautiful **Silver Souvenir** that will be highly prized by the tens of thousands of loyal ex-Missourians scattered throughout the world, also by coin collectors.

All of the unsold coins of the issue like the design previously illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST have been withdrawn from the market, returned to the U. S. Mint for recoinage into Standard Dollars. A special issue of 5000 of the coins containing the "Star 24" indice, none of which were sold or offered for sale up to this time, are now being placed on the market by the Sedalia Trust Co. of Sedalia, Mo., official custodians of the Missouri Centennial Memorial Coins, and so long as the supply lasts will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States for

$1.00 EACH.

This offering of the limited number of this special mintage will soon be exhausted, after which no more will be obtainable. If you want one or more of these beautiful silver souvenirs, act quick.
Send all orders to

SEDALIA TRUST CO., Sedalia, Mo.

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"Ability to Do Things Intelligently and Well is Entitled to Reward"

A FEW OF THE GREAT RARITIES

BRASHER DOUBLOON only 5 or 6 known.

Also the SOUTH AMERICAN BRASHER DOUBLOON of which only two are known.

ALL RARE EAGLES with both varieties of 1798.

1798 HALF EAGLE with

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

I take a great deal of pleasure in announcing that I was chosen to catalog and sell at Auction, without reserve, the world-renowned

NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

OF

JAMES TEN EYCK,

Albany, N. Y.

A FEW OF THE GREAT RARITIES

SILVER DOLLARS OF 1804 AND 1838.

CHOICE HALF DOLLARS OF 1796 and 1797.

QUARTERS OF 1823 AND 1827.

1802 HALF DIME.

COLONIALS.

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1815 HALE EAGLE!

and all except one of rarest dates.

1875 $3 GOLD.

ALL RARE $2.50 GOLD.

1834 WITH MOTTO.

ALL DATES GOLD DOLLARS.

BALDWIN LIBERTY HEAD $10 COIN.

MORMON $20.

HUNDREDS OF FOREIGN GOLD.

UNIQUE INDIAN MEDALS.

form, has never before been excelled in importance to American collectors. It is replete with the greatest rarities, some of which are unique. This sale will afford an unexpected opportunity to collectors to secure some of the greatest American Rarities, only a few of which are listed in this announcement.

THE CATALOG.

The catalog will be the finest I have ever produced. It will be illustrated with beautiful plates reproduced direct from the actual coins.

There Will Be No Charge For The Catalog

To those who are now on my mailing list. Others may obtain it free of charge by simply ordering a Price List of this wonderful Sale. And the Price List, showing the amounts realized for each and every coin in this huge collection will be supplied at only one dollar!

The Catalog and Price List will form a reference work worth ten times my price for it, which represents only a fraction of its actual cost to me. This nominal price was decided upon in order to place the catalog among all classes of collectors.

Better order your list now, whether or not you are on my mailing list.

All rarities will be catalogued in the usual complete manner, giving full historical data of all important pieces.

Advance information will be cheerfully furnished.

B. MAX MEHL

Numismatist,

Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

One or two known.

WASHINGTON CONSTELLATIO CENT.

VIRGINIA SHILLING.

GEORGE CLINTON CENT.

1786 N. J. CENT—DATE BELOW BEAM. UNIQUE!

RAREST JACKSON CENTS.

HUNDREDS OF FOREIGN SILVER, ETC.

Original from HARVARD UNIVERSITY

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL Gold Coins

Fine Collection From Seattle, Wash.

1853	$20.00	U.S. Assay; 900 thous; practically unc.	$45.00
1853	$20.00	U.S. Assay; 900 thous; very fine	35.00
1853	$20.00	Moffat & Co.; practically unc.	65.00
1853	$20.00	Moffat & Co.; very fine	40.00
1854	$20.00	Kellogg & Co.; extremely fine	37.50
1855	$20.00	Kellogg & Co.; very fine	35.00
1860	$10.00	Clark, Gruber & Co.; view of Pikes Peak; extremely fine	75.00
1861	$10.00	Clark, Gruber & Co.; extremely fine..	35.00
1849	$10.00	Moffat & Co.; very good	25.00
1849	$10.00	Moffat & Co.; extremely fine	55.00
1852	$10.00	Moffat & Co.; 264 GRS; very fine	130.00
1849	$10.00	Miners' Bank; N.D.; rev. Eagle; ex. f.	240.00
1852	$10.00	W. M. & Co.; about fine	40.00
1852	$10.00	Humbert; 884 thous; very fine	35.00
1853	$10.00	U.S. Assay Office, five lines; ext. fine.	50.00
1849	$5.00	Oregon Exchange Co.; T.O.; ext. fine..	250.00
1849	$5.00	Norris, Greigg & Norris; nearly unc....	60.00
1849	$5.00	Moffat & Co.; extremely fine	20.00
1850	$5.00	Mormon; mitre over eye; strictly v. f...	60.00
1860	$5.00	Mormon; Lion; Eagle, Beehive; unc...	100.00
1860	$5.00	Clark & Co.; rev. Eagle; ext. fine	30.00
1861	$5.00	Clark, Gruber & Co.; ext. fine	35.00
1834	$5.00	C. Bechtler; Aug. 1. 140G. 20C.; ext.fine	50.00
1834	$5.00	C. Bechtler; 134 G. 21 C.; ext. fine.....	45.00
1861	$2.50	Clark, Gruber & Co.; extremely fine ...	27.50
1853	$1.00	Cal. Octagonal; 13 stars; unc.	5.00
1874	$1.00	California Octagonal; proof	5.00
1875	$1.00	California Octagonal; strictly very fine	4.50
N.D.	$1.00	A. Bechtler; 27 G. 21 C.; perfect, unc...	6.50
N.D.	$1.00	Bechtler; 28 G.; very fine; strong	10.00
California 50-cent Gold; oct. or round; unc...Each			2.00
California 25-cent Gold; oct. or round; unc...Each			1.50

I guarantee all coins to be as represented, strictly choice, and they are better than you expect.

EDWARD FLIEDER,

1118 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

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SPEAKING OF LETTERS.

(COPY.)
R. JEROME MILLIN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
192 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Main 3506.

October 31st, 1921.

MR. THOMAS L. ELDER, Manager,
THE ELDER COIN & CURIO COMPANY,
21 West 35th Street, New York.

Dear Mr. Elder.

In Re Estate of Lewis C. Gehring, Dec'd.

I beg to acknowledge, for the estate of the above named Decedent, your check in full for the coin collection, catalogued and sold by you at auction sale in New York on August 26th and 27th last. Total sum realized $16,124.45.

I take this opportunity to express to you our complete satisfaction with the sum you realized for this collection. We do not believe any other cataloguer should have done as well for us. You did your work in a painstaking and efficient manner, and your prompt handling of the same was more than a mere incident.

Mr. William Gehring and his sisters authorize me to thank you in their behalf for your conscientious efforts.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. J. MULLIN,
Attorney for The Estate.

Note.—This is the first letter or reference we have ever published, and it is only one of many we have received and keep on file.

T. L. ELDER.

COINS AND PAPER MONEY FOR SALE

BY

S.L.Moore Coin Co., Commerce, Tex.

Maine, Missouri ,Lincoln and Pilgrim Half Dollars, silver. Unc. Each	$1.30
Imitation $50 Slug, gold plated. Unc.	1.00
Liberty Seated Dollar. Fine. Each	1.75
U. S. Half Dollars before 1838. Very fine. Each, 75c. 10 different dates	7.50
3 Large U. S. Cents	.25
12 Different Old Bills	1.00
10 Diff. Foreign Silver Dollars	11.50
$16.50 Villa Currency	.25
$2.00 Gold, Mexico, new issue	1.85

Large list of Coins and Bills in stock. Address

S. L. Moore Coin Co.

BOX 781. COMMERCE, TEXAS.

WANTED.

Rare

Hard Times Tokens.

Encased Stamps.

Bolens.

Also,

Uncirculated and Crisp

Fractional Currency.

F. H. SHUMWAY,

66 Wellington Hill Street,

MATTAPAN, MASS.

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WAYTE RAYMOND

489 Park Avenue,

(Anderson Galleries)

New York City.

DEALER IN RARE COINS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

COLLECTIONS PURCHASED.

Recent Price Lists: October, 1920—Numismatic Books. May, 1921—Greek and Roman Coins. June, 1921—Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins. Sent on request.

"United States Store Cards," by Edgar H. Adams. 1789 to recent years. 75 pp. Paper cover. Postpaid, $2.14.

COIN NOTICE

What are your wants? I can supply them.

Collections

Bought Outright

For Cash or Sold at

Public Auction.

Reference, First National Bank, Boston, Mass.

William Hesslein

BOSTON, MASS.

Rare Coins For Sale.

Fixed Price List No. 6 of U. S. and Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins sent free upon request.

$3, Fine, 1854 D mint, $35. V. F., $45. $3 1873, V. F., $80. 1877, Ex. Fine, $85. 1879, 1880, 1886, etc., Unc., $9 each.

$5 Georgia Gold, V. G., $45. Carolina $5, V. F., $45.

Utah $5, 1849, V. G., $40. Same, 1850, $45.

Colorado $2.50, Pike's Peak, Gold, V. G., $15. V. F., $20.

U. S. Cents—1793, Ex. F., $25. 1793 Liberty Cap, V. G. for coin, $20. 1799, V. G., $27. 1856 Eagle Cents, Unc., $13.50.

1792 Half Disme, V. G., $25. Washington Cent, New York, about fine, $100.

Liberty seated Dollars, V. F., $1.40 each. 1856, Proof, $12.50. 1857, Proof, $9. 1836, Proof, $27.

Pilgrim Half Dollars, 1921, $1.25 each.
Maine Half Dollars, $1.10 each.
Missouri Half Dollars, $1 each.
Illinois Half Dollars, 1918, $1.25 each.

Send your want list, as I have quite a stock of early Gold and Silver and other coins.

NORMAN SHULTZ

Box 146, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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United States Early and Scarce GOLD COINS

Eagles.

1795	Very fine	$60.00
1796	Almost Uncirculated.	65.00
1797	Very fine	40.00
1799	Ex. fine, small stars.	40.00
1800	Very fine	32.50
1801	Very fine	30.00
1803	Uncirculated	40.00
1838	Almost unc.	40.00
1839	Extremely fine	16.00
1907	St. Gaudens, periods, uncirculated	25.00

Half Eagles.

1798	Large Eagle, V. fine.	$30.00
1799	Very fine	40.00
1814	Almost unc.	60.00
1818	Extremely fine	40.00
1820	Practically unc.	175.00
1823	Ext. Fine	100.00
1849	D, Strictly very fine.	8.50
1851	D, Very fine	6.75
1860	D, Ext. fine	6.75
1870	Strictly fine	7.50

Quarter Eagles.

1804	V. fine, tiny scratch.	$27.50
1807	Ext. fine	30.00
1808	Strictly fine	30.00
1829	Sharp, uncir., proof surface	40.00
1833	Almost unc.	25.00
1839	O, Sharp, unc.	6.00
1842	C, Uncirculated	6.50
1842	O, Very fine	5.50
1845	Uncirculated	5.00
1847	D, Ext. fine	5.50

Quarter Eagles.

1852	C, Ext. fine	3.75
1857	Uncirculated	4.50
1867	S, Uncirculated	5.00
1869	Ext. fine	4.50
1871	Ext. fine	6.00
1877	Ext. fine	7.50
1881	Practically unc.	12.50
1882	Uncirculated	6.50

Three Dollars.

1854	D, Very fine	$45.00
1854	O, Almost unc.	11.00
1857	S, Extremely fine	11.00
1858	Extremely fine	13.50
1873	Beautiful proof	100.00
1876	Perfect, brill. proof.	215.00
1877	Beautiful proof	100.00

Four Dollars—Stella.

1879	Perfect, brill. proof.	$140.00
1879	Beautiful proof	120.00

Small Size Gold Dollars.

1849	Uncirculated	$6.00
1849	C, Almost Uncirculated	6.00
1849	D, Ext. fine	6.50
1849	O, Uncirculated	6.00
1850	Very fine	4.00
1850	O, Extremely fine	5.00
1851	Uncirculated	4.50
1851	About fine; C Mint	3.25
1851	O, Very fine	3.75
1852	Uncirculated	4.50
1852	C, Very fine	4.50
1853	Uncirculated	4.50
1854	Liberty head, ex. fine.	4.50

In addition to the above gold I have many other scarce and desirable dates and mint marks.

PRICED TO SELL.

EDWARD FLIEDER,

1118 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

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SPINK & SON, Ltd.

Numismatists & Medallists

17 & 18 Piccadilly, London, W., England

Hold the best and finest

STOCK

in Great Britain of

GREEK & ROMAN COINS
SAXON & ENGLISH do.
CONTINENTAL, &c., do.
ORIENTAL, &c., do.
WAR MEDALS
DECORATIONS

Kindly name your wants: an answer by return mail.

NEW COINS JUST RECEIVED.

Mexico Centennial, 1921.

50 Pesos, Gold, 37mm. $30.00
2 Pesos, Silver, 39mm. 2.50

Alabama Centennial 1921 Souvenir Half Dollar 1.50
Austria, issued during the World War—1915 4 Ducats Gold, 39 mm. 15.00

All Uncirculated, Brilliant Mint Lustre.

1874 Norway 2½ Species Gold, first year, extra fine and very rare 10.00
1902 Norway 10 Kroner Gold, last year, v. fine, very scarce 5.00

RUD. KOHLER,

Numismatist,

70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Merry Christmas To All My Friends and Customers.

ACME COIN HOLDERS.

If you do not receive your sample, one will be sent on request.

The stock sizes are:

NICKEL,

QUARTER,

LARGE COPPER CENT

AND DOLLAR.

Price, 60 Cents Per Doz.,

Irrespective of size.
They are a wonderful contrivance and very useful.

C. N. HINCKLEY,

1751 Belmont Ave., Chicago.

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A Beautiful Pearl!

Creamy white: weight about 4¼ karats, or 22 grains; never been set or worn. Jeweler's value, $2,500. I would accept $1,500.00, or trade for Rare Coins.

Rare Old Stainer Violin.

Supposed made about 1675. Rich deep tone. High-breasted model.
Value $600.00.

Another Old Violin.

Fancy carved head like satyr or animal. Made before 1769. Violin body is half inch longer, quarter inch wider than the "Stainer" above. Fine tone.
Value $500.00.

Trade anything for Rare Coins or Fractional Currency.

G. TRUMAN CHASE,
226-234 Columbia St., UTICA, N. Y.

Pre-War Prices
Bond
Coin Envelopes
$3.00 per 1000

J. W. Stowell Printing Company
Federalsburg Maryland

BADGES AND MEDALS OF THE

BOSTON CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

FOR SALE.

The General Secretary of the A. N. A. has a few Badges and Medals of the Boston Convention on hand, which are for sale for $1 for the two. The badge has a pin on the back; the medal is without the pin. These cost 57 cents each to manufacture. The badge is a souvenir of the Convention, and the medal will make a cabinet specimen.

Sent postpaid for $1 for both.

ALDEN S. BOYER, General Secretary,

201 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.

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BRITISH WAR MEDALS.

(SILVER.)

China, 1857	$3.50
China, Boxer Rebellion, 1900	4.00
Ashanti	4.00
Afghanistan	3.50
Crimea	3.00
Baltic	4.00
Abyssinia	4.00
Egypt	3.00
Indian Mutiny	4.00
Zulu	4.00
Punjab	4.00
South Africa (Queen's)	3.00
South Africa (King's)	6.00
South Africa, Mediterranean	4.00
New Zealand	6.00

GEORGE A. LOWE,
19 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto, Canada.

J. SCHULMAN,

Numismatist,
Keizersgracht 448,
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

Important Stock of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins and Medals of all Countries and Periods. Greek, Roman and Oriental Coins. Medals and Paper Money of the World War. Numismatic Books.

Yearly large sales of Coins and Medals.
Catalogues with fixed prices.

LORD GRANTLEY'S COLLECTION of Indian Coins with Indian and Muhammadan inscriptions.
Coins of Persia, Oriental, Colonial and South American Coins.
Numismatic Books.
SALE AT AMSTERDAM, DECEMBER 12th, 1921.
Catalogue (2269 lots) with 4 plates may be had at $0.80, postpaid, from

J. SCHULMAN.

Selling My Private Collection.

Following varieties, all fine to uncirculated: 350 Thalers and Double Thalers. 65 Foreign Gold. 60 Foreign ½ Dollars. 200 Civil War Cents. 40 Jackson Tokens. 25 U. S. Patterns. Some U. S. duplicates. Also 300 very fine Minerals, Guns, Swords, Indian Pottery, etc. All at less than cost several years ago. Send for list.

DR. R. A. BROWN,

7 South Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

European Paper Money.

HUNGARY (1918-20).

Tetschen, 5 and 10 krone, 1918	$.12
Ugocsai, set 7, 15c; Amator, 7	.12
Urania, set 6, 8c.; Vilagitisi, 7	.12
Textilmuvek, set 3	.05
Communist issue, set 4, fine	.25

AUSTRIA.

Have a few excellent collections of Austrian pictorial notes, 290 var., issues of 1918-20, values from 10 H. to 1 K., in a very fine album (9x12 inches, 3 strips across each page). Price, **$4.25,** prepaid.
Samples of these interesting notes at 7c. per set of 3 values. Everything strictly clean, uncirculated, guaranteed to please you.

HOWARD F. HUGHES,
HILLSBORO, ORE.

THE DR. HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL.

A few copies of these bronze medals are still on hand and may be had at $1 each from H. H. Yawger, General Secretary of the A. N. A., 438 S. Sixth St., Indiana, Pa.

See description of medal on page 564, December, 1920, issue.

Back Numbers of THE NUMISMATIST For Sale.

BUSINESS MANAGER,

1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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U. S. $2.50 GOLD PIECES.



Liberty Head Type
Uncir..... $ 3.25
Same,4 diff. dates
Uncir 12.00
U. S. Gold Dollars Uncir..... 3.50
Same, 3 diff.dates 10 00
U.S. $3 Gold,V.F. 8.00
Same, 2 different 15.00
(Postage extra)

THE NUMISMATIC GUIDE
New Eedition. 72 pages 250 illustrations. Combined Buying and Selling Prices. Rare Coins, Paper Money, Encased Stamps. Postpaid, 25c.

Arnold Numismatic Co. Arnold Building Providence, R. I.

Bradbeer's Book On Confed. & So. State Currency.
Price $3 50 postpaid anywhere. Look up my ads. for other Books.
COMING—A new Bradbeer book on Colonial Bills, etc. Particulars later.
RARE LINCOLN MEDAL—The large block tin Arch. & Numis. Soc. Medal. Only 16 struck. Very rare. Price $22.
A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y.
"My entire note collection, 3000 items, cheap."

Gold Coins for Xmas.

$1 Gold, McKinley Issue. Each...$3.00
2 Pesos Gold, Mexico. New..... 1.85
2½ Pesos, Gold, Mexico. New.... 2.35
U. S. $10 Gold, dated 1799 or 1801, Ex. Fine. Each 32.75
Address
S. L. MOORE COIN CO.,
Box 781. COMMERCE, TEXAS.

A COLLECTION

Of 160 Two, Three and Five Mark pieces coined during period of German Empire, in fine condition, for sale by

LOUIS VIEDT,
577 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAPER MONEY

THAT'S MINE.
I would appreciate your Want List.
JOHN EDWIN MORSE,
Hadley, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE.

LESHER DOLLARS.

GEO. MULLEN, excessively rare, only four known, nearly fine..$65.00
J. M. Slusher, very rare, fine.... 40.00
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INDEX.

Accounts to Be Made in Silver Dollars at Amoy, China 412
Alabama Centennial Half Dollar, The 94
Amber As a Medium of Exchange 233
American Legion Badge Bill Signed 146
American Numismatic Association—
A Call to Arms 22
Addition to A. N. A. Library 161, 587
American Numismatic Association 305
A. N. A. Boston Convention Committees 107
A. N. A. Constitution and By-Laws 341, 361
A. N. A. Convention Papers 485
A. N. A. Medals 31
A. N. A. Members Should Renew Early 588
A. N. A. Publicity Agent Appointed 64
A. N. A. Renewals in Order for 1921 21
Association Success 162
Banquet Tables, At the (Boston Convention) 473
Boston Convention of the A. N. A., The 65, 106, 304, 405
Boston Convention of the A. N. A., The (Program) 258, 352
Boston, On To 257, 305, 349
Call for Nominations of Officers 257
Change of Address of General Secretary Yawger 255
Committee Appointed on A. N. A. Revised Constitution 257
Committee on Obsolete Paper Money Reappointed 588
Committee to Obtain Papers for the Boston Convention 210
Convention-alities (Boston) 480
Convention (Boston) Badge, The 463

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Convention (Boston) Exhibits, The 455
Convention (Boston) Letters and Telegrams 461
Convention (Boston) Sidelights 473
Date of the A. N. A. 1921 Convention Announced 22
Enlarged Publicity Committee for A. N. A. 256
Exhibits for the A. N. A. Boston Convention, 1921 209
Hear Ye! 256
Invitation, An 31
Keep On Attacking 106
Last and Earnest Appeal, An 350
Letters of Appreciation 64
List of Those Present (Boston Convention) 463
Little News From Alden Scott Boyer, General Secretary of A.N.A., A..538, 586
Membership Responsibility 207
New General Secretary, Alden S. Boyer, The (with photograph) 491
New General Secretary Now in Office, The 489
New President of the A. N. A., The (with photograph) 491
New York Selected for Next A. N. A. Convention 587
Nominations for A. N. A. Officers 350
Notice to A. N. A. Delinquents 207
Of Course, It Should Have Been Tiffin 256
Official Announcement of the Date of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association 209
Official Photograph, Those in the (Boston Convention) 465
Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Held at Boston, Mass., August 20 to 25, 1921..... 421
Progress of the Obsolete Paper Money Committee 208
Prosperous Year for the A. N. A., A 305
Renewals for 1921 Should Be Made Promptly 63
Report of the General Secretary,
21, 63, 105, 161, 207, 255, 303, 349, 405, 489, 537, 585
Story of the Convention (Boston), The 465
Summer Vacation, That 351
To All Members of the American Numismatic Association and to All Readers of The Numismatist. Greeting: 537
Yawger, General Secretary, Change of Address of 303
Yawger, Harry H. (photograph) 490
A. N. S. Issues Two More Monographs, The 528
American Numismatic Society, Monograph No. 3 of 204
American Numismatic Society Notes 93
American Numismatic Society's New Publication, The 54
American Numismatic Society, Work of Sculptors Exhibited by 101
American Orders and Societies and Their Decorations 535
American Red Cross Medal, The 69
Ancient Roman Coins Still Found in France 547
Amulets and Talismans 523
As Others See Us 408
Assay Commission of 1921, The 159
Austrian Krones Struck in Leather 204
Austrian Money Printed on Wood 98
Bank Notes Carry Verse 18
Banking Group Advances Money for Shanghai Mint 170
"Baron Goertz Dalers" of Sweden, The So-called 184
Beethoven and Schiller Commemorative Coins 203
Belgian Congo, New Coins for the 579
Berlin Now Using Dollar As the Contract Standard 408
Best Way to Create an Interest in Coins, The 3
Bill to Abolish the Coinage of Gold, A 243
Bill to Punish Sellers of War Decorations, A 395
Boyer, Mr., Recovers One of His Stolen Notes 16
Boyer's, Mr., Plan to Encourage Collecting 393
Britain's New Silver Coins 205
British Coins Now Being Struck in Woolwich Arsenal 533
California Now Prefers Paper Money to Gold 47
Canadian Five-Cent Piece, The New 353
Carried Sack Full of Coins and Goes to Jail 412
Central America, New Coin for 599
Cents of 1801, A Finding List for the 50
Check of President Harding for One Cent 318
China and Its Money Problems 45
Cleaning Coins and Medals 13
Cleaning Coins 244
Cleaning of Coins, On the 154
Coffee Pot Made by Brasher Acquired by Museum of Art 411
Coinage and Survivorship 290
Coinage Bills in Congress, Status of 152
Coinage of "Peace Dollars" Before Congress, The 240
Coinage of Peace Dollar Seems Assured 499
Coinage—United States—
For the Calendar Year 1920 69, 201
For the Fiscal Year 1920 367
For November, 1920 18
For December, 1920 57
For January, 1921 102
For February, 1921 159
For March, 1921 217

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For April, 1921 239
For May, 1921 299
For June, 1921 367
For July, 1921 399
For August, 1921 501
For September, 1921 549
For October, 1921 601
Coin Collecting Many Years Ago 548
Coin Collection in the Rochester Municipal Museum, The 197
Coin Sale Catalogue de Luxe, A 100
Coins Exhibited to the Public in Cleveland 252
Coins Identify Bones of Ancient Rulers 545
Collectors' Digest, The 196
Complete Knockout, So to Speak, A 367
Continental Currency, George Clinton's Views on 204
"Cook, J."—An Undescribed Counterstamp 293
Copper Cent, A Sentimental View of the Large 409
Costa Rican Coins Struck in Brass 14
Counterfeit Coins Reported Made in Germany 395
Counterfeiters, Paper Money, Arrested in Cincinnati 16
Counterfeiting American Money in Honduras 236
Counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes.....15, 58, 93, 203, 246, 298, 366, 401, 482
Counterfeits of Government Notes, Recent 532, 581
Counterfeit Note Issues, New 151
Counterfeit Notes, Learn to Detect 49
Counterfeit Notes, United States, Coming From the Orient 58
Counterfeit Sovereigns Made of Platinum 503
Countermarked Modern Coins of the World, A Trial List of—
Martinique 1
Montserrat 2
Nevis 2
St. Bartholomew 41
St. Christopher 41
St. Eustatius 41
St. Lucia 42
St. Vincent 81
San Domingo 81
The Saints 82
Tobago 82
Tortola 82
Trinidad 83
Vieque 84
West Indies in General 137
United States Coins Countermarked for Use in Foreign Countries, Foreign Coins Countermarked for Use in the United States, Overstruck Pieces, Restrikes, etc. 181
United States Overstrikes 229
Impressions of Heads and Busts on U. S. Coins 230
United States Countermarks on Foreign Coins 277
United States Countermarks on United States Coins 329
Supplementary List 377
Countermarked Washington Penny, A 157
Countermarks on a Washington Penny, Regarding 244
Count Made of Cash in Treasury 103
Cow Money Isn't New 31
Cuba, The Cent Again Welcome in 13
Currency Problems of France a Serious One 268
Czecho-Slovakia, A. B. N. Co. Prints Bank Note For 247
Czecho-Slovakia, Recent Token of 533
"Daddy Dollars" Again Coming Into Their Own, Are the? 516
Dante Medal, The 125
"Days of Forty-Nine" Celebration to Have Scrip 531
Dealer Davis' Change of Location 102
Dealer Kimball to Retire From Business 161
Denmark, Scarcity of Subsidiary Coins in 61
Designs for Vasa Commemorative Coin 195
Dignifying a Lowly Occupation 297
Directory of Collectors, A New 218
Dollar of Our Daddies, The 237
Dollars, 1921 S Mint, Released 246
Eagle Cents of 1857, The 191
Eagle Cents of 1858, The 87
East Africa, Former, The Emergency Money of 573
Effective Advertisement of a Bank, An 535
Elder's, Mr. Thomas L. Dinner 147
Embossed Card, An Unlisted 533
Encased Postage Stamp, Another 343
Encased Postage Stamp in New Form 535
Encased Postage Stamps, Additional Issues of 534
England's New Coins Become Discolored, How 316
England's New Coins Not Popular 158
Enveloped Notes and Encased Stamps in Use in Paris 402
Error on Bank Notes Is Never Corrected 546
European Speculative Issues 10
Even the Fish Collect Coins in Ohio 502

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Events That Did Not Happen 503
Examination for Expert Appraiser 499
Federal Reserve Notes in Service Longer Than Formerly 253
Fewer Counterfeiters Now Than Formerly 51
Fifty-Dollar Slug Changes Hands 266
Finland, New Nickel Coins in 502
Finland to Have New Coins 245
Fleur-de-Lys Legend, The 9
Foreign Medal Issues and Awards....9, 61, 102, 251, 280, 315, 347, 401, 502, 546, 574
France, Five Centimes of, Reduced in Size 545
France Has New Coin Tokens 534
France to Issue Bronze and Aluminum Coins 15
France to Issue Medal to Foreigners in Army 103
France to Reduce Size of Five Centimes 101
Franklin Medals 17
Freak Coins, A Collection of 601
French Brass-Aluminum Coins, New 583
French Coins Will Cause Depreciation, New 547
French Medals Awarded to Americans 549
Frenchmen, American Medal for 289
French Rats Gnawing German Paper Money 205
German Commemorative Coins 347
German Commemorative Silver Coins, Recent 141
German Paper Money, No More Writing on 251
German Tokens, Improvement Shown in Late 335
Germany, New Silver Coins Proposed for 502
Germany's Porcelain Tokens 155
Get Your Copy in Early 95
Getting Good Money for Bad 11
Gold Buttons for Lafayette's Coat Made by the Scovills 245
Gold Coins Rapidly Advancing in Price 251
Gold Medal Presented to Marshal Foch 582
Government Saving Money by Coining Silver Dollars Only 498
Gotha Issues Commemorative Notes and Tokens 572
"Grand Old Man" of American Numismatics, The 600
Grant Memorial Gold Dollar, The 485
Grant, U. S., Memorial Gold Dollar Proposed 495
Great Britain's New Silver Coins Placed in Circulation 86
Guatemala Issues 70,000,000 Nickel Coins 399
Gustaf Vasa Commemorative Coins 265
Handy Volume for the Coin Collector, A 295
Harding and Coolidge Inaugural Medals 97
Has Anyone a Divining Rod For Sale? 343
Heat Makes Hungary's Paper Money Worthless 391
History of the P.-P. I. E. About to Be Issued, A 61
How to Increase Interest in Coins 390
Hudson Bay Company and Its Currency, The 138
Imitating Gault's Encased Postage Stamp Idea 247
Information Wanted on Die Struck Lincoln Pieces 154
In Re: The Letters "F. D." on English Coins 599
Is This a "Freak" or Is It Only "Bunk"? 602
Italy's Medal for the Unknown Soldier 602
Italy's War Medal, Ridicule for 97
It Brought Them Together 154
Japanese Coins Found in Ruins 289
Jefferson Sought to Engage English Coiner for Mint 391
Jenkins, Judge, A Tribute to 106
Jesting With Coins and Currency 550
Jugo-Slav Currency 19
Kellogg & Co., A Sidelight on the Private Coins of 48
King Honors Next of Kin in Canada 347
Kuner, Albert, Engraver 231
Larger Silver Coinage Wanted in Mexico 318
Latvia Accepts Only the Old Czarist Money of Russia 291
Lesher, Joseph, The Career of 150
Letters to the Editor—
Boston vs. Philadelphia As the Most Historical City 342
First Fifty Ore of Sweden Struck in Nickel 153
Further Proof of Borrowed Confederate Note Design 54
"Heads I Win, Tails You Lose" 393
Jellico Mountain Tokens, The 12
Lusitania Medal, The 342
Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 12
Other Instances of Borrowed Designs for Confederate Notes 96
Position of the Eagle's Feet on Our Coins, The 578
Very good Suggestion to Coin Dealers, A 578
Zerbe, Mr., Comments on Matters in our January Issue 96
Let Your Numismatic Light Shine 12
Liberty Bonds Legal Tender, A Bill to Make 294
Lincoln's Picture and Address on Medal 267
Lind, Jenny, Medals and Tokens, A Descriptive List of 296
Low, Mr. Lyman Haynes, Address of 189
Lusitania Medal, Another 53
Madame Curie Honored 195
Manning Collection to Be Sold at Auction, The 170
Manning 1804 Dollar Brings $2500 318

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Many English Sovereigns Dug Up On Staten Island 575
Many Minor Coins Struck Prior to the '80s Are Joining the Scarcer Division. 561
Many Presidential Medals and Tokens to Be Offered 205
Marquis of Milford Haven Dead, The 487
Marshal Foch Presented a K. of C. Gold Medallion 600
Maundy Coins, The Royal 88
Medallic Art, An Exhibition of 501
Medal Presented to Vice-President-Elect Coolidge 124
Medals for New Bedford (Mass.) School Children 403
Medals Illustrated and Described—
Amherst College Centennial Medal 582
Cedergren, The H. T., Plaquette 198
Flanagan, John, Two Recent Productions of 344
Harding, Medallion of President 101
"He Made Neighbors of a Hundred Million People" 402
Holland-Belgian Friends of the Medallion's Last Plaquette 250
Janssen Medal, The 251
Medal Commemorating Deeds of Bolivar and Gomez 346
Medal for Girls in Brooklyn High School 244
Medal of the Grand Duchess Maria Annunziata 339
Medal on the Neutrality of Belgium 530
Medals and Badges of the A. E. F. 84
Medals of the World War Issued in Austria 382
Merit Medals of the World War 565
Mount Sinai Hospital Unit Medal 300
National Academy of Sciences Medal, The 201
National Silk Week Medal, The 249
Ninth Anniversary Medal of the R. N. A. for 1920 103
Norwegian Violinist, Medal for a 18
Pennsylvania National Guard Medal 580
Peoria Society of Allied Arts Medal 157
Pietz's, Adam, Work in the Paris Salon 291
Pilgrim Medal, The Boston Numismatic Society 55
Portrait Medal of Franz Joseph Otto 202
Royal Swedish Academy Anniversary Medal, 1920, The 315
Societe Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels 297
Swedish Academy, Two Medals of the 92
Swedish Numismatic Society Medal for 1921, The 403
Swedish Numismatic Society Plaque 122
Swedish Red Cross Society Medal, The 280
Swedish Tourist Association Medal, The 14
Turkish Red Crescent Medal 400
Weiss Silver Wedding Plaquette, The 158
Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs—
22, 66, 107, 163, 210, 261, 306, 354, 406, 493, 539, 588
Mexican Mint Turning Out Large Amount of Gold 502
Mexican Revolutionary Coinage, Monograph on 295
Mexico Bars Foreign Money 410
Mexico Has New Rare Commemorative Gold Coin 530
Mexico Has New Two-Peso Silver Coin 583
Merit Medals of the World War 517, 565
Missouri Centennial Half Dollar, A "Variety" of the 575
Missouri Centennial Memorial Half Dollar (illustrated) 397
Missouri Half Dollar a Popular Coin, The 484
Missouri's Centennial Memorial Half Dollar 340
Money Being Made of Leather, Pigskin and Platinum 190
Money Circulating in Revolutionary Days 250
"Money of the World" Again on Exhibition, Mr. Zerbe's 583
Monograph on Roman Gold Medallions 341
Montreal Society Celebrates Anniversary 267
Moore's, Mr., Collection of One-Cent Checks 581
Mouroux, Madame Anie, French Medalist 409
Napoleonic Coins and Medals on Exhibition 298
Naval Medals 513
Newby, Mark, and His Patrick Half Pence 44
New Issues of Coins 102
New Jersey Public Service Railway Co. Issues Token 602
New Local Numismatic Club, A 577
New Numismatic House Organ, A 531
New Penny Urged for England 318
News of the Month 500
New United States Treasurer 200
Nicaragua, American Currency Refused in 412
Nice, An Artistic Token of 253
Nickel Five-Cent Piece for Canada 237
Ninth Annual Banquet of the R. N. A. 119
North Carolina, List of Broken Bank Bills of 384
Now It's Australia With a Copper Coinage Shortage 601
No. 9 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs Issued 583
Numismatic Achievement, The Story of a 379
Numismatic Department in the Daily Press 156
Numismatic Exhibit in Memorial Museum, San Francisco, A 60
Numismatic Motes and Beams 53
Numismatic Notes 194
Numismatics at Bankers' Convention 257

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Numismatics Commended by Boston Paper 486
Numismatist, The, Back Numbers and Volumes of, For Sale 32
Obituary—
Bruce, Oliver Herman 162
Jenkins, J. P. Hale 65
Michael, Fred 350
Preston, Mrs. Frances E. 490
Skilton, George S. 66
Van der Berghen, Albert 588
Ward, Erwin G. 162
Obsolete Paper Money, A Public Collection of 576
October Issue Broke All Records, Our 529
Ohio Political Numismatic News 13
Old Egyptian Due Bill 411
Old Frankfort State Bank of Maine, The 411
Orders and Decorations 557
Paper Money, An Unusual Error on Our 43
Paper Money, Hard Luck Stories on 19
Paper Money, Redeeming Mutilated 300
Paper Money, The Quality of Ink on Our 122
Peace Coin, Status of the 392
Petrograd Hermitage Treasures Reported Safe 316
Philadelphia Mint, New Superintendent of 295
Philippine Island Coinage for 1921 602
Philippine Islands Mint Destroyed by Fire 16
Philippine Islands, Numismatics in the 97
Pilgrim Half Dollar, As One Newspaper Sees the 11
Pilgrim Half Dollars, Additional Issue of 399
Pine Tree Money, Origin of the 396
Place Your Numismatic Data on Record 292
Porcelain Coin a Lutheran Memorial 338
Porcelain for Tokens, Developments in the Use of 398
Porcelain Tokens, Additional Issues of 337
Porcelain Tokens, Another Issue of 265
Portraits in an Interesting Frame 124
Preble County (Ohio) in Numismatics 281
Price of Jewish Half Shekels, The 217
Price of Silver at the Mint, The 266
Prices at Elder's Sale of August 26-27 487
Prices at Low's 203d Sale 8
Prices at Low's 204th Sale 100
Prices at Low's Sale on June 11, 1921 345
Prices at Mehl's Sale, November 23, 1920 56
Prices at Mehl's Sale of the Wilharm Collection 248
Prices Realized at Sale of Wilharm Collection 199
Prices Realized at the Sale of the Manning Collection 496
Private Issues of Money for New York City 69
Promoting Numismatics in the South 600
Pushing a Good Work 17
Rare Token of John J. Low & Co. of Boston, The 202
Recent Issues of Coins 200
Recent Medallic Issues Offered by William Braat 57
Recollections of Coin Dealers and Collectors 142
Recut Dies of U. S. Half Cents, The 518, 564
Relic of Benjamin Franklin's Printing Office 351
Resolutions Opposing Issue of Gold Coin-Tokens 151
Revere, Paul, As a Silversmith and Engraver 547
Roosevelt Two-Cent Coin Practically Assured 54
Roosevelt Two-Cent Piece, Urges Coining the 58
Roosevelt 2½-Cent Coin, A 242
Royal Swedish Academy Honors Mr. deLagerberg 170
Russians Victimized With Confederate Notes 53
Russia on the Right Track at Last 265
Russia's Soviet Government to Issue Silver Rubles 483
Russia to Have Real Money 367
Sale of the James Ten Eyck Collection of Coins 579
Sale of the John Story Jenks Collection 582
Salvador, American Currency Circulates in 123
Salvador, Gold Basis for 403
San Francisco's First Mint 562
Seek Gold in a Cemetery 19
Seek Napoleonic Treasure in Lake 316
Send Copy for September Issue Early 341
Shanghai, Lightweight Copper Coins in 412
Silver Coins Not Acceptable in the Near East 317
Silver Dollars Again Being Coined 153
Silver Dollars, Other Mints to Coin 368
Smaller Bank Notes Urged on Senators 316
Some Peculiar Mint Marks 187
South Carolina, List of Broken Bank Bills of 525
"Spanish Octagonal Dollar" Everyone Will Want a 293
Statement of Ownership, Management, etc. 218, 549
Story of the Medal, The 59
Street Car Fare Check Gets an Unkind Rap, The 548
Substitute or Emergency Currency 301

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Sweden, Fifty Ore of, Not Struck in Nickel 61
Sweden, New Nickel Fifty Ore of 19
Sweden's New Gold Five Kronor 346
Swedish Mint for 1920, Report of the 299
Swedish Tokens, Two Additional 159
Swedish Tokens, Unusual Material Used for 4
Swindler, Watch Out for a 305
Swiss Using Austrian Paper Money for Advertising 295
Tear Off Money As You Spend It in Russia 602
Tempering Copper by the Ancients 315
Tennessee, List of Broken Bank Bills of 560
Ten-Pfennig Piece No Longer Money 316
Thief Gets Away With Part of Numismatic Exhibit 296
Thieves Rob Historic Castle of Coins 559
This Issue Completes Volume XXXIV 577
This Should Bring Them Together 95
Tokens of "Stora Kopparberg" of Sweden, The 568
Tracing Antiquity of Paper Money and Tokens 46
Tramway Tokens of Milan, Italy 551
Transparent Holders for Coins 534
"Travelers' Money" Introduced in the Tyrol 267
Twenty Skins Price of Wife in Ecuador 218
Two New York Numismatists Up in the Air 587
United States Gets Gold From Turkey 170
U. S. Coins With a Good Numismatic Future 154
Victory Coin for General Circulation, The 65
Villa Reported Getting His Collection Together 218
Washington and Lincoln Collections on View 255
What Are Most of the New Coin Collectors Collecting? 284
What Becomes of the Cents? 123
When a Girl Was "Worth Her Weight in Gold" 124
"When, Where and Why Did You Start to Collect Coins?", 95, 153, 197, 243, 393, 529, 577
Where the Curve of the Lion's Tale Means Something 318
Where the Materials for Our Paper Money Come From 122
Why the Dollar Was Chosen for the Peace Coin 293
Will Gold Jingle in Our Pockets Again? 546
Will Take Years to Distribute Medals 51
Will the Size of Our Paper Money Be Reduced? 499
Will the Use of Porcelain Tokens Become General? 294
Work on "The Currency of the Great War," A 186
World's Coin Record Made by U. S. Mints 17
Writes Songs As Well As Collects Coins 100
1913 Nickel, The Rare 17
1921 or 1926 7

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1849, Open Wreath, Uncirculated	7.50	Fine	5.00
1849, D Mint		Ex. fine	10.00
1850, Extremely fine			6.50
1850, D Mint		Fine	20.00
1850, O Mint		Very fine	7.50
1851, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	4.50
1851, C Mint		Fine	10.00
1851, O Mint		Very fine	5.00
1852, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	4.50
1852, C Mint		Fine	12.50
1852, D Mint, Uncirculated	25.00	Ex. fine	20.00
1852, O Mint		Fine	5.00
1853, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	4.50
1853, C Mint		Fine	10.00
1853, O Mint, Uncirculated	7.50	Very fine	6.00
1854, Small size, Uncirculated	6.00	Fine	4.50
1854, Small size, S. Mint. Unc	25.00	Ex. fine	20.00
1854, Large size, Uncirculated	7.50	Fine	3.50
1855, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	3.50
1855, C Mint		Fine	15.00
1855, O Mint		Very fine	7.50
1856, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	3.50
1856, S Mint		Fine	12.50
1857, Uncirculated	5.00	Fine	3.50
1857, C Mint		Ex. fine	12.50
1858, Uncirculated	10.00		
1858, D Mint		Ex. fine	17.50
1858, S Mint		Ex. fine	12.50
1859, Uncirculated	7.50	Fine	3.50
1859, D or S Mint		Fine....Each	12.50
1860, Uncirculated	10.00	Fine	5.00
1860, S Mint		Ex. fine	15.00
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1879		Unc.	6.50
1880, Br. Proof	20.00		
1881, Br. Proof	10.00		
1882		Unc.	7.50
1883, Br. Proof	10.00	Unc.	7.50
1884		Unc.	7.50
1885, Br. Proof	10.00		
1886, Br. Proof	12.50	Unc.	7.50
1887, Br. Proof	12.50	Unc.	7.50
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